MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

1921

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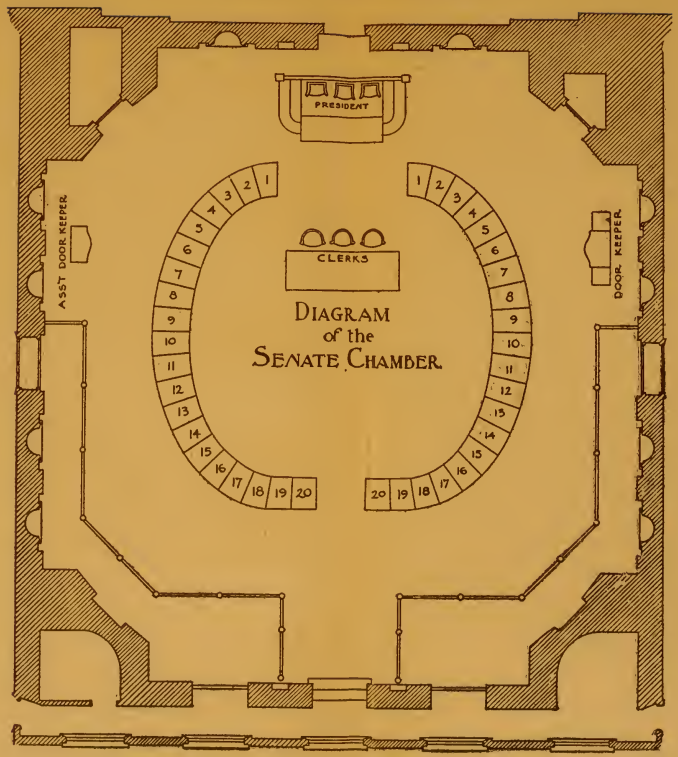

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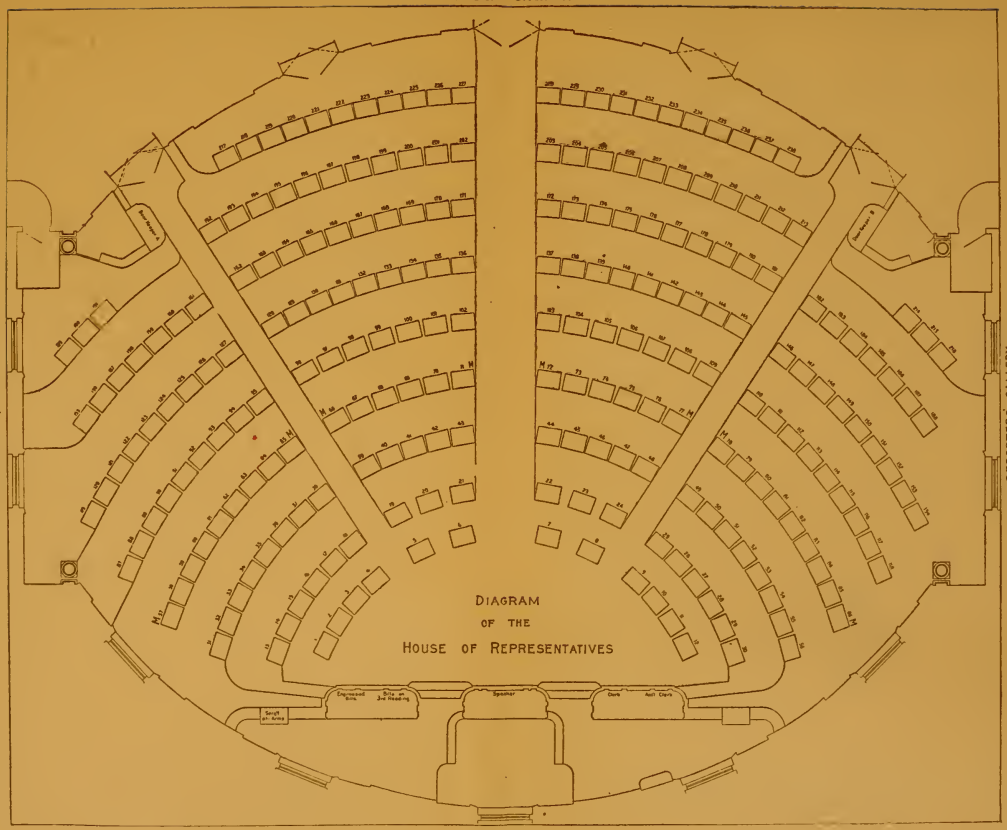
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Court

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1921

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws

BY

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, CLERK OF THE SENATE

AND

JAMES W. KIMBALL, CLERK OF THE HOUSE

BOSTON

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Accounts, Division of,	297, 302
Administration, Supervisor of,	297
Agricultural (Massachusetts) College,	343
Agricultural Information, Division of,	297
Agricultural Library,	725
Agriculture, Department of,	297
Aid and Relief, Division of,	298, 313
Aliens, Education of. (See Immigration and Americanization.)	
Americanization. (See Immigration and Americanization.)	
Amherst College,	340
Animal Husbandry, Division of,	297, 302
Animal Industry, Division of,	298, 301
Armory Commissioners,	298
Arms of the Commonwealth,	722
Art Commission for the Commonwealth,	298
Attorney-General, Department of,	455
Attorneys-General since 1686,	253
Auditor of the Commonwealth, Department of,	455
Auditors since 1849,	256
Ballot Law Commission,	298
Bank Incorporation, Board of,	298
Banking and Insurance, Department of,	298
Banks, Commissioner of,	298
Bar Examiners, Board of,	299
Barnstable, State Normal School at,	319
Beverly (Salem and) Water Supply Board,	314
Biologic Laboratories, Division of,	299, 311
Blind, Commission for,	299

	Page
Blind, Division of,	303
Blind, Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for,	329
Boards, Commissions and Departments,	297–316
Boiler Rules, Board of (Department of Public Safety),	299
Boston, Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of,	300
Boston, Finance Commission for the City of,	299
Boston, Licensing Board for the City of,	299
Boston, Police Commissioner for the City of,	300
Boston, State Normal Art School at,	319
Boston Athenæum,	725
Boston College,	343
Boston Elevated Railway Company, Board of Trustees of,	300
Boston Juvenile Court,	275
Boston Psychopathic Hospital,	325
Boston State Hospital,	323
Boston University,	345
Boys, Industrial School for,	327
Bridgewater, State Normal School at,	319
Brigham (Peter Bent) Hospital,	330
Bristol County Agricultural School, Trustees of,	300
Buildings, Superintendent of,	300
Calendar for 1921,	726
Census of Inhabitants in 1915 and 1920, Legal Voters in 1915 and Registered Voters in 1920,	235
Chancery, Masters in. (See County Officers.)	
Chattel Loan Company, Director of,	300
Chelsea, Board of Excise for,	300
Child Guardianship, Division of,	300, 313
Children, Hospital Cottages for,	324
Chiropodists, Examiners of,	301
Cities, Statistics of (see Note),	181
Cities and Towns Alphabetically, with the Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts and the County in which each is located,	208
Cities in the Commonwealth, with the Dates of their Incorporation and their Population,	207
Civil Service and Registration, Department of,	301

Page
Clark University, ... 348
Collateral Loan Company, Director of, . . . 301
College of the Holy Cross, ... 344
Colleges in Massachusetts, ... 338–352
Commerce (Foreign and Domestic), Commission on, . 305
Commissions, ... 297–316
Committees:
Joint Special, ... 524
Joint Standing, ... 510
Standing, of the House, ... 508
Standing, of the Senate, ... 507
Communicable Diseases, Division of, . . . 301, 311
Conciliation and Arbitration, Board of, . . . 301
Congress:
Representatives from Massachusetts in Sixty-seventh Congress, ... 419
Senator in, Vote for, in 1916, ... 395
Senator in, Vote for, in 1918, ... 407
Vote for Members of (Sixty-seventh Congress), . 420
Congressional Districts, ... 182
Conservation, Department of, ... 301
Constitution of Massachusetts, ... 35
Amendments to, ... 81
Notes of Rulings on, ... 635
Rearrangement, ... 128
Constitution of the United States, ... 11
Amendments to, ... 25
Co-operative Bank Division, ... 302
Corporations, Division of, ... 302
Corporations and Taxation, Department of, . . 302
Correction, Department of, ... 302
Council, Committees of the, ... 454
Councillor Districts, ... 189
Councillors, 1921, ... 453
Councillors, Vote for, in 1919, ... 449
Counties, Cities and Towns of Massachusetts, Statistics, of (see Note), ... 181
County Officers, ... 285

Page
Court of Common Pleas, Justices of, from 1820 to 1859, 270
Court, Superior, for the County of Suffolk, from 1855 to 1859, ... 271
Court, Superior, of Judicature, from 1692 to 1775, . 266
Courts:
Boston Juvenile, ... 275
District, ... 277
Land, ... 275
Municipal, ... 283
Of Probate and Insolvency, ... 275
Police, ... 276
Courts, Superior and Supreme Judicial:
Justices of, since the Revolution, ... 267
Justices of, since 1859, ... 271
Present Justices of, ... 271-275
Credit Union Division, ... 305
Dairying, Division of, ... 297, 302
Danvers State Hospital, ... 322
Declaration of Independence, ... 3
Dental Examiners, Board of, ... 303
Departments, Commissions, etc., . . . 297–316
Deputy Governors of Massachusetts since 1629, . . 246
District Attorneys, ... 284
District Courts, ... 277
District Health Officers, ... 312
Drugs, Division of, ... 305, 311
Durfee (Bradford) Textile School of Fall River, Trustees of, ... 320
Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, Trustees of, ... 303
Education, Department of, ... 303
Secretaries of, since 1837, ... 256
Education, Elementary and Secondary, Division of, 303, 304
Electricians, State Examiners of, ... 304
Elevator Regulations, Board of, ... 304
Embalming, Board of Registration in, . . . 304
Essex County Agricultural School, Trustees of, . . 304
Everett (Mount) Reservation Commission, . . . 309
Executive Department, ... 453

Page

Executive Secretary, ... 453
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Massachusetts Charitable, . 329
Fairs, Division of, ... 297, 313
Fall River, Board of Police for the City of, . . . 304
Fall River, The Bradford Durfee Textile School of, . 320
Feeble-minded, School for, ... 323
Fire Insurance Rates, Board of Appeal for, . . . 305
Firemen's Relief, Commissioners on, ... 305
Fire Prevention, Division of, ... 305
Fisheries and Game, Division of, ... 301, 305
Fitchburg, State Normal School at, ... 319
Food and Drugs, Division of, ... 305, 311
Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commission on, . 305
Foreign Bankers and Credit Union Division, . . 305
Foreign Letters, Postage on, ... 381
Forestry, Division of, ... 301, 305
Foxborough State Hospital, ... 324
Framingham, State Normal School at, . . . 319
Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of, . . 306
Fuel Director, ... 306
Gardner State Colony, ... 323
General Insurance Guaranty Fund, Trustees of, . . 306
Girls, Industrial School for, ... 327
Gordon Bible College, ... 351
Governor, 1921, ... 453
  Vote for, in 1920, ... 436
  Messenger to, ... 454
  Secretary to, ... 453
Governor's Staff, ... 456
Governors since 1620, ... 245
Grafton State Hospital, ... 324
Greylock Reservation Commission, ... 306
Harvard College, ... 338
Highways, Division of, ... 306, 313
Holy Cross, College of, ... 344
Holyoke (Mount) College, ... 340
Homœopathic Hospital, ... 330
Hospital Cottages for Children, ... 324
Hospital School (Massachusetts), ... 328

Page

House of Representatives:
Alphabetical List of Members, their Districts and Residences, ... 483
List of Members, by Counties, ... 467
List of Members, with Committees of which each Person is a Member, ... 528
Monitors of, ... 503
Officers of, ... 502
Reporters of, ... 538
Rules of, ... 571
Notes of Rulings on the, ... 661
Speakers and Clerks of, since 1780, . . 260–262
Hygiene, Division of, ... 306, 311
Immigration and Americanization, Division of, . 303, 306
Income Tax Division, ... 302, 307
Independence, Declaration of, ... 3
Industrial Accidents, Department of, ... 307
Industrial Safety, Division of, ... 307, 308
Industrial School for Boys, ... 327
Industrial School for Girls, ... 327
Inheritance Taxes, Division of, ... 302, 307
Insane Hospitals, Trustees of, ... 321–325
Insolvency, Courts of, ... 275
Inspections, Division of, ... 307, 312
Institutions under Supervision of the Commissioner of Correction:
Massachusetts Reformatory, ... 317
Prison Camp and Hospital, ... 317
Reformatory for Women, ... 317
State Farm, ... 318
State Prison, ... 317
Institutions under Supervision of the Department of Education:
State Normal Schools:
At Barnstable, ... 319
At Bridgewater, ... 319
At Fitchburg, ... 319
At Framingham, ... 319
At Lowell, ... 319

Page

Institutions under Supervision of the Department of Education — *Concluded.*
State Normal Schools — *Concluded.*
At North Adams, ... 319
At Salem, ... 319
At Westfield, ... 319
At Worcester, ... 319
State Normal Art School at Boston, . . . 319
Textile Schools:
Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River, . 320
Lowell Textile School, ... 320
New Bedford Textile School, ... 320
Nautical School, Commissioners of the Massachusetts, ... 320
Institutions under Supervision of Department on Mental Diseases:
Boston Psychopathic Hospital, ... 325
Boston State Hospital, ... 323
Danvers State Hospital, ... 322
Foxborough State Hospital, ... 324
Gardner State Colony, ... 323
Grafton State Hospital, ... 324
Hospital Cottages for Children, ... 324
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, . 323
Medfield State Hospital, ... 322
Monson State Hospital, ... 322
Norfolk State Hospital, ... 324
Northampton State Hospital, ... 321
Taunton State Hospital, ... 321
Westborough State Hospital, ... 322
Worcester State Hospital, ... 321
Wrentham State School, ... 323
Institutions under Supervision of Department of Public Health:
Lakeville State Sanatorium, ... 326
North Reading State Sanatorium, . . . 326
Penikese Leper Hospital, ... 326
Rutland State Sanatorium, ... 326
Westfield State Sanatorium, ... 326

Page

Institutions under Supervision of Department of Public Welfare:
- Industrial School for Boys, ... 327
- Industrial School for Girls, ... 327
- Lyman School for Boys, ... 327
- Massachusetts Training Schools, ... 327
- Massachusetts Hospital School, ... 328
- State Infirmary, ... 327

Insurance, Commissioner of, ... 307
Insurance Guaranty Fund, Trustees of the, . . . 306
Jackson College, ... 350
Joint Rules of the Two Branches, ... 609
- Notes of Rulings on the, ... 694

Judiciary of Massachusetts, ... 266
Juvenile Training, Division of, ... 308, 313
Labor and Industries, Department of, . . . 308
Lakeville State Sanatorium, ... 326
Land Court, ... 275
Laws, Uniform, State, Commissioners on, . . . 316
Legislative Reporters, ... 538
Legislature:
- Length of Sessions of, since 1832, ... 263
- Organization of, since 1780, ... 257
- Sergeant-at-Arms of, since 1835, ... 262

Libraries (Public), Division of, ... 304
Library (Free Public) Commissioners, ... 306
Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1921, . . 453
Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, ... 248
Lieutenant-Governors since 1780, ... 249
Loan Agencies, Supervisor of, ... 308
Local Taxation, Division of, ... 302, 308
Lowell, State Normal School at, ... 319
Lowell Textile School, Trustees of, ... 320
Lyman School for Boys, ... 327
Lynn, Trustees of the Independent Shoemaking School of, ... 308
Markets, Division of, ... 297, 308

Page
Massachusetts, Constitution of, ... 35
Amendments to, ... 81
Rearrangement, ... 128
Massachusetts Agricultural College, ... 343
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, . 329
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, ... 349
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, ... 341
Massachusetts General Hospital, ... 329
Massachusetts Historical Society, ... 725
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, . . . 330
Massachusetts Hospital School, ... 328
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, . . . 342
Massachusetts National Guard, ... 456
Massachusetts Nautical School, Commissioners of, 304, 320
Massachusetts Reformatory, ... 317
Massachusetts School for the Blind, ... 329
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, . . 323
Massachusetts Training Schools, ... 327
Masters in Chancery. (See County Officers.)
Medfield State Hospital, ... 322
Medical Examiners, ... 331
Medicine, Board of Registration in, ... 309
Mental Diseases, Department of, ... 309
Metropolitan District Commission, ... 309
Monson State Hospital, ... 322
Motor Vehicles, Registrar of, ... 309, 313
Mount Everett Reservation Commission, . . . 309
Mount Holyoke College, ... 340
Municipal Courts, ... 283
National Guard, Massachusetts, ... 456
Nautical School, Commissioners of the Massachusetts, 304, 320
Necessaries of Life, Commission on, ... 309
New Bedford Textile School, Trustees of, . . . 320
Norfolk County Agricultural School, Trustees of, . . 310
Norfolk State Hospital, ... 324
Normal Schools, Division of, ... 303
Normal Schools, State, ... 319
Northampton State Hospital, ... 321

	Page
Northeastern College,	351
North Adams, State Normal School at,	319
North Reading State Sanatorium,	326
Nurses, Board of Registration of,	310
Optometry, Board of Registration in,	310
Ornithology, Division of,	297, 310
Osteopathy, Massachusetts College of,	349
Parcels Post Regulations,	373
Parks, Director of (Metropolitan),	309
Parole, Board of,	310
Penikese Leper Hospital,	326
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind,	329
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital,	330
Pharmacy, Board of Registration in,	310
Pharmacy, Massachusetts College of,	341
Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission,	310
Pilot Commissioners for the Port of Boston,	300
Plant Pest Control, Division of,	297, 311
Plumbers, State Examiners of,	311
Police Courts,	276
Polls and Property Valuation of the Commonwealth,	224
Polytechnic (Worcester) Institute,	345
Population and Voters of Massachusetts,	235
Postal Regulations (for foreign postage, see page 381),	372
Post Offices in Massachusetts,	353
President of the United States, Vote for, in 1920,	383
Prison Camp and Hospital,	317
Prisons. (See Massachusetts Reformatory, Prison Camp and Hospital, Reformatory for Women, State Farm and State Prison.)	
Probate and Insolvency, Courts of,	275
Probation, Commission on,	311
Property Valuation of the Commonwealth,	224
Provincetown Tercentenary Commission,	311
Psychopathic (Boston) Hospital,	325
Public Health, Department of,	311
Public Health Council,	311
Public Lands, Division of,	313

Page

Public Libraries, Division of, ... 304, 312
Public Library Commissioners, Free, Board of, . . 306
Public Records, Supervisor of, ... 312
Public Safety, Department of, ... 312
Public Utilities, Department of, ... 312
Public Welfare, Department of, ... 313
Public Works, Department of, ... 313
Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission, . 313
Radcliffe College, ... 348
Reclamation, Division of, ... 297, 313
Reformatory, Massachusetts, ... 317
Reformatory for Women, ... 317
Registration, Division of, ... 301, 313
Reporters, ... 538
Representative Districts, ... 196
Representatives in Congress (1920, by Districts), . . 419
Retirement, Division of, ... 314
Rules:
  Joint, ... 609
  Of the House, ... 571
  Of the Senate, ... 541
Rulings, Notes of, of the Presiding Officers:
  On the Constitution, ... 635
  On the House Rules, ... 661
  On the Joint Rules, ... 694
  On the Senate Rules, ... 643
  On Sundry Questions, ... 711
Rutland State Sanatorium, ... 326
Salem, State Normal School at, ... 319
Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, . . . 314
Sanatoria, Division of, ... 311, 315
Sanitary Engineering, Division of, . . . 311, 314
Savings Bank Division, ... 314
Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of. (See General Insurance Guaranty Fund, Trustees of.)
School for the Feeble-minded, ... 323
Seal of the Commonwealth, ... 722
Secretaries of the Commonwealth since 1780, . . 251
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Department of, . . 455

Page

Senate:
Alphabetical List of Members, ... 464
Arrangement of Seats in, ... 463
List of Members, by Districts, with Residences, etc., 459
List of Members, with Committees of which each Person is a Member, ... 525
Officers of, ... 466
Presidents and Clerks of, since 1780, . . 257–259
Reporters of, ... 538
Rules of, ... 541
Notes of Rulings on the, ... 643
Senator in Congress in 1916, Vote for, . . . 395
Senator in Congress in 1918, Vote for, . . . 407
Senatorial Districts, ... 192
Senators, United States, from Massachusetts, since 1789, ... 250
Sergeant-at-Arms and Appointees, ... 504
Sergeants-at-Arms of the General Court since 1835, . 262
Sewerage Laboratories, ... 311
Shire Towns. (See County Officers.)
Shoemaking School of the City of Lynn, Trustees of, . 308
Simmons College, ... 349
Smith College, ... 347
Soil Survey, Division of, ... 297, 313
Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, ... 330
Soldiers' Memorial Commission, ... 314
Solicitors-General, ... 254
Standards, Director of, ... 308, 314
State Actuary, ... 306
State Aid and Pensions, Commissioner of, . . . 314
State Boxing Commission, ... 314
State Census Director, ... 315
State Drainage Board, ... 314
State Farm, ... 318
State Fire Marshal, ... 312, 315
State Forester, ... 315
State House, ... 717
State Industrial School for Boys, ... 327
State Industrial School for Girls, ... 327

Page

State Infirmary, ... 327
State Institutions, ... 317–328
State Library, ... 315, 724
State Medical Director, ... 306
State Normal Art School at Boston, ... 319
State Normal Schools, ... 319
State Officers, Vote for, in 1920, ... 436–448
State Police, Division of, ... 312, 315
State Prison, ... 317
Statistics, Division of, ... 308, 315
Statistics (Vital), State Registrar of, ... 316
Sundry Rulings, ... 711
Superior Court. (See Courts, Superior and Supreme Judicial.)
Supervisor of Administration, ... 297
Supreme Judicial Court. (See Courts, Superior and Supreme Judicial.)
Taunton State Hospital, ... 321
Taxation, Department of Corporations and, . . 302
Teachers' Retirement Board, ... 304, 315
Technology, Massachusetts Institute of, . . . 342
Telephone and Telegraph Department, . . . 312
Towns, Statistics of (see Note), ... 181
Towns and Cities Alphabetically, with the Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts and the County in which each is located, . 208
Treasurer and Receiver-General, Department of, . . 455
Treasurers of the Commonwealth since 1780, . . 252
Trial Justices. (See County Officers.)
Trust Company Division, ... 315
Tuberculosis, Division of, ... 311, 315
Tufts College, ... 341
Uniform State Laws, Commissioners on, . . . 316
United States:
  Constitution of, ... 11
    Amendments to, ... 25
  Postal Regulations of, ... 372
  Senators from Massachusetts in the Congress of, since 1789, ... 250

Page

Universities. (See Colleges in Massachusetts.)
University Extension, Division of, ... 303, 316
Valuation of the Commonwealth in 1920, . . . 224
Various Institutions, ... 329, 330
Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in, . . 316
Vital Statistics, State Registrar of, ... 316
Vocational Education, Division of, . . . 303, 316
Vote for Councillors in 1920, ... 449
Vote for Governor in 1920, ... 436
Vote for President in Massachusetts in 1920, . . 383
Vote for Representatives, Sixty-seventh Congress, . 420
Vote for Senator in Congress in 1916, ... 395
Vote for Senator in Congress in 1918, ... 407
Vote for State Officers, 1920, ... 436–448
Voters, Legal, in 1915, ... 235
Voters, Registered, in 1920, ... 235
Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission, . 316
War Records, Commissioner on, ... 316
Water and Sewerage Laboratories, Division of, . 311, 316
Water Division (Metropolitan), ... 309
Waterways and Public Lands, Division of, . . 313, 316
Wellesley College, ... 347
Westborough State Hospital, ... 322
Westfield, State Normal School at, ... 319
Westfield State Sanatorium, ... 326
Wheaton College, ... 350
Williams College, ... 339
Women, Reformatory for, ... 317
Worcester, State Normal School at, ... 319
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, ... 345
Worcester State Hospital, ... 321
Workmen's Compensation Bureau, ... 307
Wrentham State School, ... 323

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[JULY 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new

Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and in-

DEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, MATTHEW THORNTON.
WM. WHIPPLE,

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
JOHN ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN, WM. WILLIAMS,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD, FRANS. LEWIS,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON, JOHN HART,
JNO. WITHERSPOON, ABRA. CLARK.
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS, JAS. SMITH,
BENJAMIN RUSH, GEO. TAYLOR,
BENJA. FRANKLIN, JAMES WILSON,
JOHN MORTON, GEO. ROSS.
GEO. CLYMER,

Delaware.

Cesar Rodney,	Tho. M'Kean.
Geo. Read,	

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,	Thos. Stone,
Wm. Paca,	Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,	Thos. Nelson, jr.,
Richard Henry Lee,	Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Th Jefferson,	Carter Braxton.
Benja. Harrison,	

North Carolina.

Wm. Hooper,	John Penn.
Joseph Hewes,	

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,	Thomas Lynch, junr.,
Thos. Heyward, junr.,	Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,	Geo. Walton.
Lyman Hall,	

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol.* I, *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers, in whom vested. Page 13.

SECT. 2. House of representatives, how and by whom chosen — Qualifications of a representative — Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned — Census — Vacancies to be filled — Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment. 13, 14.

SECT. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen — How classified — State executive to make temporary appointments, in case, &c. — Qualifications of a Senator — President of the Senate, his right to vote — President *pro tem.* and other officers of Senate, how chosen — Power to try impeachments — When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside — Sentence. 14, 15.

SECT. 4. Times, &c., of holding elections, how prescribed — One session in each year. 15.

SECT. 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments — Rules — Power to punish or expel — Journal — Time of adjournment limited, unless, &c. 15, 16.

SECT. 6. Compensation — Privileges — Disqualification in certain cases. 16.

SECT. 7. House to originate all revenue bills — Veto — Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, &c. — Bill not returned in ten days — Provision as to all orders, &c., except, &c. 16, 17.

SECT. 8. Powers of Congress. 17, 18.

SECT. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons — *Habeas corpus* — Bills of attainder, &c. — Taxes, how apportioned — No export duty — No commercial preferences — No money drawn from treasury, unless, &c. — No titular nobility — Officers not to receive presents, unless, &c. 18, 19.

SECT. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers. 19.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President and Vice-President, their term of office — Electors of President and Vice-President, number, and how appointed — Electors to vote on same day — Qualifications of President

— On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, &c. — President's compensation — His oath. 19-21.

SECT. 2. President to be commander-in-chief — He may require opinion of, &c., and may pardon — Treaty-making power — Nomination of certain officers — When President may fill vacancies. 21.

SECT. 3. President shall communicate to Congress — He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, &c.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers. 22.

SECT. 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes. 22.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Judicial power — Tenure — Compensation. 22.

SECT. 2. Judicial power, to what cases it extends — Original jurisdiction of supreme court — Appellate — Trial by jury, except, &c. — Trial, where. 22, 23.

SECT. 3. Treason defined — Proof of — Punishment of. 23.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Credit to be given to public acts, &c., of every State. 23.

SECT. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State — Fugitives from justice to be delivered up — Persons held to service, having escaped, to be delivered up. 23.

SECT. 3. Admission of new States — Power of Congress over territory and other property. 23, 24.

SECT. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed — Each State to be protected. 24.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended — Proviso. 24.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, &c., adopted — Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States — Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken — No religious test. 24, 25.

ARTICLE VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution. 25.

AMENDMENTS.

I. — Religious establishment prohibited — Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition. 25.

II. — Right to keep and bear arms. 25.

III. — No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c. 25.
IV. — Right of search and seizure regulated. 25, 26.
V. — Provisions concerning prosecutions, trials, and punishments — Private property not to be taken for public use, without, &c. 26.
VI. — Further provisions respecting criminal prosecutions. 26.
VII. — Right of trial by jury secured. 26.
VIII. — Bail, fines, and punishments. 26.
IX. — Rule of construction. 26.
X. — Same subject. 26.
XI. — Same subject. 27.
XII. — Manner of choosing President and Vice-President. 27, 28.
XIII. — Slavery abolished. 28.
XIV. — Citizenship defined — Apportionment of representatives — Persons engaged in rebellion excluded from office — Debts of United States, and of States contracted during the rebellion. 28, 29.
XV. — Right of citizenship not to be abridged. 29.
XVI. — Congress may tax incomes without apportionment or regard to census. 29.
XVII. — Senators to be elected by the people. 29, 30.
XVIII. — Manufacture, sale, transportation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes prohibited. 30.
XIX. — Right to vote not to be denied or abridged on account of sex. 30.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sect. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appoint-

ments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it

shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appro-

priation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; — to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of

removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more states;—between a state and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different states;—between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases

before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every

state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue,

but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of

senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of

any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

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* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

ART. XVIII. SECT 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788; *Connecticut*, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the

third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut*, *New Hampshire*, *Tennessee*, *New Jersey*, *Oregon*, *Vermont*, *New York*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, *West Virginia*, *Kansas*, *Maine*, *Nevada*, *Missouri*, *Indiana*, *Minnesota*, *Rhode Island*, *Wisconsin*, *Pennsylvania*, *Michigan*, *Massachusetts*, *Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas*, *Florida*, *North Carolina*, *Louisiana*, *South Carolina*, and *Alabama;* that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut*, *Tennessee*, *New Jersey*, *Oregon*, *Vermont*, *West Virginia*, *Kansas*, *Missouri*, *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, *Minnesota*, *New York*, *Wisconsin*, *Pennsylvania*, *Rhode Island*, *Michigan*, *Nevada*, *New Hampshire*, *Massachusetts*, *Nebraska*, *Maine*, *Iowa*, *Arkansas*, *Florida*, *North Carolina*, *Alabama*, *South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

"It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, and ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9, 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia*, again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that

the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware,* and *Wyoming,* in all thirty-six; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania,* and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the

United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."]

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Preamble.

Objects of government — Body politic, how formed — its nature. Page 43.

Part I.

Article 1. Equality and natural rights of all men. 44.

Art. 2. Right and duty of public religious worship — Protection therein. 44.

Art. 3. Legislature empowered to compel provision for public worship; and to enjoin attendance thereon — Exclusive right of electing religious teachers secured — Option as to whom parochial taxes may be paid, unless, &c. — All denominations equally protected — Subordination of one sect to another prohibited. 44, 45.

Art. 4. Right of self-government secured. 45.

Art. 5. Accountability of all officers, &c. 45.

Art. 6. Services rendered to the public being the only title to peculiar privileges, hereditary offices are absurd and unnatural. 46.

Art. 7. Objects of government; right of people to institute and change it. 46.

Art. 8. Right of people to secure rotation in office. 46.

Art. 9. All, having the qualifications prescribed, equally eligible to office. 46.

Art. 10. Right of protection and duty of contribution correlative — Taxation founded on consent — Private property not to be taken for public uses without, &c. 46, 47.

Art. 11. Remedies, by recourse to the law, to be free, complete and prompt. 47.

Art. 12. Prosecutions regulated — Right to trial by jury in criminal cases, except, &c. 47.

Art. 13. Crimes to be proved in the vicinity. 47.

Art. 14. Right of search and seizure regulated. 47, 48.

Art. 15. Right to trial by jury sacred, except, &c. 48.

Art. 16. Liberty of the press. 48.

Art. 17. Right to keep and bear arms — Standing armies dangerous — Military power subordinate to civil. 48.

Art. 18. Moral qualifications for office — Moral obligations of lawgivers and magistrates. 48.

Art. 19. Right of people to instruct representatives and petition legislature. 49.

Art. 20. Power to suspend the laws, or their execution. 49.

Art. 21. Freedom of debate, &c., and reason thereof. 49.

Art. 22. Frequent sessions, and objects thereof. 49.

Art. 23. Taxation founded on consent. 49.

Art. 24. *Ex post facto* laws prohibited. 49.

Art. 25. Legislature not to convict of treason, &c. 49.

Art. 26. Excessive bail or fines, and cruel punishments, prohibited. 49.

Art. 27. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c. 50.

Art. 28. Citizens exempt from law-martial, unless, &c. 50.

Art. 29. Judges of supreme judicial court — Tenure of their office — Salaries. 50.

Art. 30. Separation of executive, judicial and legislative departments. 50.

Part II. — Frame of Government.

Title of body politic. 51.

Chapter I.

Section 1.

Article 1. Legislative department. 51.

Art. 2. Governor's veto. — Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding. 51, 52.

Art. 3. General court may constitute judicatories, courts of record, &c. — Courts, &c., may administer oaths. 52.

Art. 4. General court may enact laws, &c., not repugnant to the constitution; may provide for the election or appointment of officers; prescribe their duties; impose taxes, duties and excises, to be disposed of for defence, protection, &c. — Valuation of estates, once in ten years, at least, while, &c. 52, 53.

Section 2.

Article 1. Senate, number of, and by whom elected — Counties to be districts, until, &c. 55.

Art. 2. Manner and time of choosing senators and councillors — Word "inhabitant," defined — Selectmen to preside at town meetings

— Return of votes — Inhabitants of unincorporated plantations, who pay state taxes, may vote — Plantation meetings — Assessors to notify, &c. 55–57.

Art. 3. Governor and council to examine and count votes, and issue summonses. 57.

Art. 4. Senate to be final judge of elections, &c., of its own members — Vacancies, how filled. 57, 58.

Art. 5. Qualifications of a senator. 58.

Art. 6. Senate not to adjourn more than two days. 58.

Art. 7. Shall choose its officers and establish its rules. 58.

Art. 8. Shall try all impeachments — Oath — Limitation of sentence. 58, 59.

Art. 9. Quorum. 59.

Section 3.

Article 1. Representation of the people. 59.

Art. 2. Representatives, by whom chosen — Proviso as to towns having less than 150 ratable polls — Towns liable to fine in case, &c. — Expenses of travelling to and from the general court, how paid. 59, 60.

Art. 3. Qualifications of a representative. 60.

Art. 4. Qualifications of a voter. 60.

Art. 5. Representatives, when chosen, 60.

Art. 6. House alone can impeach. 60.

Art. 7. House to originate all money bills. 60.

Art. 8. Not to adjourn more than two days. 61.

Art. 9. Quorum. 61.

Art. 10. To judge of returns, &c., of its own members; to choose its officers and establish its rules, &c. — May punish for certain offences — Privileges of members. 61.

Art. 11. Senate — Governor and council may punish — General limitation — Trial may be by committee, or otherwise. 61.

Chapter II.

Section 1.

Article 1. Governor — His title. 62.

Art. 2. To be chosen annually — Qualifications. 62.

Art. 3. To be chosen by the people, by a majority of votes — How chosen, when no person has a majority. 62, 63.

Art. 4. Power of governor, and of governor and council. 63.

Art. 5. Same subject. 63.

Art. 6. Governor and council may adjourn general court in cases, &c., but not exceeding ninety days. 64.

Art. 7. Governor to be commander-in-chief — Limitation. 64, 65.

Art. 8. Governor and council may pardon offences, except, &c. — But not before conviction. 65.

Art. 9. All judicial officers, &c., how nominated and appointed. 65.

Art. 10. Militia officers, how elected — How commissioned — Election of officers — Major-generals, how appointed and commissioned — Vacancies, how filled, in case, &c. — Officers, duly commissioned, how removed — Adjutants, &c., how appointed — Organization of militia. 65, 66.

Art. 11. Money, how drawn from the treasury, except, &c. 66.

Art. 12. All public boards, &c., to make quarterly returns. 67.

Art. 13. Salary of governor — Salaries of justices of supreme judicial court — Salaries to be enlarged, if insufficient. 67.

Section 2.

Article 1. Lieutenant-governor, his title and qualifications — How chosen. 68.

Art. 2. President of council — Lieutenant-governor a member of, except, &c. 68.

Art. 3. Lieutenant-governor to be acting governor, in case, &c. 68.

Section 3.

Article 1. Council. 69.

Art. 2. Number; from whom, and how chosen — If senators become councillors, their seats to be vacated. 69.

Art. 3. Rank of councillors. 69.

Art. 4. No district to have more than two. 69.

Art. 5. Register of council. 70.

Art. 6. Council to exercise the power of governor in case, &c. 70.

Art. 7. Elections may be adjourned until, &c. — Order thereof. 70.

Section 4.

Article 1. Secretary, &c., by whom and how chosen — Treasurer ineligible for more than five successive years. 70, 71.

Art. 2. Secretary to keep records, to attend the governor and council, &c. 71.

Chapter III.

Article 1. Tenure of all commissioned officers to be expressed — Judicial officers to hold office during good behavior, except, &c. — But may be removed on address. 71.

Art. 2. Justices of supreme judicial court to give opinions, when required. 71.
Art. 3. Justices of the peace; tenure of their office. 71.
Art. 4. Provisions for holding probate courts. 72.
Art. 5. Provisions for determining causes of marriage, divorce, &c. 72.

Chapter IV.

Delegates to congress. 72.

Chapter V.

Section 1.

Article 1. Harvard College — Powers, privileges, &c., of the president and fellows confirmed. 72, 73.
Art. 2. All gifts, grants, &c., confirmed. 73.
Art. 3. Who shall be overseers — Power of alteration reserved to the legislature. 73, 74.

Section 2.

Duty of legislatures and magistrates in all future periods. 74.

Chapter VI.

Article 1. Oaths of allegiance and office, &c. 75, 76.
Art. 2. Plurality of officers prohibited to governor, &c., except, &c. — Incompatible offices — Bribery, &c., disqualify. 77, 78.
Art. 3. Value of money ascertained — Property qualifications may be increased. 78.
Art. 4. Provisions respecting commission. 78.
Art. 5. Provisions respecting writs. 78.
Art. 6. Continuation of former laws, except, &c. 78.
Art. 7. Benefit of *habeas corpus* secured, except, &c. 78.
Art. 8. The enacting style. 79.
Art. 9. Officers of former government continued until, &c. 79.
Art. 10. Provision for revising constitution. 79, 80.
Art. 11. Provision for preserving and publishing this constitution. 80.

Amendments.

Article 1. Bill, &c., not approved within five days, not to become a law, if legislature adjourn in the meantime. 81.
Art. 2. General court empowered to charter cities — Proviso. 81.
Art. 3. Qualifications of voters for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives. 81, 82.

Art. 4. Notaries public, how appointed and removed — Vacancies in the office of secretary and treasurer, how filled, in case, &c. — Commissary-general may be appointed, in case, &c. — Militia officers, how removed. 82.

Art. 5. Who may vote for captains and subalterns. 82, 83.

Art. 6. Oath to be taken by all officers; or affirmation in case, &c. 83.

Art. 7. Tests abolished. 83.

Art. 8. Incompatibility of offices. 83, 84.

Art. 9. Amendments to constitution, how made. 84.

Art. 10. Commencement of political year; and termination — Meetings for choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, &c., when to be held — May be adjourned — Articles, when to go into operation — Inconsistent provisions annulled. 84, 85.

Art. 11. Religious freedom established. 86.

Art. 12. Census of ratable polls — Representatives, how apportioned. 86–88.

Art. 13. Census of inhabitants — Senatorial districts — Apportionment of representatives and councillors — Freehold as a qualification for a seat in general court or council not required. 88, 89.

Art. 14. Election by people to be by plurality. 90.

Art. 15. Time of annual election of governor and legislature. 90.

Art. 16. Eight councillors, how chosen — State to be districted — Eligibility defined — Day and manner of election — Vacancies, how filled — Organization of government. 90, 91.

Art. 17. Election of secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general by the people — Vacancies, how filled — To qualify within ten days — Qualifications. 91, 92.

Art. 18. School money not to be applied for sectarian schools. 92.

Art. 19. Legislature to prescribe for election of sheriffs, registers of probate, &c., by the people. 92.

Art. 20. Reading constitution in English and writing, necessary qualifications of voters — Proviso. 92, 93.

Art. 21. Census of voters and inhabitants — House of representatives to consist of 240 members — Legislature to apportion, &c. — Qualifications of representatives, and number for quorum. 93, 94.

Art. 22. Census of voters and inhabitants — Senate to consist of 40 members — Senatorial districts — Proviso — Qualifications of senators, and number for quorum. 94, 95.

Art. 23. Residence of two years required of naturalized citizens to entitle to suffrage, or make eligible to office. *Repealed.* 95.

Art. 24. Vacancies in the Senate. 95.

Art. 25. Vacancies in the council. 95, 96.

ART. 26. Twenty-third article repealed. 96.

ART. 27. Officers of Harvard College may be elected members of the general court. 96.

ART. 28. Persons having served in the U. S. army or navy, &c., not to be disqualified from voting, &c. *Amended.* 96.

ART. 29. General court empowered to provide more than one place of meeting in towns for the election of officers, and to prescribe manner of calling, &c., such meetings. 96, 97.

ART. 30. No person to be disqualified from voting because of a change of residence, until after six months, &c. 97.

ART. 31. Article twenty-eight amended. 97.

ART. 32. So much of article three annulled as makes the payment of a poll tax a prerequisite for voting. 97.

ART. 33. A majority of each branch of the general court to constitute a quorum, &c. 97, 98.

ART. 34. Property qualification of governors annulled. 98.

ART. 35. Clause in relation to payment of travelling expenses of members of the house annulled. 98.

ART. 36. So much of article nineteen as is contained in the words "Commissioners of Insolvency" annulled. 98.

ART. 37. Governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public. 98.

ART. 38. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections, under regulations. 98.

ART. 39. Article ten of part one amended so as to permit legislature to authorize the taking in fee by the commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the laying out, widening or relocating of highways or streets. 98, 99.

ART. 40. Article three of amendments amended so as to exclude from voting persons disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in elections. 99.

ART. 41. Authority given to general court to prescribe certain methods of taxation for wild or forest lands. 99.

ART. 42. Authority given to general court to refer acts and resolves to the people for rejection or approval. 99.

ART. 43. Authority given to general court to authorize the commonwealth to take land, to build thereupon and to sell the same, etc., in order to relieve congestion of population and provide homes for citizens. 99.

ART. 44. Authority given to general court to tax at different rates income derived from different classes of property. 100.

ART. 45. Authority given to general court to provide for absent voting. 100.

ART. 46. No law to be passed prohibiting free exercise of religion; public money not to be appropriated for founding, maintaining or aiding educational, charitable or religious institutions not publicly owned, except, etc. 100, 101.

ART. 47. Maintenance and distribution of food and other neces saries of life and the providing of shelter, in time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, declared to be public functions; commonwealth and municipalities authorized to take and provide same, as general court shall determine. 101.

ART. 48. The Initiative and Referendum. 102–112.

ART. 49. Public interest in natural resources. 112.

ART. 50. Regulation of advertising in public places. 112.

ART. 51. Preservation and maintenance of property of historical and antiquarian interest. 112.

ART. 52. Adjournments of the general court. 113.

ART. 53. Selection of officers of the militia. 113.

ART. 54. Powers of the governor as commander-in-chief. 113.

ART. 55. Succession in cases of vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor. 113, 114.

ART. 56. Return of bills and resolves by the governor with recommendation for amendment. 114.

ART. 57. Women to be eligible to appointment as notaries public. 114.

ART. 58. Retirement of judicial officers. 114.

ART. 59. Revocation of grants, franchises, privileges or immunities. 114.

ART. 60. Power of general court to establish building zones or districts. 115.

ART. 61. Compulsory voting at elections. 115.

ART. 62. Lending the credit of the commonwealth. 115.

ART. 63. A State budget and veto of items by the governor. 115, 116.

ART. 64. Biennial elections. 116, 117.

ART. 65. Appointment of legislators to office and service upon recess committees. 117.

ART. 66. More efficient administration of the business of the commonwealth. 117, 118.

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion, and morality: Therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [See Amendments, Art. XI.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood. the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In

fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Articles XXXIX and XLVII.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore,

are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

Art. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

Art XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

***Art. XX.** The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

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* For modification, see new Amendments, Art. 48, I. Definition.

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subject to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

Art. XXX. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

* *The General Court.*

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Article X.]

* **Art. II.** No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the

* See notes, pages 53, 54.

governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Article I.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

* **Art. IV.** And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same

* See notes, page 54.

be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Articles II., XLI., XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities, see Amendments, ART. II.

For the state wide referendum on bills and resolves of the general court, see Amendments, ART. XLII. Annulled. Art. XLVIII.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee voting, see Amendments, ART. XLV.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. XLVII.

For new provisions (1918) affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ART. XLVIII.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the regulation and restriction of advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view, see Amendments, ART. L.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to regulate the taking, for public use, of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian value, see Amendments, ART. LI.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to prescribe the manner of the selection, appointment and removal of military and naval officers, see Amendments, ART. LIII.

For new provision (1918) requiring the general court to provide for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces, see Amendments, ART. LIV.

For new provision (1918) relative to the amendment of bills returned to the general court by the governor, with recommendations to amend, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to establish building zones or districts, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to provide for compulsory voting at elections, see Amendments, ART. LXI.

For new provision (1918) relative to action by the general court in authorizing certain loans to be contracted by the commonwealth, see Amendments, ART. LXII.

For new provisions (1918) relative to action by the general court with reference to a state budget and appropriation bills and the veto by the governor of items in appropriation bills, see Amendments, ART. LXIII.

For new provisions (1918) relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions (1918) that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For new provisions (1918) that the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, which shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe, see Amendments, ART. LXVI.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

* *Senate.*

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the commonwealth may, from time to time, be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided, that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XVI., XXII.]

And the several counties in this commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

* **Art. II.** The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

* See notes, page 54.

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district, or plantation where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Articles II., III., X., XV., XX., XXII., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XLV., LXIV.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meetings, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Articles II., X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside,

as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually [on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations, respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly. [See Amendments, Article XV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] annually, the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Articles X., XIV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes; and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XIV., XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold, within this commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and, at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXII.]

* **Art. VI.** The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further

* See notes, page 54.

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXII., XXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section III.

* *House of Representatives.*

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls may elect one representative; every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XII., XIII., XXI.]

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

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* See notes, page 54.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Article XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; [and, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the said town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Articles III., XX., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XLV.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

* **Art. VII.** All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

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* See notes, page 54.

* **Art. VIII.** The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXI., XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases; provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

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* See notes, page 54.

Chapter II.

Executive Power.

Section I.

* *Governor.*

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and whose title shall be — His Excellency.

† **Art. II.** The governor shall be chosen [annually]; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds;] [and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Articles VII., XXXIV.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April] annually, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May] and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause

* See new Amendments, Arts. 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 63 and 64.

† See new Amendments, Art. 64.

returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Articles II., X., XIV., XV., XLV.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

* **Art. V.** The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess;] and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the state. [See Amendments, Article X.]

* See new Amendments, Art. 48.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Article X.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

* **Art. VII.** The governor of this commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law-martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 54.

of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.

Art. VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII., XIX.]

* **Art. X.** The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, [of twenty-one years of age and upwards;] the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments; the brigadiers shall be elected, in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades; and such officers, so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Article V.]

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 53.

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

[And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the commonwealth for the time being.] [See Amendments, Article IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

Art. XII. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligencies of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

* **Article I.** There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion,] [property,] and residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a [majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a [majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Articles VII., XIV., XXXIV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present.

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

* **Art. II.** [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room; and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XIII., XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

* **Art. VI.** Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made, by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Articles XVI., XXV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

† **Article I.** [The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And, that the citizens of this commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 55.

† See new Amendments, Arts. 57 and 64.

the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver-general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII.]

Art. II. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

* **Article I.** The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Art. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII.]

* See new Amendments, Art. 58.

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June, annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been

initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, — it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several charters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College; and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor, and magistrates; it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and

senate of this commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who, with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people. [See Amendments, Articles XVIII, XLVI.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seised and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected." [See Amendments, Article VII.]

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be), and every other foreign power

whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation, and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me, GOD."] [See Amendments, Article VI.]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, GOD."

Provided, always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, ["*I do swear*," "*and abjure*," "*oath or*," "*and abjuration*," in the first oath, and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and*," and [in each of them] the words "*So help me*, GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*" [See Amendments, Article VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

* **Art. II.** No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Article VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver-general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College] — sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Articles VIII., XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the gov-

* See new Amendments, Art. 65.

ernment of this commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies, and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments, and authority; until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Article IX.]

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue pre-

cepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the gòvernor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

* **Art. II.** The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Article XLVII.]

Art. III. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

* See notes, page 54.

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Articles XX., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XL., XLV.]

* **Art. IV.** Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [See Amendments, Article XVII.]

† Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

† All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

† **Art. V.** In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well

* See new Amendments, Art. 57.

† Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 53.

those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

* **Art. VIII.** No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

* See new Amendments, Art. 65.

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

* **Art. IX.** If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.

† **Art. X.** The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 48.

† See new Amendments, Art. 64.

such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Article XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision.

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the

last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as afore-

said, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Articles XXI., XXII.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Article XXII.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Article XXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hun-

dred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

* Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

* **Art. XV.** The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

* **Art. XVI.** Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Article XXV.]

* **Art. XVII.** The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Article XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its

requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Articles III., XXIII., XXVI., XLV.]

Art. XXI. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, — shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assign-

ment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law. [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Article XXXIII.]

Art. XXII. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of

senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Articles XXIV., XXXIII.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [See Amendments, Article XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of repre-

sentatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [See Amendments, Article XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the exist-

ing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to

day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however*, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the

act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

* **Art. XLII.** Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: *provided, however*, that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

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* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 48.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

* **Art. XLV.** The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

† Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning,

* Compulsory voting. See new Amendments, Art. 61.

† See new Amendments, Art. 62.

whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The Initiative.

II. Initiative Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum

petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

Section 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

Section 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court,

transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall

preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

SECTION 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor

later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternatives measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

THE REFERENDUM.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law.

III. Referendum Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

Section 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Section 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the

law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who

circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the

commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. Section 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Section 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

Section 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

Section 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. Section 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

Section 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default

thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

Section 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

Section 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

Section 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall

be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

Section 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers before-mentioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty

departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777–78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place, the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people,

and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth*, and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 17th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on Nov. 6, 1917.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on November 5, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention."

On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people.]

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

AND

RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE NOVEMBER 4, 1919.

	ART.
PREAMBLE.	
A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, ...	1–30
THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.	
SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS, TERMS OF OFFICE, . . .	31–40
THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
The General Court, ...	41–43
The Senate, ...	44–51
The House of Representatives, ...	52–60
Legislative Powers, ...	61–75
The Initiative and Referendum.	
Definition, ...	76
The Initiative.	
Initiative Petitions.	
Contents, ...	77
Excluded Matters, ...	78
Mode of Originating, ...	79
Transmission to the General Court, . .	80
Legislative Action, General Provisions.	
Reference to Committee, ...	81
Legislative Substitutes, ...	82

THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT — *Con.* ART.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT — *Con.*
The Initiative and Referendum — *Con.*
The Initiative — *Con.*
Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.
Definition, ... 83
Joint Session, ... 84
Amendment of Proposed Amendments, . . 85
Legislative Action, ... 86
Submission to the People, ... 87
Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.
Legislative Procedure, ... 88
Amendment by Petitioners, ... 89
Conflicting and Alternative Measures, . . 90–92
The Referendum.
When Statutes shall take Effect, . . . 93
Emergency Measures, ... 94
Referendum Petitions.
Contents, ... 95
Excluded Matters, ... 96
Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon, . . . 97
Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for, ... 98
General Provisions.
Identification and Certification of Signatures, . 99
Limitation on Signatures, ... 100
Form of Ballot, ... 101–103
Information for Voters, ... 104
The Veto Power of the Governor, . . . 105
The General Court's Power of Repeal, . . 106
Initiative and Referendum declared to be Self-executing, ... 107
State Budget and Veto of Items by the Governor, Lending Credit of Commonwealth.
The Budget, ... 108
The General Appropriation Bill, . . . 109
Special Appropriation Bills, ... 110
Submission to the Governor, ... 111
Giving, lending and borrowing Money, . . 112–115

THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT — *Con.* ART.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
The Governor, ... 116–127
The Lieutenant-Governor, ... 128–130
The Council, ... 131–137
Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, . 138, 139

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, ... 140–146

THE MILITIA, ... 147, 148

OATHS OF OFFICE, INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES, DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE, ... 149–152

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ... 153–156

CONTINUANCE AND ENROLLMENT, ... 157, 158

A CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[REARRANGEMENT.]

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an

equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peacefully, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form ourselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, AND FRAME OF GOVERNMENT, as the CONSTITUTION thereof.

A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

ART. 2. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship.

ART. 3. *Section 1.* As the public worship of GOD and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under

the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

Section 2. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

ART. 4. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America.

ART. 5. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

ART. 6. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

ART. 7. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

ART. 8. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to

return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. 9. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments.

Art. 10. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

Art. 11. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. 12. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled,

or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land. And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

ART. 13. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

ART. 14. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

ART. 15. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

ART. 16. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

ART. 17. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be main-

tained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. 18. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Art. 19. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

Art. 20. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

Art. 21. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

Art. 22. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. 23. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. 24. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. 25. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. 26. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

Art. 27. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. 28. No person can in any case be subject to lawmartial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

Art. 29. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

Art. 30. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

SUFFRAGE. ELECTIONS. TERMS OF OFFICE.

ART. 31. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the city or town in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, or representatives, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such election.

ART. 32. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: provided, however, that these provisions shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from complying with them, nor to any person who had the right to vote when these provisions were adopted.

ART. 33. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

ART. 34. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal.

ART. 35. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or

town of which they are inhabitants, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.

ART. 36. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

ART. 37. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and the general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections; provided that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

ART. 38. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings.

ART. 39. Beginning with the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially, and thereafter elections for the choice of these officers shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of the secretary, treasurer, attorney-general and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Art. 40. Elections appointed to be held by the two houses of the legislature on the first Wednesday in January or at any other time, if not completed on the day appointed may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. Vacancies in the office of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be first filled in the order named and then vacancies in the council.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Art. 41. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday in January, and the general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election, without any proclamation or other act of the governor, and shall be styled, The General Court of Massachusetts.

A majority of the members of each branch of the general court shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. By concurrent vote of the two houses, the general court may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their annual assembling.

The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes, and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. 42. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compen-

sation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. 43. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

In order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

THE SENATE.

Art. 44. A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; and every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city such enumeration shall specify the number of legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census.

Art. 45. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district.

Each district shall elect biennially for the term of two years one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. 46. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following

manner: there shall be a meeting on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days before such Tuesday, for the purpose of electing persons to be senators; and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, qualified as provided in this constitution, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senator for the district of which he is an inhabitant. And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that city or town where he dwelleth, or hath his home.

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January biennially; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said first Wednesday in January: and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received into the secretary's office, seventeen days before such first Wednesday.

Art. 47. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the first Wednesday in January annually, the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be after each biennial election, examine the returned copies of such records; and after each biennial

election fourteen days before such Wednesday he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by the highest number of votes to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly.

ART. 48. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, on the first Wednesday in January biennially, determine and declare who is elected by each district to be senator by the highest number of votes. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of senators elected.

ART. 49. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

ART. 50. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

ART. 51. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and maladministration in their offices. But previcus to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ART. 52. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, biennially elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

ART. 53. The special enumeration of legal voters hereinbefore required in the case of the senate shall determine the

apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members. The representatives shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each such special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts.

The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives.

Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the common-

wealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 54. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes. A vote by a lawfully authorized voting machine or other mechanical device shall be deemed a written vote. The house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

ART. 55. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen biennially as hereinbefore provided on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

ART. 56. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

ART. 57. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

ART. 58. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

ART. 59. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by

any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general court.

ART. 60. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases: provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

ART. 61. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are

hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

ART. 62. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.

ART. 63. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the

advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

ART. 64. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

ART. 65. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given

at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

Art. 66. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: provided, however, that this article shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. 67. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth, are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. 68. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. 69. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. 70. The general court may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or

streets, authorize the taking in fee by the commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: provided, however, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

ART. 71. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

ART. 72. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

ART. 73. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

ART. 74. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

ART. 75. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

DEFINITION.

ART. 76. Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

THE INITIATIVE.

INITIATIVE PETITIONS.

ART. 77. *Contents.* An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

ART. 78. *Excluded Matters.* No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the provisions of this constitution embodied in article three, section two of the declaration of rights, nor this provision for their protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No measure inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative petition:

The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this article be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

ART. 79. *Mode of Originating.* Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the annual assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

ART. 80. *Transmission to the General Court.* If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified

voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the next assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 81. *Reference to Committee.* If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

ART. 82. *Legislative Substitutes.* The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two general courts successively elected as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ART. 83. *Definition.* A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

ART. 84. *Joint Session.* If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member

of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in the following June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

ART. 85. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

ART. 86. *Legislative Action.* Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the general court next to be elected.

ART. 87. *Submission to the People.* If in the general court next elected a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next biennial state election.

An amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case

of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON PROPOSED LAWS.

ART. 88. *Legislative Procedure.* If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of the following June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before such first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next biennial state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

ART. 89. *Amendment by Petitioners.* If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before such first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the

following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

CONFLICTING AND ALTERNATIVE MEASURES.

ART. 90. If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

ART. 91. A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

ART. 92. The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

THE REFERENDUM.

WHEN STATUTES SHALL TAKE EFFECT.

ART. 93. No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

EMERGENCY MEASURES.

ART. 94. A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law.

But if the governor, at any time before the election at which a law may be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon take effect, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall take effect.

No grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law.

REFERENDUM PETITIONS.

ART. 95. *Contents.* A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

Art. 96. *Excluded Matters.* No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

Art. 97. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next biennial state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is so completed and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following biennial state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be

provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

ART. 98. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next biennial state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is so completed and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following biennial state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SIGNATURES.

ART. 99. Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

LIMITATION ON SIGNATURES.

ART. 100. Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

FORM OF BALLOT.

ART. 101. Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form:

ART. 102. In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

ART. 103. In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

ART. 104. The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

THE VETO POWER OF THE GOVERNOR.

ART. 105. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

THE GENERAL COURT'S POWER OF REPEAL.

ART. 106. Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM DECLARED TO BE SELF-EXECUTING.

ART. 107. The provisions of the initiative and referendum are self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything therein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of such provisions.

STATE BUDGET AND VETO OF ITEMS BY THE GOVERNOR. — LENDING CREDIT OF COMMONWEALTH.

ART. 108. *The Budget.* Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

ART. 109. *The General Appropriation Bill.* All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

ART. 110. *Special Appropriation Bills.* After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

ART. 111. *Submission to the Governor.* The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each

item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reasons for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

ART. 112. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

ART. 113. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

ART. 114. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

ART. 115. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GOVERNOR.

ART. 116. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be HIS EXCELLENCY.

ART. 117. The governor shall be chosen biennially; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time

of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding.

Art. 118. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November biennially, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meetings; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of such list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before such first Wednesday in January; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before such day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected, but if no person shall have been so elected, the house of representatives on the first Wednesday in January shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor.

Art. 119. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at

least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. 120. The governor, with the advice of the council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the general court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the state.

Art. 121. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with the advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. 122. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of the council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with the advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. 123. All judicial officers, the solicitor-general, and coroners, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment.

Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years. Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

ART. 124. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions.

ART. 125. All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

ART. 126. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor,

when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

ART. 127. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ART. 128. There shall be biennially elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be HIS HONOR; and who shall be qualified, in point of residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have the highest number of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no person shall have the highest number of the votes of the people to be governor.

Art. 129. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. 130. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present.

THE COUNCIL.

Art. 131. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of eight persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land.

Art. 132. Eight councillors shall be biennially chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The general court, at its first session after each decennial state census, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each of which districts shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the general court, and each of such eight districts containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term

of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor.

Art. 133. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. 134. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday in January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall biennially, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before such first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on such first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of such officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of such officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers.

Art. 135. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. 136. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. 137. Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death,

absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

SECRETARY. TREASURER. AUDITOR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Art. 138. The secretary, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen biennially, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of two years from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for such office on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice for the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise

enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of such offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer for more than three successive terms.

Art. 139. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Art. 140. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature; and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. 141. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth.

Art. 142. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such

place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places.

ART. 143. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

ART. 144. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

ART. 145. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature, such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

ART. 146. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

THE MILITIA.

ART. 147. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

ART. 148. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the

general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

OATHS OF OFFICE. INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES. DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Art. 149. The following oaths shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, God."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, God."

Provided, that when any person shall decline taking such oaths, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing forms, omitting the word "swear" in the first oath, and inserting, instead thereof, the word "affirm," and omitting the words "swear and" in the second oath, and omitting the words "So help me, God," in each oath, and subjoining, instead thereof, the words "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the above oaths, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them for the duties of their respective offices.

The said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of the legislature; and by the senators and representatives

before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

ART. 150. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of such court may hold the office of justice of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever.

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this commonwealth, more than one of the following offices, namely: judge of probate, sheriff, register of probate, or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court, secretary, attorney-general, solicitor-general, treasurer, judge of probate, commissary-general, sheriff, clerk of the house of representatives, register of probate, register of deeds, clerk of the supreme judicial court, or clerk of the inferior court of common pleas, shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up.

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in the council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

ART. 151. And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the general court, or any office of trust or importance

under the government of this commonwealth, who shall, in due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

Art. 152. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, district attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold such office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of such office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

Art. 153. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, it is declared, that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and

franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. 154. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several charters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. 155. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the general court of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the general court under the provisions of the constitution adopted in seventeen hundred and eighty.

Art. 156. Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and

inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people.

CONTINUANCE AND ENROLLMENT.

ART. 157. Upon the ratification and adoption by the people of this rearrangement of the existing constitution and the amendments thereto, the constitution shall be deemed and taken to be so rearranged and shall appear in such rearranged form in all future publications thereof. Such rearrangement shall not be deemed or taken to change the meaning or effect of any part of the constitution or its amendments as theretofore existing or operative.

ART. 158. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of such laws.

STATISTICS

STATE, COUNTY, DISTRICT, POST OFFICE, ETC.

NOTE.

The tables containing historical data relating to "Counties, Cities and Towns of Massachusetts," which were revised and corrected by the late ROBERT T. SWAN, Esq., *Commissioner of Public Records*, and continued by his successor, the late HENRY E. WOODS, Esq., have been discontinued as a part of the Manual. Their publication will, however, be continued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in a separate pamphlet, which will be supplied to those who apply for it at his office.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 674 of the Acts of 1912, as amended by Chapter 226 of the General Acts of 1916. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by Charles F. Gettemy, Esq., when director of the Bureau of Statistics.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.
Berkshire County.	
Adams,	13,218
Alford,	271
Becket,	973
Cheshire,	1,535
Clarksburg,	1,114
Dalton,	3,858
Egremont,	599
Florida,	427
Great Barrington,	6,627
Hancock,	514
Hinsdale,	1,257
Lanesborough,	1,089
Lee,	4,481
Lenox,	3,242
Monterey,	358
Mount Washington,	95
New Ashford,	92
New Marlborough,	1,030
North Adams,	22,035
Otis,	442
Peru,	195
Pittsfield,	39,607
Richmond,	564
Sandisfield,	564
Savoy,	524
Sheffield,	1,862
Stockbridge,	1,901
Tyringham,	327
Washington,	275
West Stockbridge,	1,277
Williamstown,	3,981
Windsor,	375
Franklin County.	
Ashfield,	994
Buckland,	1,569
Charlemont,	977
Colrain,	1,829
Conway,	1,220
Greenfield,	12,618
Hawley,	427
Heath,	383
Leyden,	344
Monroe,	296
Rowe,	424
Shelburne,	1,484
Hampden County.	
Blandford,	623
Chester,	1,344
Granville,	784
Holyoke,	60,816
Montgomery,	230
Russell,	1,104
Southwick,	1,365
Tolland,	199
Westfield,	18,411
Hampshire County.	
Chesterfield,	559
Cummington,	660
Goshen,	289
Huntington,	1,427
Middlefield,	325
Plainfield,	375
Southampton,	950
Westhampton,	430
Worthington,	618
Total,	227,783

DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.
Franklin County.		*Hampden Co.* — Con.	
Bernardston,	790	Springfield,	102,971
Deerfield,	2,739	West Springfield,	11,339
Erving,	1,168	Wilbraham,	2,521
Gill,	951		
Leverett,	779		
Montague,	7,925	*Hampshire County.*	
Northfield,	1,782	Amherst,	5,558
Shutesbury,	292	Belchertown,	2,062
Sunderland,	1,278	Easthampton,	9,845
Warwick,	477	Enfield,	806
Wendell,	388	Granby,	828
Whately,	1,118	Hadley,	2,666
		Hatfield,	2,630
Hampden County.		Northampton,	21,654
Agawam,	4,555	Pelham,	499
Chicopee,	30,138	South Hadley,	5,179
East Longmeadow,	1,939	Ware,	9,346
Hampden,	670	Williamsburg,	2,118
Longmeadow,	1,782		
Ludlow,	6,251	Total,	245,044

DISTRICT No. 3.

Franklin County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
New Salem,	625	Barre,	3,476
Orange,	5,379	Boylston,	783
		Brookfield,*	2,059
Hampden County.		Charlton,	2,213
Brimfield,	934	Clinton,	13,192
Holland,	159	Dana,	712
Monson,	5,004	Dudley,	4,373
Palmer,	9,468	East Brookfield,*	–
Wales,	337	Fitchburg,	39,656
		Gardner,	16,376
Hampshire County.		Hardwick,	3,596
Greenwich,	426	Holden,	2,514
Prescott,	299	Hubbardston,	1,084
		Lancaster,	2,585
Middlesex County.		Leicester,	3,322
Ashby,	922	Leominster,	17,646
Townsend,	1,812	Lunenburg,	1,610
		New Braintree,	453
Worcester County.		North Brookfield,	2,947
Ashburnham,	2,059		
Athol,	9,783		

* Town of East Brookfield set off from town of Brookfield by chapter 178, Acts of 1920.

DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.
Worcester Co. — Con.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Oakham,	527	Sturbridge,	1,618
Oxford,	3,476	Templeton,	4,081
Paxton,	471	Warren,	4,268
Petersham,	727	Webster,	12,565
Phillipston,	390	West Boylston,	1,318
Princeton,	800	West Brookfield,	1,288
Royalston,	862	Westminster,	1,594
Rutland,	1,895	Winchendon,	5,908
Southbridge,	14,217		
Spencer,	5,994	Total,	219,206
Sterling,	1,403		

DISTRICT No. 4.

Worcester County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Auburn,	3,281	Sutton,	2,829
Blackstone,*	3,679	Upton,	2,036
Douglas,	2,179	Uxbridge,	4,921
Grafton,	6,250	Westborough,	5,925
Hopedale,	2,663	Worcester,	162,697
Mendon,	933		
Milford,	13,684		
Millbury,	5,295	*Middlesex County.*	
Millville,*	2,010	Hopkinton,	2,475
Northbridge,	9,254		
Shrewsbury,	2,794	Total,	232,905

DISTRICT No. 5.

Essex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Andover,	7,978	Burlington,	751
Methuen,†	14,007	Carlisle,	490
		Chelmsford,	5,182
Middlesex County.		Concord,	6,681
Acton,	2,151	Dracut,	4,022
Ayer,	2,779	Dunstable,	362
Bedford,	1,365	Groton,	2,333
Billerica,	3,246	Hudson,	6,758
Boxborough,	326	Lincoln,	1,310

* Town of Millville set off from town of Blackstone by chapter 282, Special Acts of 1916.

† Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

DISTRICT No. 5 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.
Middlesex Co. — Con.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Littleton,	1,228	Wilmington,	2,330
Lowell,	107,978	Woburn,	16,410
Maynard,	6,770		
Pepperell,	2,839	*Worcester County.*	
Reading,	6,805	Berlin,	865
Shirley,	2,251	Bolton,	768
Stow,	1,127	Harvard,	1,104
Tewksbury,	5,265	Northborough,	1,797
Tyngsborough,	967		
Westford,	2,843	Total,	221,088

DISTRICT No. 6.

Essex County.		*Essex Co.* — Con.	
Amesbury,	8,543	Newbury,	1,590
Beverly,	22,959	Newburyport,	15,311
Danvers,	11,177	Rockport,	4,351
Essex,	1,677	Rowley,	1,481
Georgetown,	2,058	Salem,	37,200
Gloucester,	24,478	Salisbury,	1,717
Groveland,	2,377	Swampscott,	7,345
Hamilton,	1,879	Topsfield,	1,173
Haverhill,	49,450	Wenham,	1,068
Ipswich,	6,272	West Newbury,	1,529
Manchester,	2,945		
Marblehead,	7,606	Total,	216,287
Merrimac,	2,101		

DISTRICT No. 7.

Essex County.		*Essex Co.* — Con.	
Boxford,	714	Peabody,	18,625
Lawrence,	90,259	Saugus,	10,226
Lynn,	95,803		
Lynnfield,	1,112	*Middlesex County.*	
Middleton,	1,308	North Reading,	1,292
Nahant,	1,387		
North Andover,	5,956	Total,	226,682

DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.
Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Arlington,	14,889	Stoneham,	7,489
Belmont,	8,081	Wakefield,	12,781
Cambridge,	108,822	Watertown,	16,515
Lexington,	5,538	Winchester,	10,005
Medford,	30,509		
Melrose,	16,880	Total,	231,509

DISTRICT No. 9.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County.*	
Everett,	37,718	Chelsea,	43,426
Malden,	48,907	Revere,	25,178
Somerville,	86,854	Winthrop,	12,758
		Total,	254,841

DISTRICT No. 10.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk Co.* — Con.	
Boston, Ward 1,	23,776	Boston, Ward 5,	77,573
Ward 2,	41,904	Ward 6,	37,250
Ward 3,	21,016		
Ward 4,	18,585	Total,	220,104

DISTRICT No. 11.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk Co.* — Con.	
Boston, Ward 7,	35,084	Boston, Ward 16,	25,404
Ward 8,	38,317	Ward 22,	23,812
Ward 13,	30,533	Ward 23,	21,442
Ward 14,	27,799		
Ward 15,	26,225	Total,	228,616

DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.
Suffolk County.		*Suffolk Co.* — Con.	
Boston, Ward 9,	33,996	Boston, Ward 19,	22,748
Ward 10,	25,741	Ward 20,	22,958
Ward 11,	26,234	Ward 21,	26,499
Ward 12,	29,416		
Ward 17,	25,853	Total,	239,322
Ward 18,	25,877		

DISTRICT No. 13.

Suffolk County.		*Middlesex County.*	
Boston, Ward 25,	16,401	Ashland,	2,005
Ward 26,	18,381	Framingham,	15,860
Norfolk County.		Holliston,	2,788
Bellingham,	1,953	Marlborough,	15,250
Brookline,	33,490	Natick,	11,119
Dover,	999	Newton,	43,113
Franklin,	6,440	Sherborn,	1,696
Medfield,	3,648	Sudbury,	1,206
Medway,	2,846	Waltham,	30,154
Millis,	1,442	Wayland,	2,033
Needham,	6,542	Weston,	2,342
Norfolk,	1,268		
Plainville,	1,408	*Worcester County.*	
Walpole,	5,490	Southborough,	1,898
Wellesley,	6,439		
Wrentham,	2,414	Total,	238,625

DISTRICT No. 14.

Bristol County.		*Norfolk Co.* — Con.	
Easton,	5,064	Westwood,	1,448
		Weymouth,	13,969
Norfolk County.			
Avon,	2,164	*Plymouth County.*	
Braintree,	9,343	Abington,	5,646
Canton,	5,623	Brockton,	62,288
Dedham,	11,043	East Bridgewater,	3,689
Foxborough,	3,755	Rockland,	7,074
Holbrook,	2,948	West Bridgewater,	2,741
Milton,	8,600	Whitman,	7,520
Norwood,	10,977		
Quincy,	40,674	*Suffolk County.*	
Randolph,	4,734	Boston, Ward 24,	22,615
Sharon,	2,468		
Stoughton,	6,982	Total,	241,365

DISTRICT No. 15.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1915.
Bristol County.		*Bristol Co.* — Con.	
Attleboro,	18,480	Seekonk,	2,767
Berkley,	985	Somerset,	3,377
Dighton,	2,499	Swansea,	2,558
Fall River,	124,791	Taunton,	36,161
Freetown,	1,663	Westport,	3,262
Mansfield,	5,772		
North Attleborough,	9,398	*Plymouth County.*	
Norton,	2,587	Lakeville,	1,491
Raynham,	1,810		
Rehoboth,	2,228	Total,	219,829

DISTRICT No. 16.

Barnstable County.		*Nantucket County.*	
Barnstable,	4,995	Nantucket,	3,166
Bourne,	2,672		
Brewster,	783		
Chatham,	1,667	*Norfolk County.*	
Dennis,	1,822	Cohasset,	2,800
Eastham,	545		
Falmouth,	3,917		
Harwich,	2,179	*Plymouth County.*	
Mashpee,	263	Bridgewater,	9,381
Orleans,	1,166	Carver,	1,701
Provincetown,	4,295	Duxbury,	1,921
Sandwich,	1,500	Halifax,	638
Truro,	663	Hanover,	2,666
Wellfleet,	936	Hanson,	1,796
Yarmouth,	1,415	Hingham,	5,264
		Hull,	2,290
Bristol County.		Kingston,	2,580
Acushnet,	2,387	Marion,	1,487
Dartmouth,	5,330	Marshfield,	1,725
Fairhaven,	6,277	Mattapoisett,	1,352
New Bedford,	109,568	Middleborough,	8,631
		Norwell,	1,563
Dukes County.		Pembroke,	1,337
Chilmark,	288	Plymouth,	12,926
Edgartown,	1,276	Plympton,	599
Gay Head,	175	Rochester,	1,160
Gosnold,	155	Scituate,	2,661
Oak Bluffs,	1,245	Wareham,	5,176
Tisbury,	1,324		
West Tisbury,	441	Total,	230,104

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 270, General Acts of 1916. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by Charles F. Gettemy, Esq., when director of the Bureau of Statistics.

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the Second and Third Bristol, the Plymouth, and the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 101,270; population, 510,847.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Pembroke, Plymouth and Plympton, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Bristol Districts — Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, Somerset, Swansea and Westport.

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton. East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester, Wareham and West Bridgewater.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Cohasset, Quincy and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland, Scituate and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.*

II. — The First Bristol, the Norfolk, the Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Eighth and Ninth Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 95,021; population, 417,639.

Bristol District. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton. Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Taunton.

Norfolk District. — Avon, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Holbrook, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood and Wrentham.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards Nos. 25 and 26 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Watertown, *in the county of Middlesex.*

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 16, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Boston.

III. — The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 96,264; population, 484,048.

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Boston; and also Wards 1 and 2 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.*

IV. — The First and Fifth Suffolk, and the Second, Third and Fourth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 103,140; population, 472,713.

Suffolk Districts. — Wards 1, 7 and 8 of Boston, and Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

Middlesex Districts. — Belmont, Wards Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Melrose and Somerville.

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 93,381; population, 428,446.

Essex Districts. — Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Lynn, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury.

VI. — The First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 95,134; population, 445,063.

Middlesex Districts. — Acton, Arlington, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Lowell, Marlborough, Maynard, Medford, Natick, Newton, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Sherborn, Shirley, Stoneham, Stow, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Waltham, Wayland, Westford, Weston, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn; and also Ward No. 6 of Lynn and Lynnfield and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.*

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester, and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 93,214; population, 464,440.

Worcester Districts. — Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn. Blackstone,* Douglas, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hopedale, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville,* Northborough,

* Town of Millville set off from town of Blackstone by chapter 282, Special Acts of 1916.

Northbridge, Oxford, Phillipston, Royalston, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester; and also Bellingham and Franklin, *in the county of Norfolk.*

Worcester and Hampden District. —Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield,* Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Dudley, East Brookfield,* Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.*

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, the Franklin and Hampshire, and the First and Second Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 98,465; population, 470,114.

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Peru, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.*

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.*

Hampden Districts. — Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow and Springfield.

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* Town of East Brookfield set off from town of Brookfield by chapter 178, Acts of 1920.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 270, General Acts of 1916. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by Charles F. Gettemy, Esq., when director of the Bureau of Statistics.

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 19,397+; population, 92,332+.]

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 19,630; population, 88,369.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Peru, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 21,111; population, 100,600.

First Bristol District. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Taunton. Legal voters, 19,569; population, 87,751.

Second Bristol District. — Fall River, Somerset and Swansea. Legal voters, 21,044; population, 130,726.

Third Bristol District. — Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Freetown, New Bedford and Westport. Legal voters, 20,824; population, 128,487.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Pembroke, Plymouth and Plympton, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 14,429; population, 60,386.

First Essex District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 20,087; population, 80,657.

Second Essex District. — Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead and Salem. Legal voters, 18,109; population, 78,942.

Third Essex District. — Essex, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Newbury, Newburyport, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury. Legal voters, 15,532; population, 65,471.

Fourth Essex District. — Amesbury, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, Middleton and Peabody. Legal voters, 19,077; population, 85,176.

Fifth Essex District. — Andover, Lawrence, Methuen and North Andover. Legal voters, 20,576; population, 118,200.

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 18,731; population, 83,499.

First Hampden District. — East Longmeadow, Longmeadow and Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 21,102; population, 95,029.

Second Hampden District. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 17,891; population, 102,617.

First Middlesex District. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick, Newton, Sherborn and Weston. Legal voters, 18,443; population, 81,398.

Second Middlesex District. — Belmont and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge. Legal voters, 20,254; population, 92,725.

Third Middlesex District. — Ward No. 3 of Cambridge and Somerville. Legal voters, 21,267; population, 97,944.

Fourth Middlesex District. — Everett, Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 22,206; population, 103,505.

Fifth Middlesex District. — Concord, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Marlborough, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham and Wayland. Legal voters, 16,924; population, 76,827.

Sixth Middlesex District. — Arlington, Medford, Stoneham, Wakefield, Winchester and Woburn. Legal voters, 20,987; population, 92,083.

Seventh Middlesex District. — Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Carlisle, Littleton, Wards Nos. 5 and 9 of Lowell, North Reading, Reading, Tewksbury and Wilmington, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Ward No. 6 of Lynn, Lynnfield and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.* Legal voters, 17,387; population, 83,726.

Eighth Middlesex District. — Ashby, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of Lowell, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 21,393; population, 111,029.

Norfolk District. — Avon, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Holbrook, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood and Wrentham. Legal voters, 22,439; population, 102,581.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Cohasset, Quincy and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland, Scituate and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 22,929; population, 93,852.

Norfolk and Suffolk District — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards Nos. 25 and 26 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Watertown, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 19,156; population, 84,787.

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester, Wareham and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 22,044; population, 97,396.

First Suffolk District. — Ward No. 1 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. Legal voters, 20,911; population, 105,138.

Second Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of Boston; and Wards Nos. 1 and 2 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 20,026; population, 130,262.

Third Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of Boston. Legal voters, 18,174; population, 85,971.

Fourth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 2, 6 and 12 of Boston. Legal voters, 20,824; population, 108,570.

Fifth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 7 and 8 of Boston. Legal voters, 18,502; population, 73,401.

Sixth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 13, 14 and 15 of Boston. Legal voters, 19,269; population, 84,557.

Seventh Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 17, 18 and 20 of Boston. Legal voters, 17,971; population, 74,688.

Eighth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 16, 22 and 23 of Boston. Legal voters, 17,444; population, 70,658.

Ninth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 19, 21 and 24 of Boston. Legal voters, 16,413; population, 71,862.

First Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Worcester Legal voters, 16,751; population, 76,052.

Second Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 16,919; population, 86,645.

Third Worcester District. — Ashburnham, Athol, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon. Legal voters, 20,089; population, 99,965.

Fourth Worcester District. — Auburn, Blackstone,* Douglas, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville,* Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough, *in the county of Worcester;* and also Bellingham and Franklin, *in the county of Norfolk.* Legal voters, 18,929; population, 95,862.

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield,† Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Dudley, East Brookfield,† Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 20,526; population, 105,916.

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* Town of Millville set off from town of Blackstone by chapter 282, Special Acts of 1916.

† Town of East Brookfield set off from town of Brookfield by chapter 178, Acts of 1920.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

[As established under authority of Chapter 270, General Acts of 1916. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by Charles F. Gettemy, Esq., when director of the Bureau of Statistics.

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 4,702+; population, 22,383+.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 3,227; population, 13,347. One representative.
2. — Chatham, Dennis, Harwich and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 2,160; population, 7,083. One representative.
3. — Brewster, Eastham, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. Legal voters, 1,959; population, 8,388. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Clarksburg, Florida, North Adams, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward, and Savoy. Legal voters, 3,190; population, 14,098. One representative.
2. — Hancock, New Ashford, North Adams, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 7th Ward, and Williamstown. Legal voters, 3,113; population, 14,589. One representative.
3. — Adams, Cheshire, Hinsdale, Peru and Windsor. Legal voters, 3,141; population, 16,580. One representative.
4. — Lanesborough and Pittsfield. Legal voters, 9,637; population, 40,696. Three representatives.

District

5. — Becket, Dalton, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Otis, Richmond, Tyringham and Washington. Legal voters, 3,463; population, 14,520. One representative.
6. — Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 3,438; population, 14,226. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Nineteen Representatives.

District

1. — Attleboro and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 6,774; population, 27,878. Two representatives.
2. — Easton, Mansfield and Norton. Legal voters, 3,213; population, 13,423. One representative.
3. — Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 3,063; population, 17,043. One representative.
4. — Raynham and Taunton, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 2,984; population, 13,276. One representative.
5. — Berkley, Dighton, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Taunton, 1st Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 3,535; population, 16,131. One representative.
6. — Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Freetown. Legal voters, 3,033; population, 15,657. One representative.
7. — New Bedford, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 8,452; population, 54,355. Two representatives.
8. — New Bedford, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,601; population, 55,213. Three representatives.
9. — Fall River, 1st Ward and 2d Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 6,742; population, 39,710. Two representatives.
10. — Fall River, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,395; population, 38,990. Two representatives.
11. — Fall River, 6th Ward, 7th Ward, 8th Ward and 9th Ward, Somerset and Swansea. Legal voters, 9,645; population, 55,288. Three representatives.

DUKES COUNTY.

One Representative.

District

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 1,220; population, 4,904. One representative

ESSEX COUNTY.

THIRTY-ONE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury. Legal voters, 3,235; population, 12,361. One representative.
2. — Haverhill, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 2,521; population, 9,346. One representative.
3. — Haverhill, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 3,887; population, 15,058. One representative.
4. — Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland and Haverhill, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,166; population, 30,195. Two representatives.
5. — Lawrence, 1st Ward and 2d Ward, and Methuen. Legal voters, 7,333; population, 44,992. Two representatives.
6. — Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 4,187; population, 26,873. One representative.
7. — Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 2,913; population, 16,166. One representative.
8. — Lawrence, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 3,103; population, 16,235. One representative.
9. — Andover, Middleton and North Andover. Legal voters, 3,368; population, 15,242. One representative.
10. — Danvers, Hamilton, Topsfield and Wenham. Legal voters, 3,460; population, 15,297. One representative.
11. — Peabody. Legal voters, 3,423; population, 18,625. One representative.
12. — Lynn, 2d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,029; population, 26,555. Two representatives.
13. — Lynn, 1st Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield and Saugus. Legal voters, 9,078; population, 43,458. Three representatives.
14. — Lynn, 3d Ward and 4th Ward, and Nahant. Legal voters, 10,243; population, 38,515. Three representatives.
15. — Salem, 3d Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 2,530; population, 11,565. One representative.
16. — Marblehead. Legal voters, 2,206; population, 7,606. One representative.
17. — Salem, 1st Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 2,563; population, 13,433. One representative.
18. — Salem, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 4,899; population, 19,547. One representative.
19. — Beverly, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 3,702; population, 17,135. One representative.

District

20. — Beverly, 4th Ward and 6th Ward, Essex and Manchester. Legal voters, 2,643; population, 10,446. One representative.
21. — Gloucester, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 3,794; population, 14,897. One representative.
22. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 7th Ward, and Rockport. Legal voters, 3,096; population, 13,932. One representative.
23. — Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, 6th Ward, Rowley and West Newbury. Legal voters, 3,008; population, 13,222. One representative.
24. — Newburyport, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 3,058; population, 12,961. One representative.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Four Representatives.

District

1. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Hawley, Heath, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. Legal voters, 2,696; population, 10,721. One representative.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 3,226; population, 12,618. One representative.
3. — Bernardston, Deerfield, Gill, Leverett, Leyden, Montague and Sunderland. Legal voters, 2,982; population, 14,806. One representative.
4. — Erving, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Warwick and Wendell. Legal voters, 2,647; population, 10,111. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Fifteen Representatives.

District

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 2,820; population, 15,902. One representative.
2. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 6,715; population, 34,706. Two representatives.
3. — Springfield, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 6,153; population, 31,507. Two representatives.

District

4. — Springfield, 3d Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 7,322; population, 31,284. Two representatives.
5. — Springfield, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 3,215; population, 13,313. One representative.
6. — Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 2,595; population, 9,922. One representative.
7. — Springfield, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 3,579; population, 16,945. One representative.
8. — Chicopee. Legal voters, 4,339; population, 30,138. One representative.
9. — Holyoke, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 3,610; population, 27,812. One representative.
10. — Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward Legal voters, 3,897; population, 19,143. One representative.
11. — Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 3,467; population, 13,861. One representative.
12. — Westfield. Legal voters, 3,516; population, 18,411. One representative.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Four Representatives.

District

1. — Northampton. Legal voters, 4,279; population, 21,654. One representative.
2. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 3,512; population, 17,596. One representative.
3. — Amherst, Hadley, Hatfield and South Hadley. Legal voters, 3,187; population, 16,033. One representative.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott and Ware. Legal voters, 2,746; population, 14,266. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Forty-eight Representatives.

District

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 3,587; population, 24,178. One representative.
2. — Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward Legal voters, 9,713; population, 45,685. Three representatives.

District

3. — Cambridge, 8th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 8,737; population, 38,959. Three representatives.
4. — Newton. Legal voters, 9,284; population, 43,113. Three representatives.
5. — Waltham. Legal voters, 6,594; population, 30,154. Two representatives.
6. — Natick. Legal voters, 2,816; population, 11,119. One representative.
7. — Framingham. Legal voters, 3,581; population, 15,860. One representative.
8. — Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton and Sherborn. Legal voters, 2,202; population, 8,964. One representative.
9. — Marlborough. Legal voters, 3,756; population, 15,250. One representative.
10. — Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 2,886; population, 14,981. One representative.
11. — Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 3,193; population, 14,226. One representative.
12. — Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend. Legal voters, 3,265; population, 13,298. One representative.
13. — Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 3,081; population, 13,572. One representative.
14. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,591; population, 33,947. Two representatives.
15. — Lowell, 3d Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 10,273; population, 54,588. Three representatives.
16. — Lowell, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 3,383; population, 19,443. One representative.
17. — Billerica, Burlington, Dracut, North Reading, Tewksbury and Wilmington. Legal voters, 3,180; population, 16,906. One representative.
18. — Reading, Stoneham and Woburn. Legal voters, 7,278; population, 30,704. Two representatives.
19. — Wakefield. Legal voters, 2,895; population, 12,781. One representative.
20. — Everett. Legal voters, 7,963; population, 37,718. Two representatives.
21. — Malden. Legal voters, 10,145; population, 48,907. Three representatives.
22. — Melrose. Legal voters, 4,098; population, 16,880. One representative.

District

23. — Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,412; population, 40,648. Three representatives.
24. — Somerville, 2d Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,107; population, 46,206. Three representatives.
25. — Medford, 3d Ward, and Winchester. Legal voters, 2,902; population, 13,039. One representative.
26. — Medford, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,293; population, 27,475. Two representatives.
27. — Arlington. Legal voters, 3,364; population, 14,889. One representative.
28. — Belmont and Lexington. Legal voters, 3,057; population, 13,619. One representative.
29. — Watertown. Legal voters, 3,396; population, 16,515. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

One Representative.

District

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 861; population, 3,166. One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

Thirteen Representatives.

District

1. — Dedham and Needham. Legal voters, 3,654; population, 17,585. One representative.
2. — Brookline. Legal voters, 7,565; population, 33,490. Two representatives.
3. — Quincy. Legal voters, 8,614; population, 40,674. Three representatives.
4. — Canton, Milton and Westwood. Legal voters, 3,419; population, 15,671. One representative.
5. — Weymouth. Legal voters, 3,603; population, 13,969. One representative.
6. — Avon, Braintree and Holbrook. Legal voters, 3,512; population, 14,455. One representative.
7. — Randolph, Sharon and Stoughton. Legal voters, 3,427; population, 14,184. One representative.

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* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

District

8. — Norwood and Walpole. Legal voters, 3,441; population, 16,467. One representative.
9. — Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk and Wellesley. Legal voters, 3,278; population, 16,642. One representative.
10. — Bellingham, Foxborough, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham. Legal voters, 3,452; population, 15,970. One representative.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.*

Twelve Representatives.

District

1. — Plymouth. Legal voters, 2,505; population, 12,926. One representative.
2. — Duxbury, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke and Scituate. Legal voters, 2,638; population, 9,207. One representative.
3. — Cohasset,* Hingham and Hull. Legal voters, 2,682; population, 10,354. One representative.
4. — Hanover, Hanson and Rockland. Legal voters, 3,143; population, 11,536. One representative
5. — Abington and Whitman. Legal voters, 3,624; population, 13,166. One representative.
6. — Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Wareham. Legal voters, 2,633; population, 12,367. One representative.
7. — Halifax, Kingston, Middleborough and Plympton. Legal voters, 2,933; population, 12,448. One representative.
8. — Bridgewater, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 2,904; population, 15,811. One representative.
9. — Brockton, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 4,043; population, 16,180. One representative.
10. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,236; population, 25,674. Two representatives.
11. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 4,417; population, 20,434. One representative.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Fifty-four Representatives.

District

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 5,363; population, 23,776. Two representatives.
2. — Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 5,835; population, 41,904. Two representatives.

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* Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

District

3. — Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 4,854; population, 21,016. Two representatives.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 5,387; population, 18,585. Two representatives.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 7,946; population, 77,573. Three representatives.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,618; population, 37,250. Three representatives.
7. — Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,714; population, 35,084. Three representatives.
8. — Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 7,788; population, 38,317. Two representatives.
9. — Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,151; population, 33,996. Two representatives.
10. — Boston, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 6,056; population, 25,741. Two representatives.
11. — Boston, 11th Ward. Legal voters, 5,967; population, 26,234. Two representatives.
12. — Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 6,371; population, 29,416. Two representatives.
13. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 7,266; population, 30,533. Two representatives.
14. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 6,012; population, 27,799. Two representatives.
15. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 5,991; population, 26,225. Two representatives.
16. — Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 6,182; population, 25,404. Two representatives.
17. — Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 6,105; population, 25,853. Two representatives.
18. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 6,034; population, 25,877. Two representatives.
19. — Boston, 19th Ward and 20th Ward. Legal voters, 11,510; population, 45,706. Three representatives.
20. — Chelsea, 4th Ward and 5th Ward, and Revere, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 4,126; population, 18,656. One representative.
21. — Winthrop. Legal voters, 3,445; population, 12,758. One representative.
22. — Boston, 22d Ward and 23d Ward. Legal voters, 11,262; population, 45,254. Three representatives.
23. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 3,929; population, 30,268. One representative.

District

24. — Boston, 21st Ward and 24th Ward. Legal voters, 10,735; population, 49,114. Three representatives.
25. — Boston, 25th Ward. Legal voters, 4,282; population, 16,401. One representative.
26. — Boston, 26th Ward. Legal voters, 3,913; population, 18,381. One representative.
27. — Revere, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 4,048; population, 19,680. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-seven Representatives.

District

1. — Athol, Barre, Dana, Petersham and Phillipston. Legal voters, 3,251; population, 15,088. One representative.
2. — Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton and Winchendon. Legal voters, 6,092; population, 30,206. Two representatives.
3. — Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Spencer and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 3,277; population, 14,805. One representative.
4. — Brookfield,* Charlton, East Brookfield,* Leicester, Paxton, Sturbridge and Warren. Legal voters, 3,052; population, 13,951. One representative.
5. — Dudley and Southbridge. Legal voters, 3,120; population, 18,590. One representative.
6. — Auburn, Oxford and Webster. Legal voters, 3,473; population, 19,322. One representative.
7. — Douglas, Millbury, Millville,† Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 3,434; population, 17,234. One representative.
8. — Blackstone,† Hopedale, Mendon and Northbridge. Legal voters, 3,351; population, 16,529. One representative.
9. — Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 6,461; population, 32,587. Two representatives.
10. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Holden, Lancaster, Northborough, Princeton, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 5,866; population, 27,129. Two representatives.

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* Town of East Brookfield set off from town of Brookfield by chapter 178, Acts of 1920.

† Town of Millville set off from town of Blackstone by chapter 282, Special Acts of 1916.

District

11. — Ashburnham, Fitchburg, 1st Ward, Leominster and Westminster. Legal voters, 6,054; population, 27,472. Two representatives.
12. — Fitchburg, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward, and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 6,349; population, 35,093. Two representatives.
13. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 3,342; population, 14,243. One representative.
14. — Worcester, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 3,308; population, 16,836. One representative.
15. — Worcester, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 3,653; population, 24,345. One representative.
16. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 3,342; population, 18,927. One representative.
17. — Worcester, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 3,175; population, 21,727. One representative.
18. — Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 3,205; population, 15,344. One representative.
19. — Worcester, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 3,414; population, 13,758. One representative.
20. — Worcester, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 3,415; population, 12,371. One representative.
21. — Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 3,542; population, 12,852. One representative.
22. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 3,274; population, 12,294. One representative.

CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION AND THEIR POPULATION.

NAME.	INCORPORATED AS CITY.	POPULATION, 1910. (U. S. Census.)	POPULATION, 1915. (State Census.)	POPULATION, 1920. (U. S. Census.)
Boston,	Feb. 23, 1822	670,585	745,439	748,060
Salem,	Mar. 23, 1836	43,697	37,200	42,529
Lowell,	Apr. 1, 1836	106,294	107,978	112,759
Cambridge,	Mar. 17, 1846	104,839	108,822	109,694
New Bedford,	Mar. 9, 1847	96,652	109,568	121,217
Worcester,	Feb. 29, 1848	145,986	162,697	179,754
Lynn,	Apr. 10, 1850	89,336	95,803	99,148
Newburyport,	May 24, 1851	14,949	15,311	15,618
Springfield,	Apr. 12, 1852	88,926	102,971	129,614
Lawrence,	Mar. 21, 1853	85,892	90,259	94,270
Fall River,	Apr. 12, 1854	119,295	124,791	120,485
Chelsea,	Mar. 13, 1857	32,452	43,426	43,184
Taunton,	May 11, 1864	34,259	36,161	37,137
Haverhill,	Mar. 10, 1869	44,115	49,450	53,884
Somerville,	Apr. 14, 1871	77,236	86,854	93,091
Fitchburg,	Mar. 8, 1872	37,826	39,656	41,029
Holyoke,	Apr. 7, 1873	57,730	60,816	60,203
Gloucester,	Apr. 28, 1873	24,308	24,478	22,947
Newton,	June 2, 1873	39,806	43,113	46,054
Malden,	Mar. 31, 1881	44,404	48,907	49,103
Brockton,	Apr. 9, 1881	56,878	62,288	66,254
Northampton,	June 23, 1883	19,431	21,654	21,951
Waltham,	June 2, 1884	27,834	30,154	30,915
Quincy,	May 17, 1888	32,642	40,674	47,876
Woburn,	May 18, 1888	15,308	16,410	16,574
Pittsfield,	June 5, 1889	32,121	39,607	41,763
Chicopee,	Apr. 18, 1890	25,401	30,138	36,214
Marlborough,	May 23, 1890	14,579	15,250	15,028
Medford,	May 31, 1892	23,150	30,509	39,038
Everett,	June 11, 1892	33,484	37,718	40,120
Beverly,	Mar. 23, 1894	18,650	22,959	22,561
North Adams,	Mar. 22, 1895	22,019	22,035	22,282
Melrose,	Mar. 18, 1899	15,715	16,880	18,204
Attleboro,	June 17, 1914	16,215	18,480	19,731
Revere,	June 19, 1914	18,219	25,178	28,823
Leominster,	May 13, 1915	17,580	17,646	19,744
Peabody,	May 8, 1916	15,721	18,625	19,552
Methuen,*	Apr. 17, 1917	11,448	14,007	15,189
Westfield,	Apr. 9, 1920	16,044	18,411	18,604

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH THE

Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts of Each and the County in which Each is situated.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington,	14	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Acton,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Acushnet,	16	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol.
Adams,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Agawam,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Alford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
Amesbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Amherst,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Andover,	5	5	5th Essex,	9th Essex.
Arlington,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	27th Middlesex.
Ashburnham,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester.
Ashby,	3	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Ashfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Ashland,	13	6	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Athol,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Attleboro,	15	2	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
Auburn,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Avon,	14	2	Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Ayer,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.

Barnstable,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Barre,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Becket,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Bedford,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Belchertown,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Bellingham,	13	7	4th Worcester,	10th Norfolk.
Belmont,	8	4	2d Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Berkley,	15	2	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Berlin,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Bernardston,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Beverly,	6	5	2d Essex,	19th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5. 20th Essex, Wards 4, 6.
Billerica,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Blackstone,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Blandford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Bolton,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Boston,	10*		Norfolk and Suffolk,‡‡	1st to 18th Suffolk, Wards 1 to 18, inclusive.
	11†	2¶	1st Suffolk, Ward 1,	
	12‡	3**	2d Suffolk, Wards 3, 4, 5,	
	13§	4††	3d Suffolk, Wards 9, 10, 11,	19th Suffolk, Wards 19, 20.
	14‖		4th Suffolk, Wards 2, 6, 12,	22d Suffolk, Wards 22, 23.
			5th Suffolk, Wards 7, 8,	24th Suffolk, Wards 21, 24.
			6th Suffolk, Wards 13, 14, 15,	25th Suffolk, Ward 25.
			7th Suffolk, Wards 17, 18, 20,	26th Suffolk, Ward 26.
			8th Suffolk, Wards 16, 22, 23,	
			9th Suffolk, Wards 19, 21, 24,	

* 10th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
† 11th District, Wards 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23.
‡ 12th District, Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
§ 13th District, Wards 25, 26.
‖ 14th District, Ward 24.

¶ 2d District, Wards 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
** 3d District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20.
†† 4th District, Wards 1, 7, 8.
‡‡ Norfolk and Suffolk District, Wards 25, 26.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Bourne,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Boxborough,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Boxford,	7	5	4th Essex,	4th Essex.
Boylston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Braintree,	14	2	Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Brewster,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	3d Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	16	1	Plymouth,	8th Plymouth.
Brimfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Brockton,	14	1	Plymouth,	9th Plymouth, Wards 3, 4. 10th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 5. 11th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.
Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Brookline,	13	2	Norfolk and Suffolk,	2d Norfolk.
Buckland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Burlington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Cambridge,	8	3*	2d Suffolk,†	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3.
		4†	2d Middlesex,§	2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7.
			3d Middlesex,‖	3d Middlesex, Wards 8, 9, 10, 11.
Canton,	14	2	Norfolk,	4th Norfolk.
Carlisle,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Carver,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Charlemont,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Charlton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Chatham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Chelsea,	9	4	1st Suffolk,	20th Suffolk, Wards 4, 5. 23d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3.

Chesbire,	1	8	Berksbire,	3d Berksbire.
Chester,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Chesterfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
CHICOPEE,	2	8	2d Hampden,	8th Hampden.
Chilmark,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Clinton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Cohasset,	16	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.¶
Colrain,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Concord,	5	6	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Conway,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Cummington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Dalton,	1	8	Berkshire,	5th Berkshire.
Dana,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Danvers,	6	5	2d Essex,	10th Essex.
Dartmouth,	16	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol.
Dedham,	14	2	Norfolk,	1st Norfolk.
Deerfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Dennis,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Dighton,	15	2	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Douglas,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Dover,	13	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Dracut,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Dudley,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Dunstable,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Duxbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
East Bridgewater,	14	1	Plymouth,	8th Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.

* 3d District, Wards 1, 2.

† 4th District, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

‡ 2d Suffolk District, Wards 1, 2.

§ 2d Middlesex District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

|| 3d Middlesex, Ward 3.

¶ Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
East Longmeadow,	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Eastham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	3d Barnstable.
Easthampton,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Easton,	14	2	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Edgartown,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Egremont,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
Enfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Erving,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Franklin.
Essex,	6	5	3d Essex,	20th Essex.
Everett,	9	4	4th Middlesex,	20th Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	16	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol.
Fall River,	15	1	2d Bristol,	9th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 10th Bristol, Wards 3, 4, 5. 11th Bristol, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9.
Falmouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Fitchburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester, Ward 1. 12th Worcester, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Florida,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Foxborough,	14	2	Norfolk,	10th Norfolk.
Framingham,	13	6	1st Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.
Franklin,	13	7	4th Worcester,	10th Norfolk.
Freetown,	15	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol.
Gardner,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Gay Head,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.

Georgetown,	6	5	4th Essex,	4th Essex.
Gill,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
GLOUCESTER,	6	5	3d Essex,	21st Essex, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 8. 22d Essex, Wards 1, 2, 7.
Goshen,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Gosnold,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Grafton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Granby,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Granville,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Great Barrington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
Greenfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Franklin.
Greenwich,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Groton,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Groveland,	6	5	4th Essex,	4th Essex.
Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Halifax,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Hamilton,	6	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
Hampden,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Hancock,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Hanover,	16	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hanson,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Harvard,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Harwich,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
HAVERHILL,	6	5	4th Essex,	2d Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 3d Essex, Wards 4, 6. 4th Essex, Wards 5, 7.
Hawley,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Heath,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Hingham,	16	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	3d Berkshire.
Holbrook,	14	2	Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Holden,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Holland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Holliston,	13	6	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Holyoke,	1	8	2d Hampden,	9th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4. 10th Hampden, Wards 3, 6. 11th Hampden, Wards 5, 7.
Hopedale,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Hopkinton,	4	6	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Hubbardston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Hudson,	5	6	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Hull,	16	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Huntington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Ipswich,	6	5	3d Essex,	23d Essex.
Kingston,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Lakeville,	15	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Lancaster,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Lanesborough,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.

Lawrence,	7	5	5th Essex,	5th Essex, Wards 1, 2. 6th Essex, Wards 3, 4. 7th Essex, Ward 5. 8th Essex, Ward 6.
Lee,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Leicester,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Lenox,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Leominster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester.
Leverett,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Lexington,	8	6	5th Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Leyden,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Lincoln,	5	6	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Littleton,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Longmeadow,	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Lowell,	5	6	7th Middlesex,* 8th Middlesex,†	14th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 9. 15th Middlesex, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8. 16th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5.
Ludlow,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Lunenburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	12th Worcester.
Lynn,	7	5‡ 6‖	1st Essex,§ 7th Middlesex,¶	12th Essex, Wards 2, 5. 13th Essex, Wards 1, 6, 7. 14th Essex, Wards 3, 4.
Lynnfield,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	13th Essex.
Malden,	9	4	4th Middlesex,	21st Middlesex.
Manchester,	6	5	3d Essex,	20th Essex.
Mansfield,	15	2	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

* 7th Middlesex District, Wards 5, 9.
† 8th Middlesex District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.
‡ 5th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
§ 1st Essex District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
‖ 6th District, Ward 6.
¶ 7th Middlesex, Ward 6.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Marblehead,	6	5	2d Essex,	16th Essex.
Marion,	16	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Marlborough,	13	6	5th Middlesex,	9th Middlesex.
Marshfield,	16	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Mashpee,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Mattapoisett,	16	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Maynard,	5	6	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Medfield,	13	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Medford,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	25th Middlesex, Ward 3. 26th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Medway,	13	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Melrose,	8	4	4th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Mendon,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Merrimac,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Methuen,*	5	5	5th Essex,	5th Essex.
Middleborough,	16	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Middlefield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Middleton,	7	5	4th Essex,	9th Essex.
Milford,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Millbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Millis,	13	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Millville,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Milton,	14	2	Norfolk,	4th Norfolk.
Monroe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Monson,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Montague,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Monterey,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.

Montgomery,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Mount Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
Nahant,	7	5	1st Essex,	14th Essex.
Nantucket,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Nantucket.
Natick,	13	6	1st Middlesex,	6th Middlesex.
Needham,	13	2	Norfolk,	1st Norfolk.
New Ashford,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
NEW BEDFORD,	16	1	3d Bristol,	7th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3. 8th Bristol, Wards 4, 5, 6.
New Braintree,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
New Marlborough,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
New Salem,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Franklin.
Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	23d Essex.
NEWBURYPORT,	6	5	3d Essex,	23d Essex, Ward 6. 24th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
NEWTON,	13	6	1st Middlesex,	4th Middlesex.
Norfolk,	13	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
NORTH ADAMS,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6. 2d Berkshire, Wards 1, 2, 7.
North Andover,	7	5	5th Essex,	9th Essex.
North Attleborough,	15	2	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
North Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
North Reading,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
NORTHAMPTON,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	1st Hampshire.
Northborough,	5	7	4th Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Northbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Northfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Franklin.
Norton,	15	2	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel.* v. Methuen.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Norwell,	16	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Norwood,	14	2	Norfolk,	8th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Oakham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Orange,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Franklin.
Orleans,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	3d Barnstable.
Otis,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Oxford,	3	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Palmer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Paxton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Peabody,	7	5	4th Essex,	11th Essex.
Pelham,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Pembroke,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Pepperell,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Peru,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	3d Berkshire.
Petersham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Phillipston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Pittsfield,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Plainfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Plainville,	13	2	Norfolk,	10th Norfolk.
Plymouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Plympton,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Prescott,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Princeton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Provincetown,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	3d Barnstable.

Quincy,	14	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Norfolk.
Randolph,	14	2	Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.
Raynham,	15	2	1st Bristol,	4th Bristol.
Reading,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Rehoboth,	15	2	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Revere,	9	4	1st Suffolk,	20th Suffolk, Ward 4. 27th Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5.
Richmond,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Rochester,	16	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Rockland,	14	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Rockport,	6	5	3d Essex,	22d Essex.
Rowe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Rowley,	6	5	3d Essex,	23d Essex.
Royalston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Russell,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Rutland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Salem,	6	5	2d Essex,	15th Essex, Ward 3. 17th Essex, Wards 1, 5. 18th Essex, Wards 2, 4, 6.
Salisbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	1st Essex.
Sandisfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
Sandwich,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Saugus,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	13th Essex.
Savoy,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Scituate,	16	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk,	15	2	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Sharon,	14	2	Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Sheffield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
Shelburne,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sherborn,	13	6	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Shirley,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Shutesbury,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Franklin.
Somerset,	15	1	2d Bristol,	11th Bristol.
Somerville,	9	4	3d Middlesex,	23d Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5. 24th Middlesex, Wards 2, 6, 7.
South Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Southampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Southborough,	13	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Southbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Southwick,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Spencer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Springfield,	2	8	1st Hampden,* 2d Hampden,†	3d Hampden, Wards 1, 2. 4th Hampden, Wards 3, 6, 7. 5th Hampden, Ward 4. 6th Hampden, Ward 5. 7th Hampden, Ward 8.
Sterling,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
Stoneham,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Stoughton,	14	2	Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.

Stow,	5	6	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Sturbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Sudbury,	13	6	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Sunderland,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Sutton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Swampscott,	6	5	1st Essex,	15th Essex.
Swansea,	15	1	2d Bristol,	11th Bristol.
TAUNTON,	15	2	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8. 4th Bristol, Wards 2, 3, 4. 5th Bristol, Wards 1, 6.
Templeton,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Tisbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Tolland,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Topsfield,	6	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
Townsend,	3	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Truro,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	3d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Tyringham,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Upton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Uxbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Wakefield,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Wales,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Walpole,	13	2	Norfolk,	8th Norfolk.
WALTHAM,	13	6	5th Middlesex,	5th Middlesex.
Ware,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Wareham,	16	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.

* 1st Hampden District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. † 2d Hampden District, Ward 1.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Warren,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Warwick,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Franklin.
Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Watertown,	8	2	Norfolk and Suffolk,	29th Middlesex.
Wayland,	13	6	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Webster,	3	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Wellesley,	13	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	3d Barnstable.
Wendell,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Franklin.
Wenham,	6	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
West Boylston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	10th Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	14	1	Plymouth,	8th Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
West Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	23d Essex.
West Springfield,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
West Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	6th Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Westborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Westfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	12th Hampden.
Westford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Westhampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Westminster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester.
Weston,	13	6	1st Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.

Westport,	15	1	3d Bristol,	9th Bristol.
Westwood,	14	2	Norfolk,	4th Norfolk.
Weymouth,	14	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Norfolk.
Whately,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Whitman,	14	1	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Wilbraham,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Williamsburg,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Williamstown,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Winchendon,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Winchester,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	25th Middlesex.
Windsor,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Winthrop,	9	4	1st Suffolk,	21st Suffolk.
WOBURN,	5	6	6th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
WORCESTER,	4	7	1st Worcester,*	13th Worcester, Ward 1. 14th Worcester, Ward 2. 15th Worcester, Ward 3. 16th Worcester, Ward 4. 17th Worcester, Ward 5.
			2d Worcester,†	18th Worcester, Ward 6. 19th Worcester, Ward 7. 20th Worcester, Ward 8. 21st Worcester, Ward 9. 22d Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Wrentham,	13	2	Norfolk,	10th Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

* 1st Worcester District, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

† 2d Worcester District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 10.

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 343 of the General Acts of 1919.*]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable,	1,391	$8,886,580	$1 66
Bourne,	707	6,200,424	1 13
Brewster,	213	837,887	16
Chatham,	530	2,451,405	47
Dennis,	532	1,444,968	30
Eastham,	146	449,696	09
Falmouth,	1,021	7,417,088	1 37
Harwich,	595	1,963,818	40
Mashpee,	70	474,682	09
Orleans,	343	2,775,998	51
Provincetown,	1,031	3,327,976	67
Sandwich,	362	1,500,188	29
Truro,	155	572,459	11
Wellfleet,	267	822,589	17
Yarmouth,	422	2,072,534	40
Totals,	7,785	$41,198,292	$7 82

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams,	2,945	$9,767,648	$1 97
Alford,	73	218,122	04
Becket,	260	805,841	16
Cheshire,	450	948,611	21
Clarksburg,	283	423,168	10

* Under the provisions of law, the Tax Commissioner is required to report every three years to the General Court a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was made in 1919.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Dalton,	1,030	$4,538,442	$0 88
Egremont,	156	645,320	13
Florida,	97	1,061,774	19
Great Barrington,	1,723	8,846,537	1 69
Hancock,	144	379,340	08
Hinsdale,	330	784,259	17
Lanesborough,	291	890,678	18
Lee,	1,224	3,564,232	73
Lenox,	984	7,555,714	1 39
Monterey,	87	470,978	09
Mount Washington,	20	161,834	03
New Ashford,	25	97,209	02
New Marlborough,	266	1,172,137	23
North Adams,	5,135	19,880,174	3 91
Otis,	131	383,301	08
Peru,	48	265,013	05
Pittsfield,	11,126	43,851,053	8 61
Richmond,	190	615,592	12
Sandisfield,	166	503,852	10
Savoy,	120	217,137	05
Sheffield,	455	1,453,799	29
Stockbridge,	520	4,605,986	84
Tyringham,	86	379,399	07
Washington,	77	317,340	06
West Stockbridge,	316	768,996	16
Williamstown,	1,017	4,995,281	96
Windsor,	117	308,386	06
Totals,	29,902	$120,877,153	$23 65

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet,	613	$1,777,672	$0 37
Attleboro,	5,136	21,816,923	4 24
Berkley,	259	625,820	13
Dartmouth,	1,389	6,395,732	1 23
Dighton,	676	2,961,328	57
Easton,	1,430	4,386,913	89
Fairhaven,	1,717	6,401,981	1 27
Fall River,	33,357	137,433,007	26 84
Freetown,	442	1,342,289	27
Mansfield,	1,737	6,781,843	1 33
New Bedford,	30,797	143,103,349	27 55
North Attleborough,	2,535	9,288,631	1 84
Norton,	706	1,986,237	41

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Raynham,	501	$1,317,263	$0 28
Rehoboth,	621	1,183,845	26
Seekonk,	789	2,166,826	45
Somerset,	907	2,272,470	48
Swansea,	645	2,033,128	41
Taunton,	10,787	34,144,458	6 92
Westport,	828	3,549,700	69
Totals,	95,872	$390,969,415	$76 43

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	103	$436,609	$0 09
Edgartown,	321	1,731,490	33
Gay Head,	46	53,891	01
Gosnold,	34	993,942	17
Oak Bluffs,	322	2,280,069	42
Tisbury,	319	2,136,401	40
West Tisbury,	103	616,757	12
Totals,	1,248	$8,249,159	$1 54

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury,	2,723	$9,011,893	$1 81
Andover,	2,025	9,658,714	1 85
Beverly,	5,961	38,539,605	7 19
Boxford,	166	896,193	17
Danvers,	2,713	9,155,522	1 84
Essex,	470	1,391,653	29
Georgetown,	515	1,360,651	28
Gloucester,	7,084	29,462,107	5 75
Groveland,	631	1,506,326	32
Hamilton,	467	4,163,397	76
Haverhill,	15,019	53,770,544	10 70
Ipswich,	1,480	6,785,382	1 31
Lawrence,	20,053	101,226,232	19 32
Lynn,	26,553	106,443,504	20 86
Lynnfield,	414	1,649,932	32
Manchester,	760	12,802,237	2 27
Marblehead,	2,079	11,839,237	2 23
Merrimac,	585	1,749,300	36

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Methuen,*	4,095	$14,639,117	$2 91
Middleton,	305	1,070,551	21
Nahant,	495	4,597,237	84
Newbury,	480	2,115,755	41
Newburyport,	4,025	13,177,349	2 66
North Andover,	1,718	9,174,392	1 74
Peabody,	6,358	26,501,199	5 17
Rockport,	1,172	4,467,604	88
Rowley,	359	1,110,884	23
Salem,	11,033	46,304,119	9 02
Salisbury,	499	1,999,570	39
Saugus,	2,646	7,983,680	1 63
Swampscott,	1,991	14,797,505	2 73
Topsfield,	280	2,476,756	45
Wenham,	278	2,346,339	43
West Newbury,	419	1,045,305	22
Totals,	125,851	$555,219,791	$107 55

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield,	251	$1,013,494	$0 20
Bernardston,	188	620,646	13
Buckland,	453	2,356,608	45
Charlemont,	245	719,869	15
Colrain,	480	1,260,980	26
Conway,	287	960,458	19
Deerfield,	737	3,744,559	71
Erving,	352	1,904,424	36
Gill,	239	661,377	14
Greenfield,	4,624	17,550,192	3 46
Hawley,	97	265,458	06
Heath,	104	308,531	06
Leverett,	212	460,050	10
Leyden,	92	272,951	06
Monroe,	50	304,210	06
Montague,	1,969	9,045,857	1 74
New Salem,	139	554,168	11
Northfield,	461	1,676,814	33
Orange,	1,593	4,953,893	1 01
Rowe,	106	269,077	06
Shelburne,	434	2,021,947	39
Shutesbury,	65	357,657	07
Sunderland,	343	784,773	17
Warwick,	113	465,859	09

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Wendell,	110	$827,841	$0 15
Whately,	299	839,613	17
Totals,	14,043	$54,201,306	$10 68

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam,	1,314	$4,364,643	$0 88
Blandford,	160	795,692	15
Brimfield,	244	743,952	15
Chester,	369	1,092,082	22
Chicopee,	9,344	37,113,742	7 28
East Longmeadow,	599	1,777,516	36
Granville,	222	582,675	12
Hampden,	168	481,367	10
Holland,	40	140,342	03
Holyoke,	15,799	80,866,129	15 41
Longmeadow,	663	4,304,860	80
Ludlow,	1,797	7,067,766	1 39
Monson,	1,103	2,193,544	49
Montgomery,	63	194,166	04
Palmer,	2,578	8,440,797	1 70
Russell,	331	2,357,823	44
Southwick,	374	1,052,405	22
Springfield,	36,830	217,539,224	40 88
Tolland,	60	316,032	06
Wales,	128	371,744	08
West Springfield,	3,739	13,629,561	2 70
Westfield,	4,573	14,643,141	2 96
Wilbraham,	740	2,360,778	48
Totals,	81,238	$402,429,981	$76 94

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst,	1,482	$6,534,374	$1 27
Belchertown,	531	1,108,231	24
Chesterfield,	148	411,320	09
Cummington,	158	391,317	08
Easthampton,	2,875	11,762,007	2 30
Enfield,	227	659,423	14
Goshen,	74	277,164	06

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Granby,	223	$829,563	$0 16
Greenwich,	124	340,402	07
Hadley,	751	2,531,680	51
Hatfield,	674	2,249,063	45
Huntington,	423	906,942	20
Middlefield,	69	256,388	05
Northampton,	5,079	21,395,685	4 17
Pelham,	144	540,208	11
Plainfield,	97	249,605	05
Prescott,	86	269,131	05
South Hadley,	1,425	5,329,533	1 05
Southampton,	232	651,139	13
Ware,	2,114	7,457,530	1 49
Westhampton,	94	294,672	06
Williamsburg,	512	1,267,529	27
Worthington,	144	441,355	09
Totals,	17,686	$66,154,261	$13 09

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton,	634	$2,599,911	$0 51
Arlington,	4,711	20,954,167	4 05
Ashby,	262	932,267	19
Ashland,	565	1,831,639	37
Ayer,	951	3,457,847	69
Bedford,	414	2,034,923	39
Belmont,	2,922	13,658,727	2 63
Billerica,	1,175	6,769,855	1 28
Boxborough,	93	321,443	06
Burlington,	240	1,136,046	22
Cambridge,	31,184	150,074,048	28 78
Carlisle,	146	498,863	10
Chelmsford,	1,431	5,809,730	1 14
Concord,	1,785	7,777,595	1 51
Dracut,	1,116	2,873,771	60
Dunstable,	112	523,742	10
Everett,	10,421	42,490,326	8 31
Framingham,	4,838	23,851,240	4 56
Groton,	662	3,195,133	61
Holliston,	770	2,174,257	45
Hopkinton,	758	1,948,296	41
Hudson,	2,232	5,537,044	1 17
Lexington,	1,716	8,917,019	1 70
Lincoln,	342	1,996,271	38

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Littleton,	343	$1,393,686	$0 27
Lowell,	27,639	108,518,106	21 32
Malden,	13,193	43,759,862	8 80
Marlborough,	4,539	12,641,963	2 62
Maynard,	2,249	4,653,309	1 02
Medford,	9,897	35,585,712	7 08
Melrose,	5,043	19,835,595	3 90
Natick,	3,557	9,005,501	1 90
Newton,	12,564	81,640,920	15 22
North Reading,	364	1,146,319	23
Pepperell,	816	2,714,680	55
Reading,	1,960	8,690,009	1 68
Sherborn,	350	1,845,992	35
Shirley,	549	1,863,602	37
Somerville,	24,291	88,319,796	17 53
Stoneham,	2,078	6,803,432	1 37
Stow,	318	1,196,938	24
Sudbury,	318	1,521,886	29
Tewksbury,	515	2,828,416	54
Townsend,	483	1,440,814	29
Tyngsborough,	292	907,808	18
Wakefield,	3,894	13,967,851	2 78
Waltham,	8,680	33,531,618	6 60
Watertown,	5,288	29,115,299	5 51
Wayland,	566	2,591,480	50
Westford,	770	3,807,039	73
Weston,	641	5,427,288	99
Wilmington,	678	2,276,237	46
Winchester,	2,488	18,139,162	3 35
Woburn,	4,879	16,979,838	3 39
Totals,	208,722	$873,514,918	$170 27

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket,	854	$5,581,395	$1 04

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon,	591	$1,235,460	$0 27
Bellingham,	533	1,481,072	31
Braintree,	2,745	9,945,392	1 98

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Brookline,	8,306	$99,579,927	$17 86
Canton,	1,397	6,916,966	1 32
Cohasset,	836	6,462,771	1 19
Dedham,	3,088	14,539,216	2 80
Dover,	287	3,026,036	55
Foxborough,	1,015	3,110,995	63
Franklin,	1,826	6,017,266	1 21
Holbrook,	809	2,155,011	45
Medfield,	501	2,295,547	44
Medway,	791	1,943,583	41
Millis,	436	2,085,252	40
Milton,	2,359	20,733,252	3 78
Needham,	2,019	10,882,037	2 06
Norfolk,	295	1,333,412	26
Norwood,	3,816	20,153,341	3 83
Plainville,	365	1,127,417	23
Quincy,	12,958	51,947,249	10 18
Randolph,	1,099	3,207,598	66
Sharon,	615	3,595,783	68
Stoughton,	2,344	5,884,308	1 24
Walpole,	1,408	9,166,220	1 71
Wellesley,	1,829	16,305,003	2 97
Westwood,	370	2,711,339	50
Weymouth,	3,960	14,020,601	2 79
Wrentham,	469	1,967,899	38
Totals,	57,067	$323,829,953	$61 09

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington,	1,652	$4,567,010	$0 95
Bridgewater,	1,950	5,762,230	1 18
Brockton,	17,814	68,829,929	13 55
Carver,	316	2,052,743	38
Duxbury,	555	3,446,917	65
East Bridgewater,	995	4,144,011	81
Halifax,	147	795,324	15
Hanover,	769	2,161,294	45
Hanson,	585	2,425,926	47
Hingham,	1,443	7,365,555	1 40
Hull,	565	11,526,682	2 03
Kingston,	715	1,795,006	38
Lakeville,	420	1,273,405	26
Marion,	412	3,429,158	63
Marshfield,	465	2,806,084	53

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Mattapoisett,	316	$1,943,843	$0 36
Middleborough,	2,377	5,670,188	1 21
Norwell,	452	1,307,452	27
Pembroke,	396	1,480,986	29
Plymouth,	3,653	18,491,350	3 53
Plympton,	138	526,768	10
Rochester,	290	1,129,286	22
Rockland,	2,140	6,555,634	1 34
Scituate,	848	6,358,528	1 17
Wareham,	1,513	6,929,832	1 34
West Bridgewater,	799	1,925,257	41
Whitman,	2,043	6,081,058	1 24
Totals,	43,768	$180,781,456	$35 30

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston,	222,263	$1,650,368,499	$304 45
Chelsea,	12,126	39,697,831	8 00
Revere,	7,309	25,158,868	5 03
Winthrop,	3,881	16,799,768	3 26
Totals,	245,579	$1,732,024,966	$320 74

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham,	655	$1,590,271	$0 34
Athol,	2,958	11,504,286	2 26
Auburn,	913	2,216,532	47
Barre,	1,073	3,048,965	63
Berlin,	218	668,430	14
Blackstone,	927	2,037,818	44
Bolton,	227	813,678	16
Boylston,	224	616,899	13
Brookfield,	667	1,752,192	37
Charlton,	549	1,683,409	34
Clinton,	3,451	10,993,585	2 23
Dana,	162	496,856	10
Douglas,	599	2,148,112	43
Dudley,	1,081	3,421,605	69
Fitchburg,	11,582	48,920,533	9 52

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Gardner,	4,370	$13,084,694	$2 67
Grafton,	1,391	4,648,371	93
Hardwick,	799	4,664,882	88
Harvard,	315	2,106,288	39
Holden,	817	2,301,729	48
Hopedale,	741	5,993,236	1 10
Hubbardston,	304	835,146	17
Lancaster,	543	2,559,874	49
Leicester,	1,035	2,998,433	62
Leominster,	5,246	16,442,550	3 34
Lunenburg,	442	1,748,008	34
Mendon,	257	798,767	16
Milford,	3,524	10,967,703	2 23
Millbury,	1,281	4,578,452	91
Millville,	592	1,263,255	28
New Braintree,	128	477,065	09
North Brookfield,	726	2,231,010	45
Northborough,	542	2,004,528	40
Northbridge,	2,927	9,126,284	1 85
Oakham,	165	456,869	09
Oxford,	969	2,546,309	53
Paxton,	111	430,698	08
Petersham,	196	1,105,854	21
Phillipston,	128	342,436	07
Princeton,	222	1,166,287	22
Royalston,	236	926,780	18
Rutland,	399	1,047,475	22
Shrewsbury,	890	3,751,010	73
Southborough,	493	2,665,277	51
Southbridge,	3,893	9,955,727	2 09
Spencer,	1,700	4,358,322	92
Sterling,	394	1,426,875	28
Sturbridge,	483	1,026,455	22
Sutton,	697	1,713,779	36
Templeton,	974	2,694,660	56
Upton,	465	1,447,233	29
Uxbridge,	1,328	5,069,761	1 00
Warren,	1,087	3,010,825	62
Webster,	3,146	9,176,559	1 88
West Boylston,	371	1,125,523	23
West Brookfield,	372	1,146,723	23
Westborough,	1,085	3,533,083	71
Westminster,	372	1,063,939	22
Winchendon,	1,634	4,748,363	98
Worcester,	51,509	229,512,428	44 40
Totals,	124,585	$476,192,696	$93 86

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable, ...	7,785	$41,198,292	$7 82
Berkshire, ...	29,902	120,877,153	23 65
Bristol, ...	95,872	390,969,415	76 43
Dukes, ...	1,248	8,249,159	1 54
Essex, ...	125,851	555,219,791	107 55
Franklin, ...	14,043	54,201,306	10 68
Hampden, ...	81,238	402,429,981	76 94
Hampshire, ...	17,686	66,154,261	13 09
Middlesex, ...	208,722	873,514,918	170 27
Nantucket, ...	854	5,581,395	1 04
Norfolk, ...	57,067	323,829,953	61 09
Plymouth, ...	43,768	180,781,456	35 30
Suffolk, ...	245,579	1,732,024,966	320 74
Worcester, ...	124,585	476,192,696	93 86
Totals, ...	1,054,200	$5,231,224,742	$1,000 00

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1915 AND 1920 AND OF LEGAL VOTERS IN 1915, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1920. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		Legal Voters	Registered Voters
	State Census 1915	U. S. Census 1920	1915	1920
BARNSTABLE.				
Barnstable,	4,995	4,836	1,311	1,836
Bourne,	2,672	2,530	624	1,035
Brewster,	783	688	237	336
Chatham,	1,667	1,737	534	768
Dennis,	1,822	1,536	582	791
Eastham,	545	430	151	194
Falmouth,	3,917	3,500	834	1,295
Harwich,	2,179	1,846	603	739
Mashpee,	263	242	81	71
Orleans,	1,166	1,012	345	533
Provincetown,	4,295	4,246	788	995
Sandwich,	1,500	1,458	377	579
Truro,	663	554	147	175
Wellfleet,	936	826	291	341
Yarmouth,	1,415	1,229	441	527
Totals,	28,818	26,670	7,346	10,215
BERKSHIRE.				
Adams,	13,218	12,967	2,310	3,562
Alford,	271	248	71	81
Becket,	973	674	265	324
Cheshire,	1,535	1,476	350	451
Clarksburg,	1,114	1,136	249	300
Dalton,	3,858	3,752	913	1,646
Egremont,	599	441	160	212
Florida,	427	298	86	87
Great Barrington,	6,627	6,315	1,471	2,403
Hancock,	514	464	137	139
Hinsdale,	1,257	1,065	306	354

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Legal Voters	Registered Voters
	State Census 1915	U. S. Census 1920	1915	1920
BERKSHIRE — *Con.*				
Lanesborough,	1,089	1,054	318	340
Lee,	4,481	4,085	1,039	1,692
Lenox,	3,242	2,691	717	1,298
Monterey,	358	282	92	110
Mount Washington,	95	73	22	34
New Ashford,	92	116	26	36
New Marlborough,	1,030	1,010	297	382
NORTH ADAMS,	22,035	22,282	4,654	6,721
Otis,	442	361	122	146
Peru,	195	149	58	56
PITTSFIELD,	39,607	41,763	9,319	15,444
Richmond,	564	561	145	207
Sandisfield,	564	460	137	109
Savoy,	524	436	127	127
Sheffield,	1,862	1,435	487	476
Stockbridge,	1,901	1,764	502	749
Tyringham,	327	267	90	129
Washington,	275	240	80	80
West Stockbridge,	1,277	1,058	291	380
Williamstown,	3,981	3,707	1,024	1,369
Windsor,	375	403	117	118
Totals,	114,709	113,033	25,982	39,562
BRISTOL.				
Acushnet,	2,387	3,075	438	607
ATTLEBORO,	18,480	19,731	4,390	6,438
Berkley,	985	935	241	283
Dartmouth,	5,330	6,493	1,005	1,212
Dighton,	2,499	2,574	487	674
Easton,	5,064	5,041	1,284	2,031
Fairhaven,	6,277	7,291	1,200	2,090
FALL RIVER,	124,791	120,485	19,853	33,512
Freetown,	1,663	1,532	390	442
Mansfield,	5,772	6,255	1,358	2,102
NEW BEDFORD,	109,568	121,217	17,053	28,470
North Attleborough,	9,398	9,238	2,384	3,394
Norton,	2,587	2,374	571	899
Raynham,	1,810	1,695	384	442
Rehoboth,	2,228	2,065	494	536
Seekonk,	2,767	2,898	606	850
Somerset,	3,377	3,520	653	993
Swansea,	2,558	2,334	538	740
TAUNTON,	36,161	37,137	7,370	11,293
Westport,	3,262	3,115	738	859
Totals,	346,964	359,005	61,437	97,867

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1915	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Legal Voters 1915	Registered Voters 1920
DUKES COUNTY.				
Chilmark,	288	240	96	127
Edgartown,	1,276	1,190	334	390
Gay Head,	175	144	55	61
Gosnold,	155	131	45	55
Oak Bluffs,	1,245	1,047	271	397
Tisbury,	1,324	1,275	307	427
West Tisbury,	441	345	112	138
Totals,	4,904	4,372	1,220	1,595
ESSEX.				
Amesbury,	8,543	10,036	2,167	4,015
Andover,	7,978	8,268	1,731	3,518
BEVERLY,	22,959	22,561	5,195	9,018
Boxford,	714	588	190	258
Danvers,	11,177	11,108	2,517	4,340
Essex,	1,677	1,478	489	635
Georgetown,	2,058	2,004	565	812
GLOUCESTER,	24,478	22,947	5,857	7,735
Groveland,	2,377	2,650	608	1,006
Hamilton,	1,879	1,631	399	715
HAVERHILL,	49,450	53,884	11,211	16,754
Ipswich,	6,272	6,201	1,091	1,643
LAWRENCE,	90,259	94,270	14,813	22,330
LYNN,	95,803	99,148	22,455	33,635
Lynnfield,	1,112	1,165	327	623
Manchester,	2,945	2,466	661	1,122
Marblehead,	7,606	7,324	2,206	3,721
Merrimac,	2,101	2,173	585	985
Methuen,*	14,007	15,189	2,723	5,165
Middleton,	1,308	1,195	328	425
Nahant,	1,387	1,318	376	776
Newbury,	1,590	1,303	442	666
NEWBURYPORT,	15,311	15,618	3,726	5,917
North Andover,	5,956	6,265	1,309	2,607
PEABODY,	18,625	19,552	3,423	6,246
Rockport,	4,351	3,878	1,033	1,465
Rowley,	1,481	1,249	384	479
SALEM,	37,200	42,529	8,191	14,558
Salisbury,	1,717	1,701	483	679
Saugus,	10,226	10,874	2,192	3,796
Swampscott,	7,345	8,101	1,801	3,645
Topsfield,	1,173	900	275	397
Wenham,	1,068	1,090	269	481
West Newbury,	1,529	1,492	423	626
Totals,	463,662	482,156	100,445	160,793

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1915	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Legal Voters 1915	Registered Voters 1920
FRANKLIN.				
Ashfield,	994	869	283	294
Bernardston,	790	769	196	286
Buckland,	1,569	1,433	451	606
Charlemont,	977	808	278	291
Colrain,	1,829	1,607	416	558
Conway,	1,220	961	309	298
Deerfield,	2,739	2,803	535	760
Erving,	1,168	1,295	283	315
Gill,	951	879	242	275
Greenfield,	12,618	15,462	3,226	5,416
Hawley,	427	390	96	115
Heath,	383	325	112	123
Leverett,	779	695	206	210
Leyden,	344	330	86	121
Monroe,	296	173	54	55
Montague,	7,925	7,675	1,563	2,146
New Salem,	625	512	183	176
Northfield,	1,782	1,775	426	631
Orange,	5,379	5,393	1,454	2,135
Rowe,	424	333	103	97
Shelburne,	1,484	1,436	415	662
Shutesbury,	292	242	69	67
Sunderland,	1,278	1,289	154	265
Warwick,	477	327	118	114
Wendell,	388	346	114	130
Whately,	1,118	1,234	179	219
Totals,	48,256	49,361	11,551	16,365
HAMPDEN.				
Agawam,	4,555	5,023	902	1,231
Blandford,	623	479	188	214
Brimfield,	934	778	234	296
Chester,	1,344	1,302	334	420
CHICOPEE,	30,138	36,214	4,339	7,567
East Longmeadow,	1,939	2,352	365	726
Granville,	784	655	210	236
Hampden,	670	624	175	178
Holland,	159	153	45	45
HOLYOKE,	60,816	60,203	10,974	18,246
Longmeadow,	1,782	2,618	451	1,119
Ludlow,	6,251	7,470	672	1,199
Monson,	5,004	4,826	945	1,468
Montgomery,	230	229	65	65
Palmer,	9,468	9,896	1,482	2,526
Russell,	1,104	1,237	239	394
Southwick,	1,365	1,194	321	380

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1915	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Legal Voters 1915	Registered Voters 1920
HAMPDEN — *Con.*				
SPRINGFIELD,	102,971	129,614	22,864	35,241
Tolland,	199	192	51	55
Wales,	337	419	114	185
West Springfield,	11,339	13,443	2,389	4,112
WESTFIELD,*	18,411	18,604	3,516	5,517
Wilbraham,	2,521	2,780	353	495
Totals,	262,944	300,305	51,228	81,915
HAMPSHIRE.				
Amherst,	5,558	5,550	1,391	2,198
Belchertown,	2,062	2,058	493	687
Chesterfield,	559	441	160	185
Cummington,	660	489	182	235
Easthampton,	9,845	11,261	1,527	2,803
Enfield,	806	790	210	321
Goshen,	289	224	81	93
Granby,	828	779	174	224
Greenwich,	426	399	133	174
Hadley,	2,666	2,784	394	508
Hatfield,	2,630	2,651	343	577
Huntington,	1,427	1,425	397	586
Middlefield,	325	280	66	90
NORTHAMPTON,	21,654	21,951	4,279	7,482
Pelham,	499	503	132	183
Plainfield,	375	332	109	143
Prescott,	299	236	88	105
South Hadley,	5,179	5,527	1,059	2,082
Southampton,	950	814	225	326
Ware,	9,346	8,525	1,516	2,370
Westhampton,	430	305	116	147
Williamsburg,	2,118	1,866	468	722
Worthington,	618	409	181	184
Totals,	69,549	69,599	13,724	22,425
MIDDLESEX.				
Acton,	2,151	2,162	547	900
Arlington,	14,889	18,665	3,364	7,758
Ashby,	922	834	253	305
Ashland,	2,005	2,287	505	792
Ayer,	2,779	3,052	709	1,091
Bedford,	1,365	1,362	344	572
Belmont,	8,081	10,749	1,804	4,267
Billerica,	3,246	3,646	817	1,708
Boxborough,	326	298	86	134
Burlington,	751	885	196	308

* Westfield incorporated as a city in 1920.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1915	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Legal Voters 1915	Registered Voters 1920
MIDDLESEX — *Con.*				
CAMBRIDGE,	108,822	109,694	22,037	34,551
Carlisle,	490	463	139	193
Chelmsford,	5,182	5,682	1,121	2,132
Concord,	6,681	6,461	1,294	2,551
Dracut,	4,022	5,280	812	1,246
Dunstable,	362	353	107	144
EVERETT,	37,718	40,120	7,963	12,428
Framingham,	15,860	17,033	3,581	5,923
Groton,	2,333	2,185	596	931
Holliston,	2,788	2,707	708	1,180
Hopkinton,	2,475	2,289	685	1,073
Hudson,	6,758	7,607	1,473	2,893
Lexington,	5,538	6,350	1,253	2,488
Lincoln,	1,310	1,042	332	515
Littleton,	1,228	1,277	302	500
LOWELL,	107,978	112,759	20,247	31,877
MALDEN,	48,907	49,103	10,145	15,599
MARLBOROUGH,	15,250	15,028	3,756	6,371
Maynard,	6,770	7,086	1,072	1,823
MEDFORD,	30,509	39,038	7,048	14,824
MELROSE,	16,880	18,204	4,098	7,633
Natick,	11,119	10,907	2,816	5,337
NEWTON,	43,113	46,054	9,284	18,096
North Reading,	1,292	1,286	363	494
Pepperell,	2,839	2,468	738	1,073
Reading,	6,805	7,439	1,745	3,268
Sherborn,	1,696	1,558	304	474
Shirley,	2,251	2,260	362	553
SOMERVILLE,	86,854	93,091	19,519	27,401
Stoneham,	7,489	7,873	1,878	3,344
Stow,	1,127	1,101	255	424
Sudbury,	1,206	1,121	325	473
Tewksbury,	5,265	4,450	498	692
Townsend,	1,812	1,575	500	635
Tyngsborough,	967	1,044	224	384
Wakefield,	12,781	13,025	2,895	4,822
WALTHAM,	30,154	30,915	6,594	10,428
Watertown,	16,515	21,457	3,396	8,312
Wayland,	2,033	1,935	570	952
Westford,	2,843	3,170	516	780
Weston,	2,342	2,282	560	1,004
Wilmington,	2,330	2,581	494	906
Winchester,	10,005	10,485	2,147	4,436
WOBURN,	16,410	16,574	3,655	7,150
Totals,	733,624	778,352	157,032	266,148

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Legal Voters	Registered Voters
	State Census 1915	U. S. Census 1920	1915	1920
NANTUCKET.				
Nantucket,	3,166	2,797	861	1,113
NORFOLK.				
Avon,	2,164	2,176	559	759
Bellingham,	1,953	2,102	412	533
Braintree,	9,343	10,580	2,181	3,783
Brookline,	33,490	37,748	7,565	15,935
Canton,	5,623	5,945	1,135	2,262
Cohasset,	2,800	2,639	666	1,323
Dedham,	11,043	10,792	2,334	3,956
Dover,	999	867	224	384
Foxborough,	3,755	4,136	894	1,398
Franklin,	6,440	6,497	1,332	2,066
Holbrook,	2,948	3,161	772	1,195
Medfield,	3,648	3,595	479	770
Medway,	2,846	2,956	671	1,059
Millis,	1,442	1,485	332	559
Milton,	8,600	9,382	1,967	4,363
Needham,	6,542	7,012	1,320	2,760
Norfolk,	1,268	1,159	304	489
Norwood,	10,977	12,627	2,271	3,862
Plainville,	1,408	1,365	377	550
QUINCY,	40,674	47,876	8,614	15,526
Randolph,	4,734	4,756	1,209	2,127
Sharon,	2,468	2,467	579	1,076
Stoughton,	6,982	6,865	1,639	2,743
Walpole,	5,490	5,446	1,170	1,902
Wellesley,	6,439	6,224	1,268	2,729
Westwood,	1,448	1,358	317	630
Weymouth,	13,969	15,057	3,603	5,367
Wrentham,	2,414	2,808	437	658
Totals,	201,907	219,081	44,631	80,764
PLYMOUTH.				
Abington,	5,646	5,787	1,522	2,207
Bridgewater,	9,381	8,438	1,361	1,982
BROCKTON,	62,288	66,254	14,696	24,564
Carver,	1,701	891	296	326
Duxbury,	1,921	1,553	546	708
East Bridgewater,	3,689	3,486	928	1,324
Halifax,	638	563	130	158
Hanover,	2,666	2,575	677	825
Hanson,	1,796	1,910	468	645
Hingham,	5,264	5,604	1,371	2,183
Hull,	2,290	1,771	645	794
Kingston,	2,580	2,505	545	832

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1915	Population. U. S. Census 1920	Legal Voters 1915	Registered Voters 1920
PLYMOUTH — *Con.*				
Lakeville,	1,491	1,419	409	363
Marion,	1,487	1,288	327	474
Marshfield,	1,725	1,379	515	730
Mattapoisett,	1,352	1,277	295	549
Middleborough,	8,631	8,453	2,107	2,871
Norwell,	1,563	1,348	478	582
Pembroke,	1,337	1,358	361	401
Plymouth,	12,926	13,045	2,505	3,641
Plympton,	599	469	151	185
Rochester,	1,160	1,047	254	247
Rockland,	7,074	7,544	1,998	3,534
Scituate,	2,661	2,534	738	1,240
Wareham,	5,176	4,415	1,052	1,432
West Bridgewater,	2,741	2,908	615	865
Whitman,	7,520	7,147	2,102	3,517
Totals,	157,303	156,968	37,092	57,179
SUFFOLK.				
BOSTON,	745,439	748,060	160,342	203,666
CHELSEA,	43,426	43,184	7,042	9,867
REVERE,	25,178	28,823	5,061	9,275
Winthrop,	12,758	15,455	3,445	6,323
Totals,	826,801	835,522	175,890	229,131
WORCESTER.				
Ashburnham,	2,059	2,012	479	660
Athol,	9,783	9,792	2,243	3,051
Auburn,	3,281	3,891	639	1,286
Barre,	3,476	3,357	537	833
Berlin,	865	868	246	386
Blackstone,	5,689	4,299	1,124	1,129
Bolton,	768	708	205	283
Boylston,	783	794	193	304
Brookfield,	2,059	2,216	528	813
Charlton,	2,213	1,995	525	589
Clinton,	13,192	12,979	2,610	4,108
Dana,	712	599	175	266
Douglas,	2,179	2,181	411	572
Dudley,	4,373	3,701	662	829
FITCHBURG,	39,656	41,029	7,231	13,038
Gardner,	16,376	16,971	3,015	4,378
Grafton,	6,250	6,887	1,120	1,774
Hardwick,	3,596	3,085	494	769
Harvard,	1,104	2,546	269	497
Holden,	2,514	2,970	541	925

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION. State Census 1915	POPULATION. U. S. Census 1920	Legal Voters 1915	Registered Voters 1920
WORCESTER — *Con.*				
Hopedale,	2,663	2,777	723	1,072
Hubbardston,	1,084	1,045	277	392
Lancaster,	2,585	2,461	486	716
Leicester,	3,322	3,635	740	1,343
LEOMINSTER,	17,646	19,744	3,956	5,948
Lunenburg,	1,610	1,634	401	555
Mendon,	933	961	253	351
Milford,	13,684	13,471	2,654	4,208
Millbury,	5,295	5,653	1,107	1,790
Millville,	–	2,224	–	777
New Braintree,	453	394	109	131
North Brookfield,	2,947	2,610	697	1,199
Northborough,	1,797	1,753	466	797
Northbridge,	9,254	10,174	1,673	2,642
Oakham,	527	477	145	224
Oxford,	3,476	3,820	745	1,107
Paxton,	471	489	107	164
Petersham,	727	642	199	294
Phillipston,	390	354	97	138
Princeton,	800	682	206	252
Royalston,	862	819	202	282
Rutland,	1,895	1,743	469	421
Shrewsbury,	2,794	3,708	641	1,210
Southborough,	1,898	1,838	466	740
Southbridge,	14,217	14,245	2,458	4,436
Spencer,	5,994	5,930	1,488	2,064
Sterling,	1,403	1,305	339	508
Sturbridge,	1,618	1,573	404	503
Sutton,	2,829	2,578	486	555
Templeton,	4,081	4,019	812	1,083
Upton,	2,036	1,693	491	789
Uxbridge,	4,921	5,384	1,008	1,834
Warren,	4,268	3,467	748	1,035
Webster,	12,565	13,258	2,089	3,360
West Boylston,	1,318	1,624	305	532
West Brookfield,	1,288	1,281	344	495
Westborough,	5,925	5,789	1,089	1,912
Westminster,	1,594	1,343	336	440
Winchendon,	5,908	5,904	1,317	1,852
WORCESTER,	162,697	179,754	33,670	58,557
Totals,	430,703	455,135	87,450	143,698

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Cities and Towns.	Population.		Legal Voters	Registered Voters
		State Census 1915	U. S. Census 1920	1915	1920
Barnstable,	15	28,818	26,670	7,346	10,215
Berkshire,	32	114,709	113,033	25,982	39,562
Bristol,	20	346,964	359,005	61,437	97,867
Dukes County,	7	4,904	4,372	1,220	1,595
Essex,	34	463,662	482,156	100,445	160,793
Franklin,	26	48,256	49,361	11,551	16,365
Hampden,	23	262,944	300,305	51,228	81,915
Hampshire,	23	69,549	69,599	13,724	22,425
Middlesex,	54	733,624	778,352	157,032	266,148
Nantucket,	1	3,166	2,797	861	1,113
Norfolk,	28	201,907	219,081	44,631	80,764
Plymouth,	27	157,303	156,968	37,092	57,179
Suffolk,	4	826,801	835,522	175,890	229,131
Worcester,	61	430,703	455,135	87,450	143,698
Totals,	355	3,693,310	3,852,356	775,889	1,208,770

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

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* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem.* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I., dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Thomas Goffe,*	to Oct. 20, 1629	1650 John Endicott,	to 1651
1629 Thomas Dudley,	1634	1651 Thomas Dudley,	1653
1634 Roger Ludlow,	1635	1653 Richard Bellingham,	1654
1635 Richard Bellingham,	1636	1654 John Endicott,	1655
1636 John Winthrop,	1637	1655 Richard Bellingham,	1665
1637 Thomas Dudley,	1640	1665 Francis Willoughby,	1671
1640 Richard Bellingham,	1641	1671 John Leverett,	1673
1641 John Endicott,	1644	1673 Sam'l Symonds, to Oct.,	1678
1644 John Winthrop,	1646	1678 Oct., Simon Bradstreet,	1679
1646 Thomas Dudley,	1650	1679 Thomas Danforth,	1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Mattachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II., and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692; and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . . 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct., . 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On November 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780	John Hancock, . . to	1785	1866 Alexander H. Bullock, to 1869
1785	James Bowdoin, . .	1787	1869 William Claflin, . . 1872
1787	John Hancock, Oct. 8, .	1793	1872 William B. Washburn,* 1874
1794	Samuel Adams, . .	1797	1875 William Gaston, . . 1876
1797	Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799	1876 Alexander H. Rice, . 1879
1800	Caleb Strong, . . .	1807	1879 Thomas Talbot, . . 1880
1807	Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10, .	1808	1880 John Davis Long, . 1883
1809	Christopher Gore, .	1810	1883 Benjamin F. Butler, . 1884
1810	Elbridge Gerry, . .	1812	1884 George D. Robinson, . 1887
1812	Caleb Strong, . . .	1816	1887 Oliver Ames, . . . 1890
1816	John Brooks, . . .	1823	1890 John Q. A. Brackett, . 1891
1823	Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6, .	1825	1891 William E. Russell, . 1894
1825	Levi Lincoln, . . .	1834	1894 Frederic T. Greenhalge,† 1896
1834	John Davis, March 1, .	1835	1897 Roger Wolcott, . . 1900
1836	Edward Everett, . .	1840	1900 W. Murray Crane, . 1903
1840	Marcus Morton, . .	1841	1903 John L. Bates, . . 1905
1841	John Davis, . . .	1843	1905 William L. Douglas, . 1906
1843	Marcus Morton, . .	1844	1906 Curtis Guild, Jr., . . 1909
1844	George N. Briggs, .	1851	1909 Eben S. Draper, . . 1911
1851	George S. Boutwell, .	1853	1911 Eugene N. Foss, . . 1914
1853	John H. Clifford, . .	1854	1914 David I. Walsh, . . 1916
1854	Emory Washburn, .	1855	1916 Samuel W. McCall, . 1919
1855	Henry J. Gardner, .	1858	1919 Calvin Coolidge, . . 1921
1858	Nathaniel P. Banks, .	1861	1921 Channing H. Cox, .
1861	John A. Andrew, . .	1866	

* Resigned May 1, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator, April 17, 1874.

† Mr. Greenhalge died March 5, 1896.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780 *Thos. Cushing*, to Feb. 28,*	1788	1862 John Nesmith, to Sept.,	1862
1788 Benjamin Lincoln,	1789	1863 Joel Hayden,	1866
1789 *Samuel Adams*,	1794	1866 William Claflin,	1869
1794 *Moses Gill*, May 20,†	1800	1869 Joseph Tucker,	1873
1801 Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10,	1802	1873 *Thomas Talbot*,§	1875
1802 Edward H. Robbins,	1806	1875 Horatio G. Knight,	1879
1807 *Levi Lincoln*,‡	1809	1879 John D. Long,	1880
1809 David Cobb,	1810	1880 Byron Weston,	1883
1810 William Gray,	1812	1883 Oliver Ames,	1887
1812 William Phillips,	1823	1887 John Q. A. Brackett,	1890
1823 Levi Lincoln, Feb.,	1824	1890 William H. Haile,	1893
1824 *Marcus Morton*, July,	1825	1893 *Roger Wolcott*,‖	1897
1826 Thomas L. Winthrop,	1833	1897 W. Murray Crane,	1900
1833 *Samuel T. Armstrong*,	1836	1900 John L. Bates,	1903
1836 George Hull,	1843	1903 Curtis Guild, Jr.,	1906
1843 Henry H. Childs,	1844	1906 Eben S. Draper,	1909
1844 John Reed,	1851	1909 Louis A. Frothingham,	1912
1851 Henry W. Cushman,	1853	1912 Robert Luce,	1913
1853 Elisha Huntington,	1854	1913 David I. Walsh,	1914
1854 William C. Plunkett,	1855	1914 Edward P. Barry,	1915
1855 Simon Brown,	1856	1915 Grafton D. Cushing,	1916
1856 Henry W. Benchley,	1858	1916 Calvin Coolidge,	1919
1858 Eliphalet Trask,	1861	1919 Channing H. Cox,	1921
1861 John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29,	1861	1921 Alvan T. Fuller,	

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from May 1, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

From 1789.

Tristram Dalton,	1789–91	Caleb Strong,	1789–96
George Cabot,	1791–96	Theodore Sedgwick,	1796–99
Benjamin Goodhue,	1796–1800	Samuel Dexter,	1799–1800
Jonathan Mason,	1800–03	Dwight Foster,	1800–03
John Quincy Adams,	1803–08	Timothy Pickering,	1803–11
James Lloyd, Jr.,	1808–13	Joseph Bradley Varnum,	1811–17
Christopher Gore,	1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis,	1817–22
Eli Porter Ashmun,	1816–18	James Lloyd,	1822–26
Prentiss Mellen,	1818–20	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1826–35
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1820–27	John Davis,	1835–41
Daniel Webster,	1827–41	Isaac Chapman Bates,	1841–45
Rufus Choate,	1841–45	John Davis,	1845–53
Daniel Webster,	1845–50	Edward Everett,	1853–54
Robert Charles Winthrop,	1850–51	Julius Rockwell,	1854–55
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1851	Henry Wilson,*	1855–73
Charles Sumner,†	1851–74	George S. Boutwell,	1873–77
William B. Washburn,	1874–75	George Frisbie Hoar,‡	1877–1904
Henry Laurens Dawes,	1875–93	Winthrop Murray Crane,	1904–13
Henry Cabot Lodge,§	1893–	John Wingate Weeks,	1913–19
		David Ignatius Walsh,§	1919–

* Mr. Wilson was elected Vice-President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904, and Mr. Crane was appointed by Governor Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge's term will expire March 4, 1923, and Mr. Walsh's, March 4, 1925.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, *since 1780.*

John Avery,	1780–1806	Amasa Walker,	1851–53
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806–08	Ephraim M. Wright,	1853–56
William Tudor,	1808–10	Francis DeWitt,	1856–58
Benjamin Homans,	1810–12	Oliver Warner,	1858–76
Alden Bradford,	1812–24	Henry B. Peirce,	1876–91
Edward D. Bangs,	1824–36	William M. Olin,*	1891–1911
John P. Bigelow,	1836–43	Albert P. Langtry,*	1911–13
John A. Bolles,	1843–44	Frank J. Donahue,	1913–15
John G. Palfrey,	1844–48	Albert P. Langtry,	1915–21
William B. Calhoun,	1848–51	Frederic W. Cook,	1921–

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911, and Mr. Langtry was elected to fill the vacancy April 26, 1911.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL, *since 1780.*

Henry Gardner,	1780–83	Charles B. Hall,	1851–53
Thomas Ivers,	1783–87	Jacob H. Loud,	1853–55
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787–92	Thomas J. Marsh,	1855–56
Thomas Davis,	1792–97	Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856–61
Peleg Coffin,	*1797–1801	Henry K. Oliver,	1861–66
Jonathan Jackson,	1802–06	Jacob H. Loud,	1866–71
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806–08	Charles Adams, Jr.,	1871–76
Josiah Dwight,	1808–10	Charles Endicott,	1876–81
Thomas Harris,	1810–11	Daniel A. Gleason,	1881–86
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811–12	Alanson W. Beard,	1886–89
John T. Apthorp,	1812–17	George A. Marden,	1889–94
Daniel Sargent,	1817–22	Henry M. Phillips,†	1894–95
Nahum Mitchell,	1822–27	Edward P. Shaw,†	1895–1900
Joseph Sewall,	1827–32	Edward S. Bradford,	1900–05
Hezekiah Barnard,	1832–37	Arthur B. Chapin,‡	1905–09
David Wilder,	1837–42	Elmer A. Stevens,‡	1909–14
Thomas Russell,	1842–43	Frederick W. Mansfield,	1914–15
John Mills,	1843–44	Charles L. Burrill,	1915–20
Thomas Russell,	1844–45	Fred J. Burrell,§	1920
Joseph Barrett,	1845–49	James Jackson,	1920–
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849–51		

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895, and Mr. Shaw was elected to fill the vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909, and Mr. Stevens was elected to fill the vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920, and Mr. Jackson was appointed to fill the vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant, ...		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters, ...		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham, ...		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham, ...		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley, .	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley, ...		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley, ...		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley, . .	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley, . .	June 19, 1717.	

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Paul Dudley,*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine,	Nov. 22, 1718.	
John Valentine,	June 24, 1719.	
Thomas Newton,†	June 19, 1720.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but negatived by Governor Shute.)		
John Overing,	June 29, 1722.	
John Read,	June 20, 1723.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)		
John Read,	June 28, 1725.	
John Read,	June 21, 1726.	
John Read,	June 28, 1727.	
Joseph Hiller,	June 19, 1728.	
(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)		
John Overing,		June 26, 1729.
Edmund Trowbridge,		June 29, 1749.
Edmund Trowbridge,		May 14, 1762.
(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)		
Jeremiah Gridley,‡		March 25, 1767.
Jonathan Sewall,		Nov. 18, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)		
Robert Treat Paine,	June 12, 1777,	Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine,	June 19, 1778 (sworn).	
Robert Treat Paine,	Feb. 5, 1779.	
Robert Treat Paine,	Jan. 4, 1780.	

SPECIAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	June 24, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from Nov. 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)	
Samuel Quincy,§	March 14, 1771.

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.

† Died May 28, 1721.

‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767, and was buried on the 12th.

§ A refugee, 1774–75.

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine,	1780–90	George Marston,	1879–83
James Sullivan,	1790–1807	Edgar J. Sherman,‡	1883–87
Barnabas Bidwell,	1807–10	Andrew J. Waterman,	1887–91
Perez Morton,	1810–32	Albert E. Pillsbury,	1891–94
James T. Austin,	1832–43	Hosea M. Knowlton,	1894–1902
John Henry Clifford,	*1849–53	Herbert Parker,	1902–06
Rufus Choate,	1853–54	Dana Malone,	1906–11
John Henry Clifford,	1854–58	James M. Swift,	1911–14
Stephen Henry Phillips,	1858–61	Thomas J. Boynton,	1914–15
Dwight Foster,	1861–64	Henry C. Attwill,§	1915–19
Chester I. Reed,†	1864–67	Henry A. Wyman,	1919–20
Charles Allen,	1867–72	J. Weston Allen,	1920–
Charles R. Train,	1872–79		

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Resigned during the session of the Legislature of 1867. The vacancy was filled by the election of Charles Allen.

‡ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

§ Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS *or* AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.,	1849-54	Julius L. Clarke,†	1876-79
Joseph Mitchell,	1854-55	Charles R. Ladd,†	1879-91
Stephen N. Gifford,	1855-56	William D. T. Trefry,	1891-92
Chandler R. Ransom,	1856-58	John W. Kimball,	1892-1901
Charles White,	1858-61	Henry E. Turner,‡	1901-11
Levi Reed,*	1861-65	John E. White,‡	1911-14
Julius L. Clarke,	1865-66	Frank H. Pope,	1914-15
Henry S. Briggs,	1866-70	Alonzo B. Cook,	1915-
Charles Endicott,	1870-76		

SECRETARIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[See Act of 1837.]

Horace Mann,	1837-48	John W. Dickinson,	1877-94
Barnas Sears,	1848-55	Frank A. Hill,§	1894-1903
George S. Boutwell,	1855-61	George H. Martin,	‖ 1904-09
Joseph White,	1861-77		

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was elected to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

§ Mr. Hill died Sept. 12, 1903. Mr. Caleb B. Tillinghast was appointed acting secretary May 19, 1903, and served until March 1, 1904, when Mr. Martin, who was elected Feb. 4, 1904, entered upon his duties.

‖ The office of secretary of the State Board of Education was abolished by chapter 457 of the Acts of 1909.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd*,*	1780–81	Samuel Phillips,	1795–96
Jeremiah Powell,		Samuel Phillips,	1796–97
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd*,*	1781–82	Samuel Phillips,	1797–98
Samuel Adams,		Samuel Phillips,	1798–99
Samuel Adams,	1782–83	Samuel Phillips,	1799–1800
Samuel Adams,	1783–84	Samuel Phillips,	1800–01
Samuel Adams,	1784–85	Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*,†	1801–02
Samuel Adams, *resign'd*,*	1785–86	David Cobb,	
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,		David Cobb,	1802–03
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786–87	David Cobb,	1803–04
Samuel Adams,	1787–88	David Cobb,	1804–05
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788–89	Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1789–90	John Bacon,	1806–07
Samuel Phillips,	1790–91	Samuel Dana,	1807–08
Samuel Phillips,	1791–92	Harrison Gray Otis,	1808–09
Samuel Phillips,	1792–93	Harrison Gray Otis,	1809–10
Samuel Phillips,	1793–94	Harrison Gray Otis,	1810–11
Samuel Phillips,	1794–95	Samuel Dana,	1811–12

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Samuel Dana,	1812–13
John Phillips,	1813–14
John Phillips,	1814–15
John Phillips,	1815–16
John Phillips,	1816–17
John Phillips,	1817–18
John Phillips,	1818–19
John Phillips,	1819–20
John Phillips,	1820–21
John Phillips,	1821–22
John Phillips,	1822–23
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–24
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1824–25
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1825–26
John Mills,	1826–27
John Mills,	1827–28
Sherman Leland,	1828–29
Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30
Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*, James Fowler,	1830–31
Leverett Saltonstall,	1831
William Thorndike,	1832
Benjamin T. Pickman,	1833
Benjamin T. Pickman,	1834
Benjamin T. Pickman, *died* George Bliss,	1835
Horace Mann,	1836
Horace Mann,	1837
Myron Lawrence,	1838
Myron Lawrence,	1839
Daniel P. King,	1840
Daniel P. King,	1841
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1842
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*, Frederick Robinson,	1843
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1844
Levi Lincoln,	1845
William B. Calhoun,	1846
William B. Calhoun,	1847
Zeno Scudder,	1848
Joseph Bell,	1849
Marshall P. Wilder,	1850
Henry Wilson,	1851
Hanry Wilson,	1852
Charles H. Warren,	1853
Charles Edward Cook,	1843
Henry W. Benchley,	1855
Elihu C. Baker,	1856
Charles W. Upham,	1857
Charles W. Upham,	1858
Charles A. Phelps,	1859
Charles A. Phelps,	1860
William Claflin,	1861
John H. Clifford,	1862
Jonathan E. Field,	1863
Jonathan E. Field,	1864
Jonathan E. Field,	1865
Joseph A. Pond,	1866
Joseph A. Pond,	1867
George O. Brastow,	1868
Robert C. Pitman, *resigned*,* George O. Brastow,	1869
Horace H. Coolidge,	1870
Horace H. Coolidge,	1871
Horace H. Coolidge,	1872
George B. Loring,	1873
George B. Loring,	1874
George B. Loring,	1875
George B. Loring,	1876
John B. D. Cogswell,	1877
John B. D. Cogswell,	1878
John B. D. Cogswell,	1879
Robert R. Bishop,	1880
Robert R. Bishop,	1881
Robert R. Bishop,	1882
George Glover Crocker,	1883
George A. Bruce,	1884
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1885
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1886
Halsey J. Boardman,	1887
Halsey J. Boardman,	1888
Harris C. Hartwell,	1889
Henry H. Sprague,	1890
Henry H. Sprague,	1891

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.

Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1892	William D. Chapple,	1907
Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1893	William D. Chapple,	1908
William M. Butler,	1894	Allen T. Treadway,	1909
William M. Butler,	1895	Allen T. Treadway,	1910
George P. Lawrence,	1896	Allen T. Treadway,	1911
George P. Lawrence,	1897	Levi H. Greenwood,	1912
George E. Smith,	1898	Levi H. Greenwood,	1913
George E. Smith,	1899	Calvin Coolidge,	1914
George E. Smith,	1900	Calvin Coolidge,	1915
Rufus A. Soule,	1901	Henry G. Wells,	1916
Rufus A. Soule,	1902	Henry G. Wells,	1917
George R. Jones,	1903	Henry G. Wells,	1918
George R. Jones,	1904	Edwin T. McKnight,	1919
William F. Dana,	1905	Edwin T. McKnight,	1920
William F. Dana,	1906	Frank G. Allen,	1921

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.,	1780–84	Paul Willard,	1823–29
Samuel Cooper,	1785–95	Charles Calhoun,	1830–42
Edward McLane,	1796–99	Lewis Josselyn,	1843
Edward Payne Hayman,	1800	Charles Calhoun,	1844–50
George Elliot Vaughan,	1801–02	Chauncy L. Knapp,	1851
Wendell Davis,	1803–05	Francis H. Underwood,	1852
John D. Dunbar,	1806–07	Charles Calhoun,	1853–54
Nathaniel Coffin,	1808–10	Peter L. Cox,	1855–57
Marcus Morton,	1811–12	Stephen N. Gifford,*	1858–86
Samuel F. McCleary,	1813–21	E. Herbert Clapp,	1886–88
Samuel F. Lyman,	1822	Henry D. Coolidge,	1889–

* Died April 18, 1886.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS.

Caleb Davis,	1780-81	Timothy Bigelow,	1817-18
Caleb Davis, *resigned*,	1781-82	Timothy Bigelow,	1818-19
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782	Timothy Bigelow,	1819-20
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782-83	Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*,	1820-21
Tristram Dalton,	1783-84	Josiah Quincy,	1821
Samuel Allyne Otis,	1784-85	Josiah Quincy, *resigned*,	1821-22
Nathaniel Gorham,	1785-86	Luther Lawrence,	1822
Artemas Ward,	1786-87	Levi Lincoln,	1822-23
James Warren,	1787-88	William C. Jarvis,	1823-24
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788-89	William C. Jarvis,	1824-25
David Cobb,	1789-90	Timothy Fuller,	1825-26
David Cobb,	1790-91	William C. Jarvis,	1826-27
David Cobb,	1791-92	William C. Jarvis,	1827-28
David Cobb,	1792-93	William B. Calhoun,	1828-29
Edward H. Robbins,	1793-94	William B. Calhoun,	1829-30
Edward H. Robbins,	1794-95	William B. Calhoun,	1830
Edward H. Robbins,	1795-96	William B. Calhoun,	1831
Edward H. Robbins,	1796-97	William B. Calhoun,	1832
Edward H. Robbins,	1797-98	William B. Calhoun,	1833
Edward H. Robbins,	1798-99	William B. Calhoun,	1834
Edward H. Robbins,	1799-1800	Julius Rockwell,	1835
Edward H. Robbins,	1800-01	Julius Rockwell,	1836
Edward H. Robbins,	1801-02	Julius Rockwell,	1837
John Coffin Jones,	1802-03	Robert C. Winthrop,	1838
Harrison Gray Otis,	1803-04	Robert C. Winthrop,	1839
Harrison Gray Otis,	1804-05	Robert C. Winthrop,	1840
Timothy Bigelow,	1805-06	George Ashmun,	1841
Perez Morton,	1806-07	Thomas Kinnicut,	1842
Perez Morton,	1807-08	Daniel P. King,	1843
Timothy Bigelow,	1808-09	Thomas Kinnicut, *resigned*,	1844
Timothy Bigelow,	1809-10	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844
Perez Morton, *resigned*,	1810-11	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1845
Joseph Story,	1811	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1846
Joseph Story, *resigned*,	1811-12	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847
Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812	Francis B. Crowninshield,	1848
Timothy Bigelow,	1812-13	Francis B. Crowninshield,	1849
Timothy Bigelow,	1813-14	Ensign H. Kellogg,	1850
Timothy Bigelow,	1814-15	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851
Timothy Bigelow,	1815-16	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1852
Timothy Bigelow,	1816-17	George Bliss,	1853

Otis P. Lord,	1854	Charles J. Noyes,	1888
Daniel C. Eddy,	1855	William E. Barrett,	1889
Charles A. Phelps,	1856	William E. Barrett,	1890
Charles A. Phelps,	1857	William E. Barrett,	1891
Julius Rockwell,	1858	William E. Barrett,	1892
Charles Hale,	1859	William E. Barrett,	1893
John A. Goodwin,	1860	George v. L. Meyer,	1894
John A. Goodwin,	1861	George v. L. Meyer,	1895
Alexander H. Bullock,	1862	George v. L. Meyer,	1896
Alexander H. Bullock,	1863	John L. Bates,	1897
Alexander H. Bullock,	1864	John L. Bates,	1898
Alexander H. Bullock,	1865	John L. Bates,	1899
James M. Stone,	1866	James J. Myers,	1900
James M. Stone,	1867	James J. Myers,	1901
Harvey Jewell,	1868	James J. Myers,	1902
Harvey Jewell,	1869	James J. Myers,	1903
Harvey Jewell,	1870	Louis A. Frothingham,	1904
Harvey Jewell,	1871	Louis A. Frothingham,	1905
John E. Sanford,	1872	John N. Cole,	1906
John E. Sanford,	1873	John N. Cole,	1907
John E. Sanford,	1874	John N. Cole,	1908
John E. Sanford,	1875	Joseph Walker,	1909
John D. Long,	1876	Joseph Walker,	1910
John D. Long,	1877	Joseph Walker,	1911
John D. Long,	1878	Grafton D. Cushing,	1912
Levi C. Wade,	1879	Grafton D. Cushing,	1913
Charles J. Noyes,	1880	Grafton D. Cushing,	1914
Charles J. Noyes,	1881	Channing H. Cox,	1915
Charles J. Noyes,	1882	Channing H. Cox,	1916
George A. Marden,	1883	Channing H. Cox,	1917
George A. Marden,	1884	Channing H. Cox,	1918
John Q. A. Brackett,	1885	Joseph E. Warner,	1919
John Q. A. Brackett,	1886	Joseph E. Warner,	1920
Charles J. Noyes,	1887	Benjamin Loring Young,	1921

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw,	1780–81	William Stowe,	1854
George Richards Minot,	1782–91	Henry A. Marsh,	1855
Henry Warren,	1792–1802	William E. P. Haskell,	1856
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1803–05	William Stowe,	1857–61
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1806–07	William S Robinson,	1862–72
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1808–09	Charles H. Taylor,	1873
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1810–11	George A. Marden,	1874–82
Benjamin Pollard,	1812–21	Edward A McLaughlin,	1883–95
Pelham W. Warren,	1822–31	George T. Sleeper,	1896
Luther S. Cushing,	1832–43	James W. Kimball,	1897–
Charles W. Storey,	1844–50		
Lewis Josselyn,	1851–52		
William Schouler,	1853		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.*

Benjamin Stevens,	1835–59	David T. Remington,	1904–09
John Morrissey,	1859–74	Thomas F Pedrick,‡	1910–20
Oreb F. Mitchell,	1875–85	James Beatty,	1920
John G. B. Adams,†	1886–1900	Charles O. Holt,	1921–
Charles G. Davis,†	1901–03		

* The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previously to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780–81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

† Mr. Adams died Oct. 19, 1900. Mr. Davis was appointed Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 24, 1900.

‡ Mr. Pedrick died Feb. 22, 1920. Mr. Beatty was elected to fill the vacancy, March 10, 1920.

Table showing the Length of the Sessions of the Legislature and the Number of Representatives in Each Year since 1832.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session (Days).	No. of Reps.
1832,	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833,	2	28	86	574
1834,	1	April 2	92	570
1835,*	7	8	92	615
1836,	6	16	102	619
1837,	4	20	107	635
1838,	3	25	113	480
1839,	2	10	99	521
1840,	1	March 24	84	521
1841,	6	18	72	397
1842,*	5	3	58	336
1843,	4	24	80	352

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, etc.; and one of sixteen days in 1920 to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the general laws.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session (Days).	No. of Reps.
1844,	January 3	March 16	74	321
1845,	1	26	85	271
1846,	7	April 16	100	264
1847,	6	16	111	255
1848,*	5	May 10	127	272
1849,	3	2	120	263
1850,	2	May 3	122	297
1851,	1	24	146	396
1852,	7	22	137	402
1853,	5	25	142	288
1854,	4	April 29	116	310
1855,	3	May 21	138	380
1856,	1	June 6	158	329
1857,*	7	May 30	144	357
1858,	6	March 27	81	240
1859,*	5	April 6	92	240
1860,*	4	4	92	240
1861,*	2	11	100	240
1862,	1	30	120	240
1863,*	7	29	113	240
1864,	6	May 14	130	240
1865,	4	17	137	240
1866,	3	30	147	240
1867,	2	June 1	150	240
1868,	1	12	164	240
1869,	6	24	170	240
1870,	5	23	170	240
1871,	4	May 31	148	240
1872,*	3	7	126	240
1873,	1	June 12	163	240
1874,	7	30	175	240
1875,	6	May 19	134	240
1876,	5	April 28	115	240
1877,	3	May 17	135	240
1878,	2	17	136	240
1879,	1	April 30	120	240
1880,	7	24	109	240
1881,*	5	May 13	129	240
1882,	4	27	144	240
1883,	3	July 27	206	240
1884,	2	June 4	155	240
1885,	7	19	164	240
1886,	6	30	176	240
1887,	5	16	163	240
1888,	4	May 29	147	240
1889,	2	June 7	157	240
1890,	1	July 2	183	240
1891,	7	June 11	156	240

* See note on page 263.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session (Days).	No. of Reps.
1892,	January 6	June 17	163	240
1893,	4	9	157	240
1894,	3	July 2	181	240
1895,	2	June 5	155	240
1896,	1	10	162	240
1897,	6	June 12	158	240
1893,	5	23	170	240
1899,	4	3	151	240
1900,	3	July 17	196	240
1901,*	2	June 19	169	240
1902,	1	28	179	240
1903,	7	26	171	240
1904,	6	9	156	240
1905,	4	May 26	143	240
1906,	3	June 29	178	240
1907,	2	28	178	240
1908,	1	13	165	240
1909,	6	19	165	240
1910,	5	15	162	240
1911,	4	July 28	206	240
1912,	3	June 13	163	240
1913,	1	20	171	240
1914,	7	July 7	182	240
1915,	6	June 4	150	240
1916,*	5	2	150	240
1917,	3	May 26	144	240
1918,	2	June 3	153	240
1919,*	1	July 25	206	240
1920,*	7	June 5	151	240

* See note on page 263.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton,	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington,	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop,	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley,	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson,	1769.	Acting Governor.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth,	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards,	1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall,		(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke,	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley,	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin,	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne,	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett,	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin,	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde,		(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas,	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley,		(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy,	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing,	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall,	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves,	1738.	Resigned.	1747.
1739.	Stephen Sewall,		(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,		(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,		(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field,	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg.			

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* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	William Cushing,		(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,		(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed,	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster,	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan,	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall,	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner,	1797.	Elected Governor.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana,		(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine,	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing,	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes,	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury,	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall,		(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong,	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher,	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick,	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker,		(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson,	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey,	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam,	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde,	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln,	1825.	Elected Governor.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton,	1840.	Elected Governor.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard,	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf,	1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher,	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow,		(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.
1852.	Caleb Cushing,	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas,	1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick,	1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,		(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr.,		(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt,	1866.	Resigned.	1881.
1866.	Dwight Foster,	1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells,	1875.		1875.
1868.	James Denison Colt,	1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames,	1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton,		(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm. Crowninshield Endicott,	1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field,		(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1899.
1881.	Charles Devens,*	1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen,	1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen,	1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn,	1885.		1885.
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,		(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	
1885.	William Sewall Gardner,	1887.	Resigned.	1888.
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,		(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton,	1913.	Resigned.	
1891.	John Lathrop,	1906.	Resigned.	1910.
1891.	James Madison Barker,	1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1914.	Resigned.	
1899.	William Caleb Loring,	1919.	Resigned.	
1902.	Henry King Braley.			
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1915.	Resigned.	
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,		(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	
1911.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy.			
1913.	John Crawford Crosby.			
1914	Edward Peter Pierce.			
1915.	James Bernard Carroll.			
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney.			

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1820.	Artemas Ward, . .	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
1839.	John Mason Williams, .	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
1844.	Daniel Wells, . . .	1854.		1854.
1854.	Edward Mellen, . . .	1859.		1875.

JUSTICES.

1820.	Solomon Strong, . .	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
1820.	John Mason Williams, .		(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820.	Samuel Howe, . . .	1828.		1828.
1828.	David Cummins, . .	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
1839.	Charles Henry Warren, .	1844.	Resigned.	1874.
1842.	Charles Allen, . . .	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
1843.	Pliny Merrick, . . .	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward, .	1848.		1848.
1844.	Emory Washburn, . .	1847.	Resigned.	1877.
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing, .	1848.	Resigned.	1856.
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853.
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes, .	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847.	Edward Mellen, . . .		(Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875.
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow, .	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington, . .	1856.		1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson, . .	1849.	Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick, . . .	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop, .	1859.		1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs, .	1859.		1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger, .	1859.		1890.
1855.	Henry Morris, . . .	1859.		1888.
1856.	David Aiken, . . .	1859.		1896.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson,	. 1857.	1858.
1858.	Charles Allen,* . .	. 1859.	1869.

JUSTICES.

1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott,	. 1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash,	. 1859.	1894.
1858.	Marcus Morton,† .	. 1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Charles Allen, . .	. 1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames, . . .	. 1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	. 1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason, . .	. 1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken.			

JUSTICES.

1859.	Julius Rockwell, . .	. 1886.	Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord, .	. 1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton, . .	. 1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames, . . .	.	(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson, . .	. 1882.		1882.
1859.	Henry Vose, . . .	. 1869.		1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell, . .	. 1867.	Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam, .	. 1882.		1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	.	(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed, .	. 1871.	Resigned.	1873.

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

† In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder,	1872.	Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman,	1891.		1891.
1871.	John William Bacon,	1888.		1888.
1872.	William Allen,	1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich,	1895.		1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn,	1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner,	1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	1891.		1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett,	1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason,		(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker,	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1886.	Justin Dewey,	1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman,	1911.	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop,	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar,	1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop,	1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond,	1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley,	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1891.	John Hopkins,	1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard,	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden.			
1892.	John William Corcoran,	1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson,	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley,	1900.	Resigned.	
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill,	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy,	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell,	1898.	Resigned.	
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	
1898.	Charles Upham Bell,	1917	Resigned.	
1898.	John Adams Aiken,		(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	
1900.	Frederick Lawton.			
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce,	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1900.	Jabez Fox,	1921.		
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1902.	Robert Orr Harris,	1911.	Resigned.	
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes,	1907.		1907.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1902.	William Cushing Wait.			
1902.	William Schofield, . .	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White.			
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock, .	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty, .	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana, .	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.	John Freeman Brown.			
1907.	Henry Amasa King.			
1907.	George Augustus Sanderson.			
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond.			
1909.	Marcus Morton.			
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney, .	1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn.			
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin.			
1911.	Walter Perley Hall.			
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque.			
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan, .	1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating.			
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt, . .	1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	
1911.	Richard William Irwin.			
1914.	William Hamilton, . .	1918		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan.			
1914.	James Bernard Carroll, .	1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1915.	James Henry Sisk.			
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell.			
1917.	Webster Thayer.			
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck, .	1918.		1918.
1917.	Franklin Tweed Hammond.			
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown.			
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox.			
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw.			
1920.	Frederick Woodbury Fosdick.			
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop.			
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn.			
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus.			

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to Jan. 20, 1921.]

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Arthur Prentice Rugg of Worcester, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Henry King Braley of Boston.
Charles Ambrose DeCourcy of Boston.
John Crawford Crosby of Pittsfield.
Edward Peter Pierce of Brookline.
James Bernard Carroll of Springfield.
Charles Francis Jenney of Boston.

Clarence H. Cooper of Boston, 1924, *Clerk for the Commonwealth.*
John F. Cronin of Boston, 1922, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.*
John H. Flynn, Boston, *Assist. Clerk for the County of Suffolk.*
Ethelbert V. Grabill of Boston, *Reporter of Decisions.*
Michael F. Meagher of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

John Adams Aiken of Greenfield, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Franklin Goodridge Fessenden of Greenfield.
Frederick Lawton of Boston.
William Cushing Wait of Medford.
Lloyd Everett White of Taunton.
John Freeman Brown of Milton.
Henry Amasa King of Springfield.
George Augustus Sanderson of Ayer.
Robert Fulton Raymond of Newton.
Marcus Morton of Newton.
Joseph Francis Quinn of Salem.
John Dwyer McLaughlin of Boston.

Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg.
Hugo Adelard Dubuque of Fall River.
Patrick Michael Keating of Boston.
Richard William Irwin of Northampton.
Christopher Theodore Callahan of Holyoke.
James Henry Sisk of Lynn.
Philip Joseph O'Connell of Worcester.
Webster Thayer of Worcester.
Franklin Tweed Hammond of Cambridge.
Nelson Pierce Brown of Everett.
Louis Sherburne Cox of Lawrence.
Edward Lyman Shaw of Easthampton.
Frederick Woodbury Fosdick of Medford.
Elias Bullard Bishop of Newton.
George Aloysius Flynn of Boston.
Henry Tilton Lummus of Lynn.

Francis A. Campbell, Boston, 1922, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.*
John P. Manning, Boston, 1922, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.*
Charles F. Dolan of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.*

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215–217.]

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, Charles Thornton Davis of Brookline. *Associate Judge*, Joseph J. Corbett of Boston. *Recorder*, Clarence C. Smith of Newton, 1923. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, Frederick P. Cabot. *Special Justices*, Frank Leveroni, Philip Rubenstein. *Clerk*, Charles W. M. Williams, 1926. Room 127, Suffolk County Courthouse.

POLICE, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

Police Courts.

Brockton (jurisdiction in Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater). — *Justice*, Warren A. Reed. *Special Justices*, Charles Carroll King, Herbert C. Thorndike. *Clerk*, Charles F. King, 1924.

Chelsea (jurisdiction in Chelsea and Revere). — *Justice*, Albert D. Bosson. *Special Justices*, Samuel R. Cutler, George M. Stearns. *Clerk*, Joseph M. Curley, 1922.

Chicopee. — *Justice*, John P. Kirby. *Special Justices*, Joseph F. Carmody, John T. Moriarty. *Clerk*, Joseph A. Nowak, 1925.

Fitchburg (jurisdiction in Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg). — *Justice*, Thomas F. Gallagher. *Special Justices*, Alvah M. Levy, Aubrey Z. Goodfellow. *Clerk*, Peter F. Ward, 1922.

Holyoke. — *Justice*, John Hildreth. *Special Justices*, Robert A. Allyn, Thomas J. Lynch. *Clerk*, Thomas J. Tierney, 1921.

Lee (jurisdiction in Lee, Otis, Stockbridge and Tyringham, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Bart Bossidy. *Special Justices*, James O'Brien, Albert Clark. *Clerk*, John T. Wilson, 1925.

Lowell (jurisdiction in Lowell, Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Tewksbury and Tyngsborough). — *Justice*, Thomas J. Enright. *Special Justices*, John J. Pickman, Frederic A. Fisher. *Clerk*, Edward W. Trull, 1924. *Assistant Clerk*, William J. Carroll.

Marlborough (jurisdiction in Marlborough and Hudson). — *Justice*, James W. McDonald. *Special Justices*, Edgar Weeks, Raoul Beaudreau. *Clerk*, James F. J. Otterson, 1921.

Newburyport (jurisdiction in Newburyport, Newbury and Rowley, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and West Newbury). — *Justice*, Thomas C. Simpson. *Special Justices*, Horace I. Bartlett, Nathaniel N. Jones. *Clerk*, Edward H. Rowell, 1925.

Newton. — *Justice*, William F. Bacon. *Special Justices*, Frank M. Copeland, W. Lloyd Allen. *Clerk*, Francis W. Sprague, 2d, 1923.

Somerville. — *Justice*, L. Roger Wentworth. *Special Justices*, Michael F. Farrell, Malcolm E. Sturtevant. *Clerk*, Daniel H. Bradley, 1922.

Springfield (jurisdiction in Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Ludlow and West Springfield). — *Justice*, Wallace R. Heady. *Special Justices*, Edwin F. Lyford, Thomas C. Malley. *Clerk*, George Leonard, 1924.

Williamstown (jurisdiction in Williamstown and New Ashford). — *Justice*, Sanborn G. Tenney. *Special Justices*, William Cook Hart, Byron J. Rees. *Clerk*, Michael L. Monahan, 1921.

District Courts.

East Boston (court held at East Boston; jurisdiction in Winthrop and the district and territory included in Wards 1 and 2 of the city of Boston as such wards existed March 1, 1886). — *Justice*, Joseph H. Barnes. *Special Justices*, Charles J. Brown, Joseph J. Murley. *Clerk*, John S. C. Nicholls, 1925.

First Barnstable (court held at Barnstable and Bourne; jurisdiction in Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee). — *Justice*, Frederick C. Swift. *Special Justices*, Edward S. Ellis, Collen C. Campbell. *Clerk*, Thomas Otis, 1922.

Second Barnstable (court held at Harwich and Provincetown; jurisdiction in Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis). — *Justice*, Walter Welsh. *Special Justices*, Charles Bassett, Heman A. Harding. *Clerk*, Charles N. Rogers, 1922.

Central Berkshire (court held at Pittsfield; jurisdiction in Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington and Richmond, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket). — *Justice*, Charles L. Hibbard. *Special Justices*, James Fallon, Frederick M. Myers. *Clerk*, Thomas F. Conlin, 1922.

Northern Berkshire (court held at North Adams; jurisdiction in North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida). — *Justice*, Carlton T. Phelps. *Special Justices*, John E. Magenis, William F. Barrington. *Clerk*, John Martin, 1924.

Southern Berkshire (court held at Great Barrington; jurisdiction in Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, West Stockbridge and New Marlborough, and concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Walter B. Sanford. *Special Justices*, Herbert C. Joyner, Charles Giddings. *Clerk*, Dennis C. Killeen, 1921.

Fourth Berkshire (court held at Adams; jurisdiction in Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Windsor). — *Justice*, Fred R. Shaw. *Special Justices*, Henry L. Harrington, William S. Morton. *Clerk*, Walter J. Donovan, 1920.

First Bristol (court held at Taunton; jurisdiction in Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham). — *Justice*, Frederick E. Austin. *Special Justices*, William S. Woods, Louis Swig. *Clerk*, Frank P. Lincoln, 1923.

Second Bristol (court held at Fall River; jurisdiction in Fall River, Freetown, Somerset and Swansea, and concurrent jurisdiction in Westport). — *Justice*, Edward F. Hanify. *Special Justices*, Benjamin Cook, Jr., Frank M. Silvia. *Clerk*, Michael J. Orpen, 1925.

Third Bristol (court held at New Bedford; jurisdiction in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth and Westport, and concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown). — *Justice*, Frank A. Milliken. *Special Justices*, James P. Doran, George N. Gardiner. *Clerk*, Walter R. Mitchell, 1923.

Fourth Bristol (court held at Attleboro; jurisdiction in Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton). — *Justice*, Charles C. Hagerty. *Special Justices*, Philip E. Brady, Ralph C. Estes. *Clerk*, Edwin F. Thayer, 1923.

Dukes County (court held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; jurisdiction in Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head and Gosnold). — *Justice*, Edmund G. Eldridge. *Special Justices*, Beriah T. Hillman, Abner L. Braley.

First Essex (court held at Salem; jurisdiction in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Manchester, Middleton, Topsfield and Wenham). — *Justice*, George B. Sears. *Special Justices*, Dennis W. Quill, Robert W. Hill. *Clerk*, Morgan J. McSweeney, 1922.

Second Essex (court held at Amesbury; jurisdiction in Amesbury and Merrimac, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury). — *Justice*, Charles I. Pettingell. *Special Justices*, M. Perry Sargent, Jacob T. Choate. *Clerk*, Fred A. Brown, 1921.

Third Essex (court held at Ipswich; jurisdiction in Ipswich). — *Justice*, George H. W. Hayes. *Special Justices*, Albert F. Welsh, Harry E. Jackson. *Clerk*, George A. Schofield, 1924.

Northern Essex (court held at Haverhill; jurisdiction in Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown and Boxford, and concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury). — *Justice*, John J. Winn. *Special Justices*, Otis J. Carlton, Daniel J. Cavan. *Clerk*, A. Franklin Priest, 1921.

Eastern Essex (court held at Gloucester; jurisdiction in Gloucester, Rockport and Essex). — *Justice*, Sumner D. York. *Special Justices*, Lincoln S. Simonds, John J. Burke. *Clerk*, Simeon B. Hotchkiss, 1925.

Southern Essex (court held at Lynn; jurisdiction in Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant). — *Justice*, Ralph W. Reeve. *Special Justices*, Elisha M. Stevens, Edward B. O'Brien, Philip A. Kiely. *Clerk*, J. Joseph Doherty, 1921.

Lawrence (court held at Lawrence; jurisdiction in Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen). — *Justice*, Jeremiah J. Mahoney. *Special Justices*, Wilbur E. Rowell, Frederic N. Chandler. *Clerk*, Nathaniel E. Rankin, 1921.

Peabody (court held at Peabody; jurisdiction in Peabody and Lynnfield). — *Justice*, Benjamin G. Hall. *Special Justices*, Horace P. Farnham, William H. Fay. *Clerk*, Charles J. Powell, 1923.

Franklin (court held at Greenfield, Turner's Falls and Shelburne Falls; jurisdiction in Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately). — *Justice*, Henry J. Field. *Special Justices*, Samuel D. Conant, James J. Leary. *Clerk*, William S. Allen, 1921.

Eastern Franklin (court held at Orange; jurisdiction in Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem). — *Justice*, Elisha S. Hall. *Special Justices*, Hartley R. Walker, Henry S. Ames. *Clerk*, James R. Kimball, 1924.

Eastern Hampden (court held at Palmer; jurisdiction in Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham). — *Justice*, Thomas W. Kenefick. *Special Justices*, David F. Dillon, John P. Herlihy. *Clerk*, Arthur E. Fitch, 1921.

Western Hampden (court held at Westfield and Chester; jurisdiction in Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery). — *Justice*, Willis S. Kellogg. *Special Justices*, Robert C. Parker, Joseph Buell Ely. *Clerk*, Cornelius M. English, 1924.

Hampshire (court held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, Huntington and Easthampton; jurisdiction in Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington). — *Justice*, John B. O'Donnell. *Special Justices*, John W. Mason, John L. Lyman. *Clerk*, John A. Crosier, 1924.

Eastern Hampshire (court held at Ware; jurisdiction in Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott). — *Justice*, Henry C. Davis. *Special Justices*, George D. Storrs, Hubert M. Coney. *Clerk*, J. Gardner Lincoln, 1923.

Central Middlesex (court held at Concord; jurisdiction in Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington). — *Justice*, Prescott Keyes. *Special Justices*, Elihu G. Loomis, Howard A. Wilson. *Clerk*, Edward F. Loughlin, 1925.

First Northern Middlesex (court held at Ayer; jurisdiction in Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough). — *Justice*, Warren H. Atwood. *Special Justices*, John M. Maloney, Francis G. Hayes. *Clerk*, D. Chester Parsons, 1922.

First Eastern Middlesex (court held at Malden; jurisdiction in Wakefield, Melrose, Malden, Everett and Medford). — *Justice*, Charles M. Bruce. *Special Justices*, E. Leroy Sweetser, Thomas P. Riley. *Clerk*, Wilfred B. Tyler, 1924.

Second Eastern Middlesex (court held at Waltham; jurisdiction in Watertown, Weston and Waltham). — *Justice*, Samuel P. Abbott. *Special Justices*, Michael J. Connolly, Joseph C. Hannon. *Clerk*, William J. Bannan, 1921.

Third Eastern Middlesex (court held at Cambridge; jurisdiction in Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont). — *Justice*, Charles Almy. *Special Justices*, Arthur P. Stone, Robert Walcott. *Clerk*, William A. Forbes, 1925.

Fourth Eastern Middlesex (court held at Woburn; jurisdiction in Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading). — *Justice*, Edward F. Johnson. *Special Justices*, George S. Littlefield, John G. Maguire. *Clerk*, Arthur E. Gage, 1923.

First Southern Middlesex (court held at Framingham; jurisdiction in Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn, Sudbury and Wayland). — *Justice*, Edward W. Blodgett. *Special Justices*, Walter Adams, Edward L. McManus. *Clerk*, Frank F. Gerry, 1925.

NATICK. — *Justice*, Henry C. Mulligan. *Special Justices*, Michael F. Kennedy, Forrest N. Adams. *Clerk*, William O. Cutler, 1922.

NANTUCKET. — *Justice*, Reginald T. Fitz-Randolph. *Special Justice*, Emilie Genesky.

NORTHERN NORFOLK (court held at Dedham; jurisdiction in Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley). — *Justice*, Clifford B. Sanborn. *Special Justices*, James A. Halloran, Edward W. Bancroft. *Clerk*, Francis J. Squires, 1925.

EAST NORFOLK (court held at Quincy; jurisdiction in Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Quincy, Holbrook and Milton). — *Justice*, Albert E. Avery. *Special Justices*, Kenneth L. Nash, Thomas F. McAnarney. *Clerk*, Lawrence W. Lyons, 1925.

SOUTHERN NORFOLK (court held at Stoughton and Canton; jurisdiction in Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon). — *Justice*, Oscar A. Marden. *Special Justices*, Gerald A. Healy, Joseph P. Draper. *Clerk*, Michael F. Ward, 1922.

WESTERN NORFOLK (court held at Franklin and Walpole; jurisdiction in Bellingham, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Walpole, Wrentham and Plainville). — *Justice*, Orestes T. Doe. *Special Justices*, Henry E. Ruggles, Cornelius E. Hale. *Clerk*, Harry L. Howard, 1923.

SECOND PLYMOUTH (court held at Abington and Hingham; jurisdiction in Abington, Whitman, Rockland, Hingham, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson). — *Justice*, George W. Kelley. *Special Justices*, Edward B. Pratt, James T. Kirby. *Clerk*, Herbert L. Pratt, 1926.

THIRD PLYMOUTH (court held at Plymouth; jurisdiction in Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield). — *Justice*, Harry B. Davis. *Special Justices*, Morton Collingwood, John P. Vahey. *Clerk*, John E. Miles, 1922.

FOURTH PLYMOUTH (court held at Middleborough and Wareham; jurisdiction in Middleborough, Wareham, Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett and Rochester). — *Justice*, Nathan Washburn. *Special Justices*, Dennis D. Sullivan, Bert J. Allan. *Clerk*, Luke F. Kelly, 1922.

CENTRAL WORCESTER (court held at Worcester; jurisdiction in Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham). — *Justice*, Samuel Utley. *Special Justices*, Winfred H. Whiting, J. Otis Sibley, Jacob Asher. *Clerk*, Henry Y. Simpson, 1923.

First Northern Worcester (court held at Athol and Gardner; jurisdiction in Athol, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Gardner, Hubbardston, Dana and Westminster). — *Justice*, George R. Warfield. *Special Justices*, Edgar V. Wilson, A. Foster Hamilton. *Clerk*, Charles B. Boyce, 1924.

First Eastern Worcester (court held at Westborough and Grafton; jurisdiction in Southborough, Westborough, Grafton and Northborough). — *Justice*, William E. Fowler. *Special Justices*, John W. Slattery, John B. Scott. *Clerk*, Francis X. Reilly, 1924.

Second Eastern Worcester (court held at Clinton; jurisdiction in Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling). — *Justice*, Jonathan Smith. *Special Justices*, Charles Mayberry, Allan G. Buttrick. *Clerk*, William S. Duncan, 1923.

First Southern Worcester (court held at Southbridge and Webster; jurisdiction in Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton, Dudley, Oxford and Webster). — *Justice*, Henry J. Clark. *Special Justices*, Louis O. Rieutord, Henry B. Montague. *Clerk*, Frederick H. Berger, 1923.

Second Southern Worcester (court held at Blackstone and Uxbridge; jurisdiction in Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville). — *Justice*, Francis N. Thayer. *Special Justices*, Francis P. Brady, Francis W. McCooey. *Clerk*, Wesley C. Webster, 1921.

Third Southern Worcester (court held at Milford; jurisdiction in Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale). — *Justice*, Clifford A. Cook. *Special Justices*, Chester F. Williams, John C. Lynch. *Clerk*, William G. Pond, 1925.

Western Worcester (court held at East Brookfield; jurisdiction in Spencer, Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree). — *Justice*, Henry E. Cottle. *Special Justices*, L. Emerson Barnes, Jere R. Kane. *Clerk*, Arthur F. Butterworth, 1922.

Leominster. — *Justice*, Franklin Freeman. *Special Justices*, Ralph W. Robbins, John H. Coburn. *Clerk*, J. Ward Healey, 1925.

Winchendon. — *Justice*, Frank B. Spalter. *Special Justices*, Sidney W. Armstrong, Elliot S. Tucker. *Clerk*, Arthur F. Evans, 1923.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

BOSTON. — *Chief Justice*, Wilfred Bolster. *Associate Justices*, John H. Burke, George L. Wentworth, James P. Parmenter, William Sullivan, Michael J. Murray, John Duff, Michael J. Creed, Thomas H. Dowd. *Special Justices*, John A. Bennett, Abraham K. Cohen, John G. Brackett, Joseph A. Sheehan.

Clerk for Civil Business, William F. Donovan, 1921. *Assistants*, Warren C. Travis, Clesson S. Curtice, Volney D. Caldwell, Michael F. Hart, Arthur W. Ashenden, James F. Tobin, Louis B. Torrey. Room 314, Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, Edward J. Lord, 1921. *Assistants*, Sidney P. Brown, Harvey B. Hudson, Charles T. Willock, James G. Milward, Francis S. A. Hanley, George A. Savage, Herbert S. Hill. Room 111, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Thomas H. Connelly. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Frost, Harry C. Fabyan. *Clerk*, Daniel F. Cunningham, 1925.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Charles S. Sullivan. *Special Justices*, Willis W. Stover, Joseph E. Donovan. *Clerk*, Mark E. Smith, 1922.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Joseph R. Churchill. *Special Justices*, Michael H. Sullivan, William F. Merritt. *Clerk*, Alpheus Sanford, 1924.

ROXBURY DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Albert F. Hayden. *Special Justices*, Joseph N. Palmer, Timothy J. Ahern. *Clerk*, Maurice J. O'Connell, 1923.

SOUTH BOSTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Edward L. Logan. *Special Justices*, Josiah S. Dean, William J. Day. *Clerk*, Adrian B. Smith, 1922.

WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT. — *Justice*, John Perrins, Jr. *Special Justices*, J. Albert Brackett, William P. Meehan. *Clerk*, Edward W. Brewer, 1922.

BROOKLINE. — *Justice*, Charles F. Perkins. *Special Justices*, Philip S. Parker, Daniel A. Rollins. *Clerk*, Harold C. Haskell, 1922.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1923.]

Northern District (Middlesex County). — Nathan A. Tufts, Winchester. *First Assistant*, Herman A. Wagner, Everett. *Assistants*, Raoul H. Beaudreau, Marlborough, H. Frances Brady, Watertown, Frank Goldman, Lowell.

Eastern District (Essex County). — S. Howard Donnell, Peabody. *First Assistant*, William G. Clark, Gloucester. *Second Assistant*, Edward F. Flynn, Lynn.

Southern District (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — Joseph T. Kenney, New Bedford. *First Assistant*, Frank B. Fox, Taunton. *Second Assistant*, Charles P. Ryan, Fall River.

Southeastern District (Norfolk and Plymouth Counties). — Frederick G. Katzmann, Walpole. *Deputy*, George E. Adams, Quincy. *First Assistant*, William F. Kane, Brockton. *Second Assistant*, Harold P. Williams, Brookline.

Middle District (Worcester County). — Edward T. Esty, Worcester. *First Assistant*, George R. Stobbs, Worcester. *Second Assistant*, Emerson W. Baker, Fitchburg.

Western District (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Charles H. Wright, Pittsfield. *Assistant*, Rufus H. Tilton, Springfield. *Second Assistant*, John S. Stone, Pittsfield.

Northwestern District (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — Thomas J. Hammond, Northampton.

Suffolk District. — Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston. *Assistants*, Daniel M. Lyons. Frederick M. J. Sheenan, Henry P. Fielding, William S. Kinney, Thomas H. Mahony, David Mancovitz. Room 218, Suffolk County Courthouse.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 154, *a District Attorney* in each of the districts into which the Commonwealth is divided for the administration of the criminal law, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. The list of District Attorneys is on the preceding page. Section 155, *a Clerk for the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks for the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158, *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every fourth year thereafter (Revere and Winthrop voting with Middlesex County); and (with the same differences) *one County Commissioner* and *two Associate Commissioners*, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

By the provisions of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years, unless sooner removed by the Governor and Council.

By the provisions of chapter 219 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may designate and commission one Justice of the Peace as a Trial Justice in each of the following places: Ludlow, Hardwick, Barre, Hudson, Hopkinton, Saugus, Nahant, Marblehead, North Andover, Andover and Methuen, and he may revoke such designations. A Trial Justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless, during that period, he ceases to hold a commission as Justice of the Peace, or unless such designation and commission as Trial Justice are revoked.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Raymond A. Hopkins, Barnstable.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Collin C. Campbell, Provincetown.
Assistant Register — Myra E. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Sheriff — Henry M. Percival, Orleans.
Clerk of Courts — Alfred Crocker, Barnstable.
Assistant Clerk of Courts — Ruth C. Snow, Barnstable.
County Treasurer — John C. Bearse, Barnstable (Hyannis).
Register of Deeds — John A. Holway, Barnstable.
Assistant Register — Hattie M. Loring, Barnstable.
County Commissioners —

Joshua A. Nickerson, Chatham,	Term expires January,	1923
Frank G. Thacher, Barnstable,	" " "	1925
Benjamin F. Bourne, Bourne,	" " "	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Elisha H. Bearse (Harwichport), Harwich,	Term expires January,	1923
James M. McArdle, Sandwich,	" " "	1923

Masters in Chancery —

Samuel W. McCaslin, Wellfleet,	Term expires January,	1921
Charles Sumner Morrill, Barnstable,	" " November,	1921

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.

Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Edward T. Slocum, Pittsfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — William A. Burns, Pittsfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur M. Robinson, North Adams.
Assistant Register — Alice M. Hoyt, Pittsfield.
Sheriff — John Nicholson, Pittsfield.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — Irving H. Gamwell, Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk of Courts — Elizabeth M. Milne, Pittsfield.
County Treasurer — William P. Martin, Adams.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Arthur W. Safford, Adams.
Middle District, Henry M. Pitt, Pittsfield.
Southern District, Malcolm Douglas, Great Barrington.
County Commissioners —

John A. Bond, North Adams,	Term expires	January,		1923
Frank Howard, Pittsfield,	"	"	"	1925
Robert S. Tillotson, Lenox,	"	"	"	1925

Associate Commissioners —

John Henderson, Clarksburg,	Term expires	January,		1923
James H. Punderson, Stockbridge,	"	"	"	1923

Masters in Chancery —

J. Arthur Baker, Pittsfield,	Term expires	May,		1922
Michael Flynn, 2d, Stockbridge,	"	"	February,	1923

BRISTOL COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur M. Alger, Taunton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Guilford C. Hathaway, Fall River.
Assistant Register — Florence A. Pratt, Taunton.
Sheriff — Isaac E. Willetts, Taunton.
Clerk of Courts — Simeon Borden, Fall River.
Assistant Clerk — Edwin L. Barney, New Bedford.
Second Assistant Clerk — Florence E. Macfarlane, Taunton.
County Treasurer — Edgar L. Crossman, Taunton.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Enos D. Williams, Taunton.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Maude E. Dupee, Taunton.
Southern District, Albert B. Collins, New Bedford.
Assistant Register for Southern District, Marietta Hammond, New Bedford.
Fall River District, William C. Gray, Fall River.
Assistant Register for Fall River District, Mary L. Rankin, Fall River.
County Commissioners —

Frank M. Chace, Fall River,	Term expires	January,		1923
Richard E. Warner, Taunton,	"	"	"	1925
John I. Bryant, New Bedford,	"	"	"	1925

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Associate Commissioners —
Arthur M. Reed, Westport, . . Term expires January, 1923
John M. Hughes, New Bedford, . " " " 1923
Masters in Chancery —
James H. Leedham, Jr., Attleboro, Term expires June, 1921
Louis Shabshelowitz, Fall River, . " " December, 1922
David Silverstein, Fall River, . " " January, 1923
Louis Swig, Taunton, . . . " " March, 1923
Edwin F. Thayer, Attleboro, . " " November, 1925

DUKES COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Everett Allen Davis, West Tisbury.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Beriah T. Hillman, Edgartown.
Sheriff — Walter H. Renear, Tisbury.
Clerk of Courts — Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown.
County Treasurer — Herbert N. Hinckley, Tisbury.
Register of Deeds — Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.
County Commissioners —
Francis A. Foster, Edgartown, . Term expires January, 1923
George L. Donaldson, West Tisbury, " " " 1925
Frederick W. Smith, Oak Bluffs, . " " " 1925
Associate Commissioners —
Linus S. Jeffers, Gay Head, . . Term expires January, 1923
Ernest L. Flanders, Chilmark, . " " " 1923
Master in Chancery —
Abner L. Braley, Edgartown, . Term expires September, 1924

ESSEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Harry R. Dow, North Andover.
Alden P. White, Salem.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Horace H. Atherton, Jr., Saugus.
Assistant Register — Clarence W. Brown, Danvers.
Second Assistant Register — Lucy S. Brown, Salem.
Sheriff — Arthur G. Wells, Lynn.
Clerk of Courts — Archie N. Frost, Lawrence.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

First Assistant Clerk — Ezra L. Woodbury, Salem.
Second Assistant Clerk — James P. Hale, Salem.
Third Assistant Clerk — George R. Lord, Salem.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly.
County Treasurer — David I. Robinson, Gloucester.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Moses Marshall, Lawrence.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Jennie M. Marston, Lawrence.
Southern District, Moody Kimball, Newburyport.
Assistant Register for Southern District, Robert W. Osgood, Salem.
County Commissioners —

John M. Grosvenor, Jr., Swampscott,	Term expires	January,		1923
James C. Poor, North Andover,	"	"	"	1925
Benjamin B. Gilman, Haverhill,	"	"	"	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Charles Leighton, Lynn,	Term expires	January,		1923
Edgar S. Rideout, Beverly,	"	"	"	1923

Masters in Chancery —

Brad D. Harvey, Haverhill,	Term expires	August,		1921
Horace P. Farnham, Peabody,	"	"	December,	1921
William A. Kelley, Lynn,	"	"	March,	1922
Carleton H. Parsons, Gloucester,	"	"	December,	1922
John M. Barry, Lynn,	"	"	September,	1923
Timothy A. O'Leary, Lynn,	"	"	December,	1923
Charles A. Green, Salem,	"	"	"	1923
Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly,	"	"	February,	1925
Benjamin C. Ames, Lawrence,	"	"	June,	1925
Robert W. Hill, Salem,	"	"	"	1925

Trial Justices — Albion G. Peirce, Methuen; Colver J. Stone, Andover; Newton P. Frye, North Andover; Moses S. Case, Marblehead; William E. Ludden, Saugus; Walter H. Southwick, Nahant.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Incorporated 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Francis N. Thompson, Greenfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Frederick L. Greene, Greenfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John C. Lee, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Ellen K. O'Keefe, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — James B. Bridges, Deerfield.
Clerk of Courts — Hugh E. Adams, Greenfield.
Assistant Clerk — Maude M. Rowe, Greenfield.
County Treasurer — Eugene A. Newcomb, Greenfield.
Register of Deeds — William Blake Allen, Greenfield.
County Commissioners —

Eugene B. Blake, Greenfield,	Term expires January,	1923
Allen C. Burnham, Montague,	" " "	1925
William B. Avery, Charlemont,	" " "	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Harry W. Fay, New Salem,	Term expires January,	1923
Edwin B. Hale, Bernardston,	" " "	1923

Master in Chancery —

William A. Davenport, Greenfield,	Term expires July,	1924

HAMPDEN COUNTY — Incorporated 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Charles L. Long, Springfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Charles H. Beckwith, Springfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John A. Denison, Longmeadow.
Assistant Register — Nora A. Fernald, Springfield.
Sheriff — Embury P. Clark, Springfield.
Clerk of Courts — Robert O. Morris, Springfield.
Assistant Clerk — Charles M. Calhoun, Springfield.
Second Assistant Clerk — Andrew B. Phillips, Springfield.
Third Assistant Clerk — Laura B. Clemons, Springfield.
County Treasurer — Fred A. Bearse, Springfield.
Register of Deeds — James R. Wells, Springfield.
Assistant Register — Lydia M. Tanner, Springfield.
County Commissioners —

Arthur A. Sibley, West Springfield,	Term expires January,	1923
William H. Ensign, Westfield,	" " "	1925
George S. Cook, Springfield,	" " "	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Henry B. Spencer, Holyoke,	Term expires January,	1923

— —

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery —

Wayland V. James, Springfield,	Term expires	May,		1923
Thomas H. Kirkland, Springfield,	"	"	October,	1923
Herman Ritter, Chicopee,	"	"	June,	1924
Henry Lasker, Springfield,	"	"	July,	1925

Trial Justice — George A. Birnie, Ludlow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — William G. Bassett, Northampton.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Henry P. Field, Northampton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Hubbard M. Abbott, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Alice C. Rice, Northampton.
Sheriff — Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton.
Clerk of Courts — Haynes H. Chilson, Northampton.
Assistant Clerk — Abby E. Spitzli, Northampton.
County Treasurer — Kirk H. Stone, Northampton.
Register of Deeds — Charles H. Chase, Northampton.
County Commissioners —

Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton,	Term expires	January,		1923
Frank M. Sibley, Ware,	"	"	"	1925
N. Seelye Hitchcock, Easthampton,	"	"	"	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Milton S. Howes, Cummington,	Term expires	January,		1923
William H. Murphy, Hadley,	"	"	"	1923

Masters in Chancery —

Walter L. Stevens, Northampton,	Term expires	June,		1922
N. Seelye Hitchcock, Easthampton,	"	"	February,	1925

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
George F. Lawton, Cambridge.
John C. Leggat, Lowell.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Frederick M. Esty, Framingham.
Assistant Register — Charles N. Harris, Winchester.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge.
Clerk of Courts — William C. Dillingham, Malden.
First Assistant Clerk — Ralph N. Smith, Arlington.
Second Assistant Clerk — Roger H. Hurd, Arlington.
Third Assistant Clerk — Frederic L. Putnam, Melrose.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — John R. McKinnon, Watertown.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Harriet L. Parker, Cambridge.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Frederick C. Bean, Woburn.
County Treasurer — Joseph O. Hayden, Somerville.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, William C. Purcell, Lowell.
Southern District, Thomas Leighton, Jr., Cambridge.
Assistant Register for the Southern District — Albert T. Gutheim, Cambridge.
*County Commissioners** —

Erson B. Barlow, Lowell,	Term expires	January,		1923
Walter C. Wardwell, Cambridge,	"	"	"	1925
Alfred L. Cutting, Weston,	"	"	"	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Frederic P. Barnes, Newton,	Term expires	January,		1923
H. Harding Hale, Hudson,	"	"	"	1923

Masters in Chancery —

Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Cambridge,	Term expires	May,		1922
Stanley A. Dearborn, Wakefield,	"	"	August,	1922
William V. Thompson, Cambridge,	"	"	November,	1922
William F. Curtin, Lowell,	"	"	February,	1923
Lloyd Makepeace, Malden,	"	"	June,	1923
Percy A. Bridgham, Belmont,	"	"	December,	1923
P. Sarsfield Cunniff, Watertown,	"	"	September,	1924
Fred D. Pollard, Jr., Belmont,	"	"	May,	1925
John J. Flynn, Waltham,	"	"	October,	1925
Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Somerville,	"	"	December,	1925
Haven G. Hill, Lowell,	"	"	January,	1926

Trial Justices — Daniel J. Riley, Hopkinton; Fred E. Morris, Hudson.

* The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Revere and Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Henry Riddell.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Robert Mack.
Sheriff — Joseph A. Johnson, Jr.
Clerk of Courts — John C. Jones.
County Treasurer — G. Howard Winslow.
Register of Deeds — Lauriston Bunker.
Master in Chancery —
Samuel Max Leveen, . . . Term expires October, 1924

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

NORFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — James H. Flint, Weymouth.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Joseph R. McCoole, Dedham.
Assistant Register — Thomas V. Nash, Weymouth.
Sheriff — Samuel H. Capen, Dedham.
Clerk of Courts — Robert B. Worthington, Dedham.
Assistant Clerk — Willard E. Everett, Walpole.
County Treasurer — Frederic C. Cobb, Dedham.
Register of Deeds — Walter W. Chambers, Dedham.
Assistant Register — Charles E. Houghton, Norwood.
County Commissioners —

Everett M. Bowker, Brookline, .	Term expires	January,		1923
John F. Merrill, Quincy, . .	"	"	"	1925
Evan F. Richardson, Millis, . .	"	"	"	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Edgar H. Bowers, Needham, .	Term expires	January,		1923
Frank G. Allen, Norwood, . .	"	"	"	1923

Masters in Chancery —

Frank H. Stevens, Wellesley, .	Term expires	April,		1921
Frank A. Tirrell, Quincy, . .	"	"	January,	1922
Frederick D. Nichols, Weymouth, .	"	"	March,	1922
Meyer J. Sawyer, Brookline, .	"	"	August,	1922
Edward W. Baker, Brookline, .	"	"	April,	1925
George G. Darling, Dedham, .	"	"	October,	1925

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Loyed E. Chamberlain, Brockton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Sumner A. Chapman, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Minnie K. Bachelder, Plymouth.
Sheriff — Earl P. Blake, Plymouth.
Clerk of Courts — Edward E. Hobart, Plymouth.
Assistant Clerk — Edgar W. Swift, Plymouth.
County Treasurer — Horace T. Fogg, Norwell.
Register of Deeds — John B. Washburn, Plymouth.
County Commissioners —

Charles S. Beal, Rockland,	Term expires	January,		1923
Jere B. Howard, Brockton,	"	"	"	1925
Frederick T. Bailey, Scituate,	"	"	"	1925

Associate Commissioners —

William L. Sprague, Marshfield,	Term expires	January,		1923
L. Frank Hammond, Norwell,	"	"	"	1923

Masters in Chancery —

William T. Way, Plympton,	Term expires	May,		1921
Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton,	"	"	August,	1922
Herbert E. Thorndike, East Bridgewater,	"	"	March,	1924
Frank M. Reynolds, Hull,	"	"	November,	1924
John B. Mahar, Rockland,	"	"	April,	1925

SUFFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Robert Grant, Boston.
William M. Prest, Boston.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Dolan, Boston.
First Assistant Register — John R. Nichols, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Clara L. Power, Boston.
Sheriff — John A. Keliher, Boston.
Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — John F. Cronin, Boston.
Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — John H. Flynn, Boston.
Second Assistant — Joseph Riley, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Francis A. Campbell, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) — John P. Manning, Boston.
County Treasurer — Thomas W. Murray, Boston.†

* For the county. † Treasurer of the city of Boston.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

County Auditor — J. Alfred Mitchell, Boston.*
Register of Deeds — William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Assistant Register — Charles J. F. O'Brien, Boston.
Second Assistant — John W. Johnson, Boston.
Masters in Chancery —

Joseph Michelman, Boston,	Term expires	April,		1921
Albert R. MacKusick, Boston,	"	"	November,	1921
Maurice Tobey, Chelsea,	"	"	February,	1922
Vincent Brogna, Boston,	"	"	"	1922
Elihu D. Stone, Boston,	"	"	May,	1922
Arthur M. Brown, Boston,	"	"	September,	1923
David W. Murray, Boston,	"	"	June,	1924
John A. Johnson, Boston,	"	"	"	1924
Albert Hurwitz, Boston,	"	"	"	1924
Henry N. Blake, Boston,	"	"	November,	1925
Francis J. Murray, Boston,	"	"	"	1925
David E. Crawford, Boston,	"	"	January,	1926

NOTE. — In the city of Boston the City Council and in the city of Chelsea the aldermen have, within their respective cities, most of the powers and duties usually exercised by County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — Incorporated 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
William T. Forbes, Worcester.
Frederick H. Chamberlain, Worcester.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Harry H. Atwood, Worcester.
Assistant Register — Leon E. Felton, Worcester.
Second Assistant Register — Grace E. Rundlett, Worcester.
Sheriff — Albert F. Richardson, Worcester.
Clerk of Courts — Theodore S. Johnson, Worcester.
First Assistant Clerk — William S. B. Hopkins, Worcester.
Second Assistant Clerk — Chester S. Bavis, Worcester.
Third Assistant Clerk — Frank L. Dean, Worcester.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Horace B. Verry, Worcester.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Stanley W. McRell, Clinton.
County Treasurer — Edgar L. Ramsdell, Worcester.

* Auditor of the city of Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Registers of Deeds —

Worcester District, Daniel Kent, Worcester.

Assistant Registers for Worcester District —

Lottie E. Hubbard, Worcester.

Bertha C. Moore, Worcester.

Northern District, David H. Merriam, Fitchburg.

Assistant Register for Northern District, Elsie B. Cully, Fitchburg.

County Commissioners —

George W. Cook, Barre,	Term expires	January,		1923
Warren Goodale, Clinton,	"	"	"	1925
Arthur C. Moore, Southbridge,	"	"	"	1925

Associate Commissioners —

Michael T. Flaherty, Northbridge,	Term expires	January,		1923
George F. Birch, Milford,	"	"	"	1923

Masters in Chancery —

Charles S. Webster, Worcester,	Term expires	June,		1921
Joseph H. Doyle, Milford,	"	"	November,	1922
Charles T. Tatman, Worcester,	"	"	April,	1923
Charles R. Johnson, Worcester,	"	"	September,	1923
George E. Proulx, Leominster,	"	"	June,	1924
Fred W. Cronin, Worcester,	"	"	December,	1925

Trial Justices — Dennis Healy, Hardwick; John L. Smith, Barre.

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[Governor's appointees corrected to Jan. 26, 1921.]

ACCOUNTS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell, Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISOR OF.

Thomas W. White, Newton, 1922. *Deputy*, Carl A. Raymond, Melrose. *Secretary*, Charles F. W. Archer, Winthrop Beach. Room 308, State House.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, John W. Plaisted, Cambridge. Room 136, State House.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Arthur W. Gilbert, Belmont, 1923. *Secretary*, Leslie R. Smith. Hadley. Room 136, State House.

Advisory Members — Leslie R. Smith (*Secretary*), Hadley, 1921; Evan F. Richardson (*Vice-President*), Millis, 1921; Herbert N. Shepard, Warren, 1922; Edwin H. Priest, Littleton, 1922; John Bursley (*President*), West Barnstable, 1923; Stuart L. Little, Newbury, 1923.

Director of the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Osman M. Camburn, Arlington. *Chief Inspector of Dairy Products*, Peter M. Harwood, Worcester.

Director of the Division of Ornithology, Edward H. Forbush, Westborough.

Director of the Division of Plant Pest Control, R. Harold Allen, Fall River.

Director of the Division of Markets, Willard A. Munson, Walpole.

Director of the Division of Reclamation, Soil Survey and Fairs, Leslie R. Smith, Hadley.

Director of the Division of Agricultural Information, John W. Plaisted, Cambridge.

AID AND RELIEF, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Frank W. Goodhue, Braintree. Room 30, State House.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, Lester H. Howard, Boston, 1924. Room 124, State House.

ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.

Adjutant General Jesse F. Stevens (*Chairman*), Quincy (Wollaston); Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Emery, Newton; George Howland Cox (*Secretary*), Cambridge.

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Walter Gilman Page (*Chairman*), Boston, 1925; Charles R. Greco (*Secretary*), Winchester (8 Beacon Street, Boston), 1925; H. Dudley Murphy, Lexington, 1925; Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington, 1925; Frederick W. Coburn, Cambridge, 1925.

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE, AND VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

Thomas M. Vinson, Winchester, 1920; Francis W. Estey (*Secretary*), Malden, 1921; Henry V. Cunningham (*Chairman*), Boston (73 Tremont Street, Room 635), 1922.

BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Treasurer and Receiver-General; Commissioner of Banks; Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, Herbert F. Taylor, Boston. Room 313, State House.

BANKING AND INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF.

See "Banks, Commissioner of," and "Insurance, Commissioner of."

BANKS, COMMISSIONER OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Joseph C. Allen, Newton Highlands, 1922. *Chief Clerk*, Herbert F. Taylor, Boston. Room 313, State House.

Director of Trust Company Division, Roy A. Hovey, Wakefield.

Director of Savings Bank Division, William O. Lovell, Watertown.

Director of Co-operative Bank Division, Oreb M. Tucker, West Somerville.

Director of Foreign Bankers and Credit Union Division, Ernest C. Mulvey, Boston.

Examiners, Charles H. Answorth, George T. Barry, Walter S. Bosworth, Eugene Brimmer, John H. Cameron, Howard A. Clark, William J. Fowler, Arthur Guy, Harold P. Jenks, William B. Jensen, George C. Mansfield, Robert J. Tubbs, F. Earl Wallace, Nathan L. Whitten.

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF.

Hollis R. Bailey (*Chairman*), Boston (19 Congress Street); George S. Taft (*Secretary*), Worcester; L. Elmer Wood, Fall River; John F. Noxon, Pittsfield; James W. Sullivan, Lynn.

BIOLOGIC LABORATORIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, G. Benjamin White, Boston.

BLIND, COMMISSION FOR THE (DIVISION OF THE BLIND, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Charles B. Hayes, Boston, 1923. *Associate Members* — Walter Bradley Snow, Watertown, 1921; Arthur C. Coggeshell, New Bedford, 1922; Edward E. Allen, Watertown, 1923; John D. W. Bodfish, Barnstable (Hyannis), 1924; Agnes O'R. Taff, Brookline, 1925. *Central Office and Salesroom*, 4 Park Street (fourth floor), Boston.

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

John H. Plunkett (Chief of Inspections), Boston (*Chairman*), 1922; John Moles, Holyoke (representing operating engineers), 1921; John A. Collins, Boston (representing boiler-insurance interests), 1922; Henry H. Lynch, Boston (representing boiler-manufacturing interests), 1923; Frederick A. Wallace, Lawrence (representing boiler-using interests), 1923. Room 24, State House.

BOSTON, FINANCE COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF.

John F. Moors, Boston, 1921; Courtenay Guild, Boston, 1922; J. Waldo Pond, Boston, 1923; Michael H. Sullivan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1924; James M. Morrison, Boston, 1925. *Consulting Engineer*, Guy C. Emerson, Boston. *Counsel*, John C. L. Dowling, Boston. 73 Tremont Street (Room 413), Boston.

BOSTON, LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF.

Fletcher Ranney (*Chairman*), Boston, 1922; Josiah S. Dean, Boston, 1924; David T. Montague, Boston, 1926. *Secretary*, Louis Epple, Boston, 1924. 1 Beacon Street (eighth floor), Boston.

BOSTON, POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF.

Edwin Upton Curtis, Boston, 1923. *Secretary*, James H. Devlin, Jr., Boston. 29 Pemberton Square, Boston.

BOSTON, COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS FOR THE PORT OF.

Frederick C. Bailey, Kingston, 1921; Nehemiah B. Kelley, Somerville, 1923. *Secretary*, M. H. Evans, Boston. 177 Milk Street (Room 716, Chamber of Commerce), Boston.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE.

James F. Jackson (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1928; John F. Stevens, Boston, 1928; Stanley R. Miller (*Secretary*), Brookline, 1928; Samuel L. Powers, Newton, 1928; Winthrop Coffin, Brookline, 1928. 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DIGHTON).

Algernon H. Barney, Swansea, 1921; Allen P. Keith, New Bedford, 1922; William N. Howard, South Easton, 1923; Joseph K. Milliken, Dighton, 1924; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, George H. Gilbert.

BUILDINGS, SUPERINTENDENT OF ("CARE AND OPERATION OF THE STATE HOUSE," ETC.).

Fred H. Kimball, Somerville, 1922. *Chief Clerk*, Adelbert M. Mossman, Hudson. *Storekeeper*, Wallace Campbell, Medford. Room 200, State House.

CHATTEL LOAN COMPANY, DIRECTOR OF THE.

Harry J. Fagan, Boston.

CHELSEA, BOARD OF EXCISE FOR THE CITY OF.

Daniel J. Mullane, Chelsea, 1921; Alton E. Briggs, Chelsea, 1922; Samuel H. Robie (*Chairman*), Chelsea, 1923. *Clerk*, William H. Hodgkins, City Hall, Chelsea.

CHILD GUARDIANSHIP, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, James E. Fee, Hingham. Room 43, State House.

CHIROPODISTS, EXAMINERS OF (DESIGNATED BY THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE).

Samuel H. Calderwood (*Chairman*), Boston; Walter P. Bowers (*Secretary*), Clinton; Nathaniel R. Perkins, Boston; Harry P. Kenison, Boston; Gilbert N. Pettingill, Gloucester.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Civil Service, Payson Dana, Brookline, 1923. *Associate Commissioners* — Joseph W. Bartlett, Newton, 1921; Arthur M. Huddell, Chelsea, 1922. *Chief Examiner*, Joseph J. Reilly, West Newton. *Secretary*, John C. Gilbert, Winchester. Room 150, State House.

Director of Registration, William S. Briry, Melrose, 1922. Room 146, State House.

Registrar of Labor, Herbert H. Edwards. Room 16, State House.

COLLATERAL LOAN COMPANY, DIRECTOR OF THE.

John F. Moors, Boston, 1921.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Bernard W. Carey, Winthrop. Room 546, State House.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, BOARD OF (ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Herbert P. Wasgatt, Everett, 1921; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, 1922; Edward Fisher (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1923. *Secretary*, Bernard F. Supple, Boston. Room 473, State House.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Conservation, William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1923. Room 519, State House.

Director of the Division of Forestry (State Forester), William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1923. *Secretary*, Charles O. Bailey, Newbury. Room 519, State House.

Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game, William C. Adams, Newton, 1923. *Clerk*, W. Raymond Collins, Melrose. *Chief Game Warden*, Orrin C. Bourne, Melrose. Room 506, State House.

Director of Animal Industry, Lester H. Howard, Boston, 1924. Room 124, State House.

Co-operative Bank Division (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Director, Oreb M. Tucker, West Somerville. Room 313, State House.

Corporations, Division of (Department of Corporations and Taxation).

Director, Harold S. Lyod, West Bridgewater. Room 237, State House.

Corporations and Taxation, Department of.

Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1923. *Deputy*, Alexander Holmes, Kingston. *Second Deputy*, Edward A. Doherty, Cambridge. *Supervisors of Assessors*, Charles W. Dow, Brockton; Joseph St. Martin, Springfield; David W. Creelman, Brookline. *First Clerk*, Albert E. Taylor, Boston. Room 237, State House.

Director of the Income Tax Division, Irving L. Shaw, Quincy. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Director of the Division of Corporations, Harold S. Lyon, West Bridgewater. Room 237, State House.

Director of the Division of Inheritance Taxes, George S. Hatch, Medford. Room 243, State House.

Director of the Division of Local Taxation, Albert B. Fales, Wellesley. Room 241, State House.

Director of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell, Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

Corporations and Taxation, Commissioner of, Board of Appeal from the Decisions of the.

Treasurer and Receiver-General; Auditor of the Commonwealth; one member of the Council.

Correction, Department of.

Commissioner of Correction, Sanford Bates, Boston, 1923. *Deputies*, Edward C. R. Bagley, Boston; Henry A. Higgins, Boston. Room 134, State House.

Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Division of (Department of Agriculture).

Director, Osman M. Camburn, Arlington. Room 136, State House.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Ralph P. Cunningham, Springfield, 1921; Thomas J. Barrett, Worcester, 1922; Joseph N. Carriére (*Secretary*), Fitchburg (352 Main Street), 1923; William M. Flynn, Boston, 1924; Carl R. Lindstrom (*Chairman*), Southborough, 1925.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

Homer Loring (*Chairman*), Boston, 1924; Fred J. Crowley, Dracut, 1924; Earle P. Charlton, Fall River, 1924; Isaac Sprague, Wellesley, 1924; Arthur G. Wadleigh, Lynn, 1924. 1 Beacon Street (eighth floor), Boston.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Education, Payson Smith, Brookline, 1925.

Advisory Board of Education — The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Frederick P. Fish, Brookline, 1921; Walter V. McDuffee, Springfield, 1921; A. Lincoln Filene, Boston, 1922; Thomas H. Sullivan, Worcester, 1922; Sarah Louise Arnold, Brookline, 1923; Ella Lyman Cabot, Boston, 1923.

Business Agent, George H. Varney. *Chief Clerk*, Thomas J. Greehan.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and Normal Schools, Frank W. Wright (*Director*), Burr F. Jones, Clarence D. Kingsley, Robert I. Bramhall, Harry E. Gardner. Room 212, State House.

Division of Vocational Education, Robert O. Small (*Director*), Arthur S. Allen, Anna P. Hanrahan, Franklin E. Heald, Carl E. Herrick, Edith B. Hunt, Anna K. Kloss, Caroline E. Nourse, William D. Parkinson, Daniel H. Shay, Rufus W. Stimson, M. Norcross Stratton, Edna M. Sturtevant. Room 212, State House.

Division of University Extension, James A. Moyer (*Director*), Herbert A. Dallas, Charles W. Hobbs, Dennis A. Dooley, John J. Mahoney (*Supervisor of Americanization*), Mary L. Guyton, Charles M. Herlihy. Room 217, State House.

Division of Immigration and Americanization, Pauline Revere Thayer (*Director*), Lancaster, 1924. *Advisory Board* — Domenic D'Allesandro, Quincy, 1921; Francis W. Tully, Brookline, 1921; Stanislaus Mieczkowski, Worcester, 1922; Mary A. Barr, Boston, 1922; Henry P. Kendall, Walpole, 1923; Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston, 1923. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor. Room 213, State House.

Division of the Blind, Charles B. Hayes (*Director*), Boston, 1923. 4 Park Street (fourth floor), Boston.

Division of Public Libraries, Charles F. D. Belden (*Director*), Cambridge, 1925. Room 212, State House.

Teachers' Retirement Board, The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*). *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. Room 212, State House.

Massachusetts Nautical School, Commissioners of the, Francis T. Bowles (*Chairman*), Barnstable, 1921. *Executive Secretary*, William H. Dimick, Boston. 2-A Park Street (Room 8), Boston.

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

The Commissioner of Civil Service (*Chairman*); the State Fire Marshal; the Commissioner of Education. *Executive Secretary*, Francis A. Williams, Boston, 1922. Room 180, State House.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND NORMAL SCHOOLS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Frank W. Wright, Watertown. Room 212, State House.

ELEVATOR REGULATIONS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

[To be appointed "as occasion requires."]

EMBALMING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Peter H. Savage (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1921; Frederick L. Briggs (*Secretary*), Boston (232 Huntington Avenue), 1922; Willard P. Staples, Fall River, 1923.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DANVERS) (HATHORNE P. O.).

George C. Thurlow, West Newbury, 1921; George W. Creesy, Salem, 1922; Ralph S. Bauer, Lynn, 1923; Justin E. Varney, Lawrence, 1924; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Fred A. Smith.

FALL RIVER, BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF.

Isaie Laplante, Fall River, 1921; Frederick W. Lawson (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1922; John T. Swift, Fall River, 1923. *Clerk*, Herbert F. Madden, Fall River.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES, BOARD OF APPEAL FOR (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); Alfred E. Green, Duxbury, 1921; Butler R. Wilson, Boston, 1921.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSIONERS ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL).

The Treasurer and Receiver-General; Fred W. Jenness, Lowell, 1921; George F. Harwood (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1922. *Appointed by the State Firemen's Association*, W. B. Randlett, Newton, 1921; Edward J. Coveney, Boston, 1922. *Secretary*, Daniel J. Looney, 294 Washington Street (Room 626), Boston.

FIRE PREVENTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Director (State Fire Marshal), George C. Neal, Lynn, 1922. Room 24, State House.

FISHERIES AND GAME, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, William C. Adams, Newton, 1923. Room 506, State House.
State Inspector of Fish, Arthur L. Millett, Gloucester, 1922.

FOOD AND DRUGS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Analyst, Hermann C. Lythgoe, Newton. Room 540, State House.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, COMMISSION ON (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

The Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Herbert E. Cushman, New Bedford, 1921; Max Mitchell, Boston, 1922; Henry I. Harriman, Newton, 1923; Abbott P. Smith, New Bedford, 1924. *Director*, William L. Fairbanks, Winchester. Room 6, State House.

FOREIGN BANKERS AND CREDIT UNION DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Ernest C. Mulvey, Boston. Room 313, State House.

FORESTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director (State Forester), William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1923. Room 519, State House.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF (DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Anna M. Bancroft, Hopedale, 1921; Elizabeth P. Sohier (*Secretary*), Beverly, 1922; Edward H. Redstone, Cambridge, 1923; Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield, 1924; Charles F. D. Belden (*Chairman*, Boston Public Library), Cambridge, 1925. Room 212, State House.

FUEL DIRECTOR.

Eugene C. Hultman, Quincy, 1922. *Manager*, Bernard P. Scanlan. 15 Exchange Street (Room 40), Boston.

GENERAL INSURANCE GUARANTY FUND, TRUSTEES OF THE (DIVISION OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

George W. Alden, Brockton, 1921; George L. Barnes (*President*), South Weymouth, 1922; Charles C. Hitchcock, Ware, 1923; Edgar N. Wrightington, Brookline, 1924; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, 1925; George L. Paine, Whitman, 1926; James R. Savery, Pittsfield, 1927. *Clerk*, Alice H. Grady. Room 503, State House.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, George L. Barnes, South Weymouth, 1922. *Deputy Commissioner*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 503, State House.

State Actuary, Ervin R. Hurst, Belmont. Room 507, State House.

State Medical Director, Malcolm Seymour, M.D., Boston. Room 504, State House.

GREYLOCK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Arthur B. Daniels (*Secretary*), Adams, 1922; William H. Sperry (*Treasurer*), North Adams, 1925; Francis W. Rockwell (*Chairman*), Pittsfield, 1926.

HIGHWAYS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Associate Commissioners — James W. Synan, Pittsfield, 1921; Frank D. Kemp, Springfield, 1923. *Chief Engineer*, Arthur W. Dean, Winchester. Room 413, State House.

HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Merrill E. Champion, Boston. Room 546, State House.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Pauline Revere Thayer, Lancaster, 1924. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

INCOME TAX DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Irving L. Shaw, Quincy. 40 Court Street, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Chester E. Gleason, Pittsfield, 1921; William W. Kennard (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1922; John H. Cogswell, Lynn, 1922; Joseph A. Parks, Fall River, 1923; David T. Dickinson, Cambridge, 1925; Frank J. Donahue, Boston, 1925. *Secretary*, Robert E. Grandfield, Boston. *Assistant Secretary*, John A. Taylor. Room 272, State House.

Medical Adviser, Francis D. Donoghue, M.D., Boston.

Director of Vocational Education, Ernest L. Locke, Waltham.

Inspectors — John W. Henderson (*Chief*), Springfield; William M. Brigham, Marlborough; William H. Burke, Worcester; Ernest Martini, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, John P. Meade, Brockton. Room 473, State House.

INHERITANCE TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, George S. Hatch, Medford. Room 243, State House.

INSPECTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Chief of Inspections, John H. Plunkett, Boston, 1922. Room 24, State House.

INSURANCE, COMMISSIONER OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Clarence W. Hobbs, Worcester, 1923. *First Deputy*, Arthur E. Linnell, Quincy (Wollaston). *Second Deputy*, William O. Richardson, Stoneham. *Chief Examiner*, F. Maynard Dominick, South Braintree. *Examiner*, Katherine M. O'Leary, Boston. *Actuary*, Arthur B. Lines, Quincy (Atlantic). *Assistant Actuary*, William M. Corcoran, Boston. Room 312, State House.

Workmen's Compensation Bureau — Third Deputy, Hosea Harden, Boston. Room 312, State House.

JUVENILE TRAINING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools), Boston, 1925. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, E. Leroy Sweetser, Everett, 1922. *Assistant Commissioner*, Ethel M. Johnson, Boston, 1922. *Associate Commissioners* — Herbert P. Wasgatt, Everett, 1921; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, 1922; Edward Fisher, Lowell, 1923. Room 473, State House.

Counsel, Joseph Monette, Lawrence.

Director of the Division of Industrial Safety, John P. Meade, Brockton. Room 473, State House.

Director of the Division of Statistics, Roswell F. Phelps, Dedham. Room 469, State House.

Director of Standards, Francis Meredith, Somerville. Room 194, State House.

LOAN AGENCIES, SUPERVISOR OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Frank H. Pope, Leominster, 1921. Room 102, State House.

LOCAL TAXATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Albert B. Fales, Wellesley. Room 241, State House.

LYNN, TRUSTEES OF THE INDEPENDENT SHOEMAKING SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF.

Arthur W. Pinkham (*Chairman*), 1921; Peter Lawrence Agnew, 1921; Albert M. Creighton, 1922; William O. Attwill, 1922; Albion Bartlett, 1923; Charles E. Wilson (*Secretary*), 1923; Walter S. Libbey, 1924; Timothy J. Kiely, 1924; and the Mayor. *Director*, Michael J. Tracey, 235 Euclid Avenue, East Lynn.

MARKETS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Willard A. Munson, Walpole. Room 136, State House.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Augustus L. Chase, Randolph, 1921; Michael F. Fallon, Worcester, 1922; Charles E. Prior, Malden, 1923; Matthew T. Mayes, Springfield, 1924; Nathaniel R. Perkins, Boston, 1925; Walter P. Bowers (*Secretary*), Clinton, 1926; Samuel H. Calderwood (*Chairman*), Boston, 1927. *Clerk*, Anne Brigham Longley, Westborough. Room 144, State House.

MENTAL DISEASES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Mental Diseases, George M. Kline, Beverly, 1921. *Associate Commissioners* — Elmer A. Stevens, Somerville, 1921; Charles G. Dewey, Boston, 1922; Henry M. Pollock, Boston, 1923; John B. Tivnan, Salem, 1924. Room 109, State House.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Commissioner, James A. Bailey, Arlington, 1924. *Associate Commissioners* — Frank A. Bayrd, Malden, 1921; Frank G. Hall, Boston, 1922; William H. Squire, Boston, 1923; George B. Wason, Cambridge, 1925. *Secretary*, George Lyman Rogers, Boston. 18 Tremont Street (Room 318), Boston.

Director of the Water Division, William E. Foss, Brookline. *Director of the Sewerage Division*, Frederick D. Smith, Malden. 1 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Director of Parks, Ellerton P. Whitney, Milton. *Director of Park Engineering*, John R. Rablin, Milton.

MOTOR VEHICLES, REGISTRAR OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Frank A. Goodwin, Boston. *Chief Clerk*, Charles R. Gilley, Somerville. Room 111, State House.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Peter J. Tyer (*Secretary*), Lee (Lenoxdale), 1922; A. Chalkley Collins, Great Barrington, 1924; Herbert C. Joyner (*Chairman*), Great Barrington, 1926.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE, COMMISSION ON THE.

Eugene C. Hultman (*Chairman*), Quincy, 1921; Charles H. Adams, Melrose, 1921; Adnah Neyhart, Framingham, 1921. *Secretary*, Bernard P. Scanlan, Melrose. Room 481, State House.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT WALPOLE).

Patrick O'Loughlin, Brookline, 1921; Charles L. Merritt, Weymouth, 1922; John C. Davis, Canton, 1923; Henry Brigham, Dedham, 1924; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Ernest H. Gilbert.

NURSES, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Lucia L. Jaquith, Worcester, 1921; Mary M. Riddle (*Chairman*), Newton, 1922; Joseph B. Howland, Boston, 1923; Josephine E. Thurlow, Cambridge, 1924. Walter P. Bowers (of the Board of Registration in Medicine) (*Secretary*), Clinton. Room 144, State House.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Matthias W. Conrow, Springfield, 1921; Howard C. Doane (*Secretary*), Boston, 1922; Samuel W. Baker, Rockland, 1923; F. Julius Quist, Worcester, 1924; Matthew J. Fowler (*Chairman*), Haverhill, 1925. Room 146, State House.

ORNITHOLOGY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Edward H. Forbush, Westborough. Room 136, State House.

PAROLE, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).

Henry A. Higgins (*Deputy Commissioner of Correction*), Boston; George H. Wrenn, Springfield, 1921; Frank A. Brooks (*Chairman*), Williamsburg, 1922. Room 128, State House.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Leon C. Ellis (*Secretary*), Lynn, 1921; Percy N. Hall (*President*), Westfield, 1922; Frederick W. Archer, Boston, 1923; Carlton B. Wheeler, Hudson, 1924; John M. Kelleher, New Bedford, 1925. *Clerk*, Bessie B. Burroughs, Boston. Room 146, State House.

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY COMMISSION.

Louis K. Liggett (*Chairman*), Boston; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George H. Lyman, Boston; Milton Reed, Fall River; Charles B. Barnes, Hingham. *Secretary*, William Carroll Hill, Boston. 73 Tremont Street (Room 305), Boston.

PLANT PEST CONTROL, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, R. Harold Allen, Fall River. Room 136, State House.

PLUMBERS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (APPOINTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

David Craig (*Clerk*), Peabody (68 Broad Street, Boston), 1921; Charles R. Felton, Brockton, 1922; James C. Coffey (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1923.

PROBATION, COMMISSION ON.

Robert O. Harris (*Chairman*), East Bridgewater; William Sullivan, Brookline; John Perrins, Boston; Charles M. Davenport, Boston; Edwin Mulready, Rockland. *Secretary and Deputy Commissioner*, Herbert C. Parsons, Newton. Room 174, Suffolk County Courthouse.

PROVINCETOWN TERCENTENARY COMMISSION.

Thomas C. Thacher (*Chairman*), Yarmouth; Eben S. S. Keith, Bourne; Walter Welsh, Provincetown; William H. Young, Provincetown; George F. Miller, Provincetown. *Secretary*, Charles N. Rogers, Provincetown.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Health, Eugene R. Kelley, Brookline, 1923.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (*Chairman*); Joseph E. Lamoureux, Lowell, 1921; Roger I. Lee, Cambridge, 1921; Warren C. Jewett, Worcester, 1922; Sylvester E. Ryan, Springfield, 1922; George C. Whipple, Cambridge, 1923; William T. Sedgwick, Boston, 1923. *Secretary to the Commissioner and Council*, Frances L. McCloskey. Room 546, State House.

Director and Chief Engineer of Division of Sanitary Engineering, X. H. Goodnough, Boston. Room 141, State House.

Director of Division of Communicable Diseases, Bernard W. Carey, Winthrop. Room 546, State House.

Director and Chemist of Division of Water and Sewerage Laboratories, Harry W. Clark, Andover. Room 541, State House.

Director of Division of Biologic Laboratories, G. Benjamin White, Boston.

Director and Analyst of Division of Food and Drugs, Hermann C. Lythgoe, Newton. Room 540, State House.

Director of Division of Hygiene, Merrill E. Champion, Boston. Room 546, State House.

Director of Division of Tuberculosis (Sanatoria), William J. Gallivan, Boston. Room 366, State House.

District Health Officers — Charles W. Milliken, Fall River; George T. O'Donnell, Boston; Lyman A. Jones, Swampscott; Charles E. Simpson, Lowell; Francis A. Finnegan, Worcester; Harold E. Miner, Springfield; Oscar A. Dudley, Pittsfield.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Charles F. D. Belden, Cambridge, 1925. Room 212, State House.

See "Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of."

PUBLIC RECORDS, SUPERVISOR OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Louis A. Phillips, Waltham. *Clerk*, Edward S. Sears, Boston. Room 252, State House.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Safety, Alfred F. Foote, Holyoke, 1925. *Secretary*, Paul J. Norton, Springfield. *Chief Clerk*, Frederick W. Macer, Boston. Room 24, State House.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner.

Chief of Inspections (Director of the Division of Inspection), John H. Plunkett, Boston, 1922. Room 24, State House.

State Fire Marshal (Director of the Division of Fire Prevention). George C. Neal, Lynn, 1922. Room 24, State House.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners — David A. Ellis, Boston, 1921; Alonzo R. Weed, Newton, 1922; Everett E. Stone, Springfield, 1923; Henry C. Attwill (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1924; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill, 1925. *Secretary*, Andrew A. Highlands, Brookline. *Record Clerk*, Charles E. Mann, Malden. *Assistant Secretary*, Allan Brooks, Harvard. Room 167, State House.

Accountants, Justin W. Lester, Edwin H. Fenno, Ernest W. Wright.

Chief of Rate and Tariff Department, C. Peter Clark, Newton Center.

Chief of Telephone and Telegraph Department, William H. O'Brien, Boston. *Inspectors*, James M. Cushing, Michael J. Conley, Timothy F. Desmond.

Engineering Department, Henry W. Hayes, Lewis E. Moore, William J. Keefe.

Chief of Inspection Department, Henry W. Seward, Winthrop. *Inspectors*, Lewellyn H. McLain, John H. Parant, Charles E. Montgomery, Timothy A. Connor, Michael J. Scully, Arthur W. Hodges, Philip Scott, Thomas Laffey, James E. Rich, Timothy J. Lynch, Thomas W. Whitcher.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Richard K. Conant, Lincoln, 1925. Room 37, State House.

Advisory Board — George H. McClean, Springfield, 1921; George Crompton, Worcester, 1921; Jeffrey R. Brackett, Boston, 1922; Abraham C. Ratshesky (*Chairman*), Boston, 1922; Ada Eliot Sheffield, Cambridge, 1923; Mary P. H. Sherburne, Brookline, 1923.

Director of Division of Aid and Relief, Frank W. Goodhue, Braintree. Room 30, State House.

Director of Division of Child Guardianship, James E. Fee, Hingham. Room 43, State House.

Director of Juvenile Training, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools), Boston, 1925. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Works, John N. Cole, Andover, 1922. *Executive Secretary*, Frederick N. Wales, Newtonville. *Bridge Engineer*, William F. Williams, New Bedford.

Division of Highways — Associate Commissioners, James W. Synan, Pittsfield, 1921; Frank D. Kemp, Springfield, 1923. *Chief Engineer*, Arthur W. Dean, Winchester. Room 413, State House.

Division of Waterways and Public Lands — Associate Commissioners, Richard K. Hale, Brookline, 1921; Jesse B. Baxter, Milton, 1923. *Chief Engineer*, Frank W. Hodgdon, Arlington. Room 413, State House.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, Boston. *Chief Clerk*, Charles R. Gilley, Somerville. Room 111, State House.

PURGATORY CHASM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Arthur E. Seagrave (*Secretary*), Uxbridge, 1921; Herbert L. Ray (*Superintendent*), Sutton, 1923; Josiah M. Lasell (*Chairman*), Northbridge, 1925.

RECLAMATION, SOIL SURVEY AND FAIRS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Leslie R. Smith, Hadley. Room 136, State House.

REGISTRATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Director of Registration, William S. Briry, Melrose, 1922. *Secretary*, Ruth M. Cassidy, Boston. Room 146, State House.

RETIREMENT, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL).

The Treasurer and Receiver-General (*Chairman*); Carl A. Raymond, Melrose, 1921; John E. Fish, Canton, 1923. *Secretary*, Lloyd A. Foye, Lynn. Room 116, State House.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

Nathan Matthews (*Chairman*), Boston, 1922; City Engineer of the City of Salem; Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly.

SANITARY ENGINEERING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Chief Engineer, X. H. Goodnough, Boston. Room 141, State House.

SAVINGS BANK DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, William O. Lovell, Watertown. Room 313, State House.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, George L. Barnes, South Weymouth, 1922. *Deputy Commissioner*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 503, State House.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Edwin P. Stanley (*Chairman*), Manchester, 1922; Benjamin A. Ham, Boston, 1922; Daniel E. Denny, Worcester, 1922; Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton, 1922; Timothy W. Kelley, Boston, 1922; John F. J. Herbert, Worcester, 1922; Erland F. Fish (*Secretary*), Brookline, 1922.

STANDARDS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director of Standards, Francis Meredith, Somerville. Room 194, State House.

STATE AID AND PENSIONS, COMMISSIONER OF.

Richard R. Flynn, Winthrop, 1921. *Deputy*, Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Newton, 1922. Room 123, State House.

STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

The Commissioner of Public Safety (*Chairman*); Eugene Buckley, Somerville, 1922; Carl A. Barrett, Millis, 1923. Room 24, State House.

STATE CENSUS DIRECTOR (DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

William G. Grundy, Watertown. Room 256, State House.

STATE DRAINAGE BOARD.

Warren C. Jewett, *of the Department of Public Health;* Leslie R. Smith, *of the Department of Agriculture.*

STATE FIRE MARSHAL (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

George C. Neal, Lynn, 1922. Room 24, State House.

STATE FORESTER (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1923. Room 519, State House.

STATE LIBRARY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The President of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge, 1921; Edwin H. Hughes, Malden, 1922; Nathan Matthews (*Chairman*), Boston, 1923. *State Librarian*, Edward H. Redstone, Cambridge. *Assistant Librarian*, Annie G. Hopkins, Boston. Room 341, State House.

STATE POLICE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

In charge of Alfred F. Foote, *Commissioner of Public Safety.*

STATISTICS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Roswell F. Phelps, Dedham. Room 469, State House.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Harry Smalley, Fall River, 1922; Ellen A. Stillings, Lowell, 1923. *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. Room 212, State House.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Roy A. Hovey, Wakefield. Room 313, State House.

TUBERCULOSIS (SANATORIA), DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, William J. Gallivan, Boston. Room 366, State House.

Uniform State Laws, Commissioners on.

Hollis R. Bailey (*Chairman* and *Secretary*), Boston (19 Congress Street), 1924; Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston, 1924; Samuel Williston, Belmont, 1924.

University Extension, Division of (Department of Education).

Director, James A. Moyer, Boston. Room 217, State House.

Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Lester H. Howard, Boston, 1926; George P. Penniman, Worcester, 1922; Elmer Warren Babson (*Secretary*), Gloucester, 1923; Langdon Frothingham (*Chairman*), Boston, 1924; Thomas E. Maloney, Fall River, 1925.

Vital Statistics, State Registrar of (appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth).

Harold D. Wilson, Somerville. Room 334, State House.

Vocational Education, Division of (Department of Education).

Director, Robert O. Small, Beverly. Room 212, State House.

Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission.

Frank C. Smith, Jr., Worcester, 1921; John T. Burnett (*Chairman*), Southborough, 1923; Harding Allen (*Secretary*), Barre, 1925. *Superintendent*, Everett W. Needham, Princeton.

War Records, Commissioner on.

The Adjutant General. Room 259, State House.

Water and Sewerage Laboratories, Division of (Department of Public Health).

Director and Chemist, Harry W. Clark, Andover. Room 541, State House.

Waterways and Public Lands, Division of (Department of Public Works).

Associate Commissioners — Richard K. Hale, Brookline, 1921; Jesse B. Baxter, Milton, 1923. *Chief Engineer*, Frank W. Hodgdon, Arlington. Room 413, State House.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the warden and superintendent in each place.]

STATE PRISON.

AT BOSTON (CHARLESTOWN P. O.).

Warden — Elmer E. Shattuck, Boston. *Deputy Warden* — William Hendry. *Clerk* — Edward A. Darling. *Physician and Surgeon* — Joseph I. McLaughlin, M.D. *Chaplain* — Rev. Michael J. Murphy.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

AT CONCORD (CONCORD JUNCTION P. O.).

Superintendent — Charles T. Judge. *Clerk* — Charles W. Wales. *Physician* — Guy G. Fernald, M.D. *Chaplain* — Rev. Robert Walker.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

AT SHERBORN (FRAMINGHAM P. O.).

Superintendent — Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, Sherborn. *Deputy Superintendent* — Tess L. McKernon. *Clerk* — Florence L. Brooks. *Physician* — —— ——, M.D. *Chaplain* — Florence B. Lathrop.

PRISON CAMP AND HOSPITAL.

AT RUTLAND (WEST RUTLAND P. O.).

Superintendent — Willard J. Turner. *Deputy Superintendent* — George A. Bacon. *Clerk* — James K. R. Gamage. *Physician* — William E. Chamberlain, M.D.

STATE FARM.

AT BRIDGEWATER.

Superintendent — Hollis M. Blackstone. *Assistant Superintendent and Treasurer* — Henry J. Strann. *Medical Director* — Frank H. Carlisle, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

[The general management of the several normal schools is vested by statute in the Department of Education, and all money appropriated for their maintenance is expended under its direction.]

At Framingham (for women only) — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *Principal* — James Chalmers.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *Principal* — Clarence A. Brodeur.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *Principal* — Arthur C. Boyden.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. *Principal* — J. Asbury Pitman.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *Principal* — William B. Aspinwall.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1885. *Acting Principal* — William D. Parkinson.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *Principal* — Frank F. Murdock.

At Barnstable (Hyannis) — Opened September, 1897. *Principal* — William A. Baldwin.

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *Acting Principal* — Clarence M. Weed.

STATE NORMAL ART SCHOOL.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873. *Principal Emeritus* — George H. Bartlett. James Frederick Hopkins, *Director of Art Education in Massachusetts.*

Fall River, The Bradford Durfee Textile School of, Trustees of.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Superintendent of Schools; Leontine Lincoln (*President*), Fall River, 1921; William Hopewell, Fall River, 1921; John S. Brayton (*Clerk*), Fall River, 1921; Frank L. Carpenter, Fall River, 1921; James Sinclair, Fall River, 1921; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River, 1922; John Goss (*Treasurer*), Fall River, 1922; Edmund Cote, Fall River, 1922; Richard G. Riley, Fall River, 1922; Peter H. Corr, Taunton, 1922; Arthur S. Phillips, Fall River, 1923; James F. Tansey, Fall River, 1923; Benjamin B. Read, Fall River, 1923; Robert Place, Fall River, 1923; Charles B. Chase, Fall River, 1923.

Lowell Textile School, Trustees of the.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; George E. Kunhardt, North Andover, 1921; Royal P. White, Lowell, 1921; Herbert Waterhouse, Chelmsford, 1921; Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, 1921; Edward B. Wentworth, Malden, 1921; Hugh J. Molloy, Lowell, 1922; William A. Mitchell, Lowell, 1922; T. Ellis Ramsdell, Great Barrington, 1922; William R. Moorhouse, Winchester, 1922; Thomas T. Clark, Billerica, 1922; George H. Sayward, Winchester, 1923; Frederick A. Flathers, Lowell, 1923; Henry A. Bodwell, Andover, 1923; Edward M. Abbott, Westford (Graniteville), 1923; Nellie C. Boutwell, Malden, 1923. *Clerk*, Charles H. Eames, Lowell.

New Bedford Textile School, Trustees of the.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Superintendent of Schools; William E. Hatch (*President*), New Bedford, 1921; Nathaniel B. Kerr, New Bedford, 1921; Charles M. Holmes, New Bedford, 1921; James O. Thompson, Jr. (*Clerk*), New Bedford, 1921; Lewis E. Bentley, New Bedford, 1921; Charles O. Dexter, New Bedford, 1922; George Walker, New Bedford, 1922; Abbott P. Smith, New Bedford, 1922; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, 1922; Frederick W. Steele, New Bedford, 1922; Frederic Taber (*Treasurer*), New Bedford, 1923; John L. Burton, New Bedford, 1923; Joseph H. Handford, New Bedford, 1923; Thomas F. Glennon, New Bedford, 1923; John Sullivan, New Bedford, 1923.

Nautical School, Commissioners of the Massachusetts.

Francis T. Bowles (*Chairman*), Barnstable, 1921; Clarence E. Perkins, Winthrop, 1922; William E. McKay, Milton, 1923. *Executive Secretary*, William H. Dimick, Boston. 2-A Park Street (Room 8), Boston.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

INSANE HOSPITALS.

The government of each is vested in a board of seven Trustees, two of which shall be women, one to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council, and the place of the senior member, as arranged in the following order, to be vacated each year: —

Worcester State Hospital.

Edward F. Fletcher (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1921.
John E. White, Tisbury, 1922.
John G. Perman. Worcester, 1923.
Luther C. Greenleaf, Boston, 1924.
Caroline M. Caswell, Northborough, 1925.
Mae Carlson, Worcester, 1926.
William J. Delahanty, Worcester, 1927.

Acting Superintendent — B. Henry Mason, M.D.

Taunton State Hospital.

Arthur B. Reed, North Abington, 1921.
Charles C. Cain, Jr. (*Chairman*), Taunton, 1922.
Simeon Borden, Fall River, 1923.
Julius Berkowitz, New Bedford, 1924.
Elizabeth C. M. Gifford (*Secretary*), East Boston, 1925.
Margaret C. Smith, Taunton, 1926.
Philip E. Brady, Attleboro, 1927.

Superintendent — Arthur V. Goss, M.D.

Northampton State Hospital.

Charles W. King, Chicopee, 1921.
Edward C. Gere, Northampton, 1922.
Harry L. Howard, Hatfield, 1923.
Joseph W. Stevens (*Secretary*), Greenfield, 1924.
Emily N. Newton, Holyoke, 1925.
Caroline A. Yale, Northampton, 1926.
Luke Corcoran, Springfield, 1927.

Superintendent — John A. Houston, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Francis H. Caskin, Jr., Danvers, 1921.
Mary Ward Nichols, Danvers (Hathorne), 1922.
S. Herbert Wilkins (*Chairman*), Salem, 1923.
James F. Ingraham, Jr., Peabody, 1924.
Arthur C. Nason, Newburyport, 1925.
Katherine Abbott, Manchester, 1926.
Samuel Cole (*Secretary*), Beverly, 1927.

Superintendent — John B. Macdonald, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

N. Emmons Paine (*Chairman*), West Newton, 1921.
Emily Young O'Brien, Brookline, 1922.
Flora L. Mason (*Secretary*), Taunton, 1923.
Thomas F. Dolan, Newton, 1924.
Charles L. Nichols, Worcester, 1925.
Stanley F. McGarry, Grafton, 1926.
Sewall C. Brackett, Boston, 1927.

Superintendent — Walter E. Lang, M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Carolyn Beals Odell, Boston, 1921.
Walter Rapp (*Chairman*), Brockton, 1922.
J. C. Joseph Flamand, Cambridge, 1923.
Christian Lantz, Salem, 1924.
Fanny E. Long, Newton, 1925.
George O. Clark, Boston, 1926.
Danforth W. Comins, Winchester, 1927.

Superintendent — Elisha H. Cohoon, M.D.

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

AT PALMER.

Trustees — J. Ubalde Paquin, New Bedford, 1921; Elizabeth Hormel, Boston, 1922; Mary B. Townsley, Springfield, 1923; William Jameson (*Secretary*), Chicopee Falls, 1924; Henry H. Hyde, Ware, 1925; George A. Moore (*Chairman*), Palmer, 1926; George D. Storrs, Ware, 1927.

Superintendent — Everett Flood, M.D.

GARDNER STATE COLONY.

AT GARDNER.

Trustees — Alice M. Spring, Fitchburg, 1921; Thomas H. Shea, Fitchburg, 1922; Amie H. Coes (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1923; Herbert B. Howard (*Chairman*), Reading, 1924; Thomas R. P. Gibb, Belmont, 1925; Owen A. Hoban, Gardner, 1926; George N. Harwood, Barre, 1927.

Superintendent — Charles E. Thompson, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — Frederick H. Nash, Newton (Auburndale), 1921; Thomas N. Carver, Cambridge, 1922; Francis J. Barnes, Cambridge, 1923; Edward W. Emerson, Concord, 1924; Frank H. Stewart, Newton, 1925; Helen C. Taylor, Newton, 1926. *Secretary*, Charles E. Ware, Fitchburg.

Superintendent — Walter E. Fernald, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

AT WRENTHAM.

Trustees — Patrick J. Lynch, Beverly, 1921; Mary Stewart Scott, Brookline, 1922; Ellerton James (*Secretary*), Nahant, 1923; George W. Gay, Newton, 1924; Sarah Lawrence, Boston, 1925; Albert L. Harwood (*Chairman*), Newton, 1926; Herbert C. Parsons, Newton, 1927.

Superintendent — George L. Wallace, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

AT BOSTON.

Trustees — Edna W. Dreyfus, Brookline, 1921; Henry Lefavour (*Chairman*), Boston, 1922; Charles B. Frothingham, Lynn, 1923; John A. Kiggen, Boston, 1924; William F. Whittemore, Boston, 1925; Katherine G. Devine, Boston, 1926; Hyman B. Swig, Lynn, 1927.

Superintendent — James V. May, M.D.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

AT FOXBOROUGH.

Trustees — Charles A. Littlefield, Lynn, 1921; Isaac Heller, Boston, 1922; Maxime Lepine, Lowell, 1923; Claire Hubbard Gurney, Quincy, 1924; Minna R. Mulligan, Natick, 1925; William H. Bannon, Foxborough, 1926; Thomas J. Scanlan (*Secretary*), Boston, 1927.

Superintendent — Albert C. Thomas, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

AT GRAFTON.

Trustees — Margaret A. Cashman (*Secretary*), Newburyport, 1921; Frank B. Hall, Worcester, 1922; Flora M. Cangiano, Hingham, 1923; Enos H. Bigelow, Framingham, 1924; Winslow P. Burhoe, Boston, 1925; Ernest L. Anderson, Worcester, 1926; Francis Prescott, Grafton, 1927.

Acting Superintendent — Hiram L. Horsman, M.D.

THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN.

AT BALDWINVILLE.

Trustees — George B. Dewson, Cohasset, 1921; Herbert S. Morley (*President*), Templeton (Baldwinville), 1922; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg, 1923; Edith H. Sears, Boston, 1924; Jenness K. Dexter, Springfield, 1925. *Clerk*, Robert N. Wallis, Fitchburg.

Superintendent — Harold C. Arey, M.D.

NORFOLK STATE HOSPITAL.

AT PONDVILLE.

[For the care and treatment of inebriates and drug habitués.]

[Under authority of chapter 61 of the Resolves of 1919, leased to the Federal government for a term not exceeding five years.]

Trustees — Philip R. Allen, East Walpole, 1921; Otho L. Schofield, Wellesley, 1922; Edwin Mulready, Rockland, 1923; Lombard Williams, Dedham, 1924; Frank L. Locke (*Secretary*), Malden, 1925; Joseph J. Tillinghast, Milton, 1926; Albert E. Bradley, Boston, 1927.

Superintendent — Irwin H. Neff, M.D.

BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

Trustees — Allan W. Rowe, Boston, 1921; Esther M. Andrews, Brookline, 1922; Channing Frothingham, Jr., Boston, 1923; William J. Sullivan, Boston, 1924; Charles F. Rowley, Brookline, 1925; William Healy, Natick, 1926; Helen B. Hopkins, Boston, 1927.

Director — C. Macfie Campbell, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Rutland State Sanatorium.
Superintendent — Ernest B. Emerson, M.D.

North Reading State Sanatorium.
Superintendent — Carl C. MacCorison, M.D.

Lakeville State Sanatorium.
Superintendent — Sumner Coolidge, M.D.

Westfield State Sanatorium.
Superintendent — Henry D. Chadwick, M.D.

Penikese Leper Hospital.
Superintendent — Frank H. Parker, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS, TRUSTEES OF.

James W. McDonald (*Chairman*), Marlborough, 1921; Eugene T. Connolly, Beverly, 1922; James D. Henderson, Newton, 1922; Matthew Luce, Cohasset, 1923; Mary Josephine Bleakie, Brookline, 1923; Amy Ethel Taylor, Lexington, 1924; David R. Collier, Gardner, 1924; Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1925; Ralph A. Stewart, Brookline, 1925.

Secretary, Robert J. Watson. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS — *At Westborough.*

Superintendent — Charles A. Keeler.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS — *At Lancaster.*

Superintendent — Catharine M. Campbell.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS — *At Shirley.*

Superintendent — George P. Campbell.

Superintendent of Boys' Parole Department — John J. Smith, Fitchburg.

Superintendent of Girls' Parole Department — Edith N. Burleigh. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

STATE INFIRMARY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT TEWKSBURY.

Trustees — Mary E. Cogan, Stoneham, 1921; Francis W. Anthony, Haverhill, 1922; G. Forrest Martin, Lowell, 1922; Walter F. Dearborn, Cambridge, 1922; Galen L. Stone (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1923; Nellie E. Talbot (*Secretary*), Brookline, 1923; Dennis D. Sullivan, Middleborough, 1923.

Superintendent and Resident Physician — John H. Nichols, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE.

At Canton.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Leonard W. Ross (*Secretary*), Boston (Mattapan), 1921; Walter C. Baylies, Taunton, 1922; William F. Fitzgerald, Brookline, 1923; Edward H. Bradford (*Chairman*), Boston, 1924; Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester, 1925.

Superintendent — John E. Fish, M.D.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By chapter 46 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Joseph H. O'Neil, Boston, 1921; Pauline Revere Thayer, Lancaster, 1921; Thomas B. Gannett, Boston, 1921; Sewell H. Fessenden, Newton, 1921.

Resident Physician — Frederic A. Washburn, M.D.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

At Watertown.

[By chapter 96 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — William L. Richardson, Boston, 1921; Paul Revere Frothingham, Boston, 1921; Thomas J. Fay, Boston, 1921; Robert Amory, Boston, 1921.

Director — Edward E. Allen.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At Boston.

[By chapter 28 of the Resolves of 1872, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — William D. Sohier, Beverly; John Lawrence, Groton.

Superintendent — Frederic A. Washburn, M.D.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At Chelsea.

[By chapter 282 of the Acts of 1889, three Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Harry T. Knight, Winthrop, 1921; William J. Keville, Belmont, 1922; Oliver P. Ricker, Boston, 1923.
Commandant — Richard R. Foster.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By chapter 358 of the Acts of 1890, five Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Elwyn G. Preston, Lexington, 1921; Ezra H. Baker, Boston, 1922; Henry L. Houghton, Boston, 1922; N. Emmons Paine, Newton, 1923; George D. Bliss, Boston, 1923.
Superintendent — Henry M. Pollock, M.D.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By chapter 370 of the Acts of 1909, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Irvin McDowell Garfield, Boston, 1921; William Amory, Boston, 1924.
Superintendent — Joseph B. Howland, M.D.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See chapter 38, General Laws.]

[Corrected to Jan. 20, 1921.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Harrie D. Handy, Harwich, 1924.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Ernest F. Curry, Bourne, 1925. *Associate*, William D. Kenney, Barnstable, 1925.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Clarence P. Curley, Provincetown, 1926.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — Orland J. Brown, North Adams, 1924. *Associate*, Harry B. Holmes, Adams, 1923.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Henry Colt, Pittsfield, 1922. *Associate*, Joseph D. Howe, Pittsfield, 1926.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — Dorvil M. Wilcox, Lee, 1923. *Associate*, Henry M. Smith, Lee, 1925.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — John B. Beebe, Great Barrington, 1925. *Associate*, Clifford S. Chapin, Great Barrington, 1925.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Charles S. Holden, Attleboro, 1925. *Associate*, Frederick V. Murphy, Attleboro, 1926.
2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — Charles A. Atwood, Taunton, 1926. *Associate*, Andrew J. McGraw, Taunton, 1926.

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — William K. Blanchette, Fall River, 1926. *Associate*, Frederick R. Barnes, Fall River, 1927.
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — Garry de N. Hough, New Bedford, 1926. *Associate*, Daniel P. O'Brien, New Bedford, 1926.

DUKES COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs.* — Edward P. Worth, Edgartown, 1926.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Orland S. Mayhew, Tisbury, 1926. *Associate*, Clement C. Nevin, Edgartown, 1926.
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — [No appointment.]

ESSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — Philip P. Moore, Gloucester, 1925. *Associate*, Scott W. Morring, Gloucester, 1923.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — George G. Bailey, Ipswich, 1925. *Associate*, John G. Corcoran, Hamilton, 1924.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Randolph C. Hurd, Newburyport, 1927. *Associate*, Daniel D. Murphy, Amesbury, 1927.
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — John F. Croston, Haverhill, 1926. *Associate*, Francis W. Anthony, Haverhill, 1926.
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — George W. Dow, Lawrence, 1923. *Associate*, Victor A. Reed, Lawrence, 1923.
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Richmond B. Root, Georgetown, 1926.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — George A. Stickney, Beverly, 1921. *Associate*, Charles H. Phillips, Beverly, 1927.
8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — Horace K. Foster, Peabody, 1923. *Associate*, S. Chase Tucker, Peabody, 1926.

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* Name of Cottage City changed to Oak Bluffs by act of the General Court, January 25, 1907.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Nathaniel Pope Breed, Lynn, 1926. *Associate*, Loring Grimes, Swampscott, 1924.

10. — Salem and Marblehead. — Frank S. Atwood, Salem, 1923. *Associate*, James E. Simpson, Salem, 1923.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

Northern. — Orange, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Stanton J. Ten Broeck, Orange, 1927. *Associate*, Francis E. Johnson, Erving, 1927.

Eastern. — Bernardston, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — George P. Twitchell, Greenfield, 1923. *Associate*, Norman P. Wood, Northfield, 1923.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — Francis J. Canedy, Shelburne, 1926. *Associate*, George R. Fessenden, Ashfield, 1927.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Jacob P. Schneider, Palmer, 1924. *Associate*, Charles W. Jackson, Monson, 1924.

2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — Fred D. Jones, Springfield, 1927. *Associate*, Sylvester E. Ryan, Springfield, 1921.

3. — Holyoke. — Frank A. Woods, Holyoke, 1923. *Associate*, Stanley C. Cox, Holyoke, 1923.

4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Edward S. Smith, Westfield, 1920. *Associate*, Robert D. Hildreth, Westfield, 1928.

5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Samuel E. Fletcher, Chicopee, 1925. *Associate*, Louis E. Mannix, Chicopee, 1925.

Hampshire County.

District.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Edward W. Brown, Northampton, 1924. *Associate*, William P. Stutson, Cummington, 1926.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — Edward S. Winslow, Easthampton, 1923. *Associate*, Charles H. Mace, Huntington, 1926.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley. — Herbert G. Rockwell, Amherst, 1921. *Associate*, Henry E. Doonan, South Hadley, 1925.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott and Ware. — Willard B. Segur, Enfield, 1928. *Associate*, Maurice W. Pearson, 1928.

Middlesex County.

District.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1926. *Associate*, Winthrop Adams, Cambridge, 1926.
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — Charles F. McCaffrey, Somerville, 1921. *Associate*, William H. McBain, Malden, 1921.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Roscoe D. Perley, Melrose, 1925. *Associate*, Paul H. Provandie, Melrose, 1922.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — Vernon C. Stewart, Woburn, 1925. *Associate*, Charles F. McCarthy, Winchester, 1927.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Thomas B. Smith, Lowell, 1924. *Associate*, Marshall L. Alling, Lowell, 1924.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Henry J. Walcott, Concord, 1924. *Associate*, Henry H. Braley, Concord, 1924.
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — George L. West, Newton, 1926. *Associate*, T. Morton Gallagher, Newton, 1926.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — George A. Bancroft, Natick, 1926. *Associate*, James Glass, Framingham, 1926.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — John E. McGrath, Hudson, 1921. *Associate*, John J. Kelly, Marlborough, 1921.

10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Frank S. Bulkeley, Ayer, 1925. *Associate*, Herbert B. Priest, Ayer, 1922.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — John S. Grouard, Nantucket, 1922.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Andrew H. Hodgdon, Dedham, 1926. *Associate*, John W. Pratt, Dedham, 1927.

2. — Cohasset. — Oliver H. Howe, Cohasset, 1922.

3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — Frederick E. Jones, Quincy, 1927. *Associate*, George V. Higgins, Randolph, 1921.

4. — Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. — John C. Fraser, Weymouth, 1921.

5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — William O. Faxon, Stoughton, 1922. *Associate*, Edward H. Ewing, Stoughton, 1926.

6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Francis A. Bragg, Foxborough, 1925. *Associate*, Carl E. Richardson, Franklin, 1925.

7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — John H. Wyman, Medway, 1927. *Associate*, Currier C. Weymouth, Medway, 1927.

8. — Brookline. — William C. Mackie, Brookline, 1925. *Associate*, Frederick L. Hayes, Brookline, 1925.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — A. Elliot Paine, Brockton, 1926. *Associate*, Walter W. Fullerton, Brockton, 1926.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — Gilman Osgood, Rockland, 1921. *Associate*, Frank G. Wheatley, Abington, 1928.

3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — Edgar D. Hill, Plymouth, 1927. *Associate*, Nathaniel K. Noyes, Duxbury, 1926.

4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — Charles E. Morse, Wareham, 1924. *Associate*, A. Vincent Smith, Middleborough, 1921.

5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — John A. Peterson, Hingham, 1924. *Associate*, Charles W. Bartlett, Marshfield, 1926.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — George B. Magrath, Boston, 1922; Timothy Leary, Boston, 1924. *Associates*, William H. Watters, Boston, 1924; William J. Brickley, 1927.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — James F. Cuddy, Athol, 1925. *Associate*, Alphonso V. Bowker, Athol, 1923.

2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — Edward A. Sawyer, Gardner, 1924. *Associate*, Albert F. Lowell, Gardner, 1924.

3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — George P. Norton, Fitchburg, 1923. *Associate*, Appleton H. Pierce, Leominster, 1924.

4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — George L. Tobey, Clinton, 1927. *Associate*, James J. Goodwin, Clinton, 1927.

5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — Charles S. Knight, Westborough, 1923. *Associate*, John Lowell Bacon, Jr., Southborough, 1923.

6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — William J. Clarke, Milford, 1926. *Associate*, George F. Curley, Milford, 1927.

7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — W. Edward Balmer, Northbridge (Whitinsville), 1926. *Associate*, George T. Little, Uxbridge, 1926.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — Albert J. McCrea, Southbridge, 1924. *Associate*, Joseph G. E. Page, Southbridge, 1927.

9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Charles A. DeLand, Warren, 1927. *Associate*, James C. Austin, Spencer, 1927.

10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — William E. Chamberlain, Rutland, 1926. *Associate*, Harlan W. Angier, Hardwick, 1927.

11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — Frederick H. Baker, Worcester, 1923. *Associate*, Ernest L. Hunt, Worcester, 1926.

COLLEGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WITH THEIR PRESIDENTS AND TRUSTEES.

(Corrected to Jan. 1, 1921.)

HARVARD COLLEGE.

(Cambridge.)

[Founded 1636.]

CORPORATION.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL, *President.*

Fellows.

Henry P. Walcott. John F. Moors.
Thomas N. Perkins. James Byrne.
William Lawrence. Charles F. Adams, *Treasurer.*
F. W. Hunnewell, *Secretary to the Corporation.*
Frederick L. Allen, *Secretary to the Corporation.*

BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

Members ex Officio.

Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *President of the University.*
Charles F. Adams, *Treasurer of the University.*

Elective Members.

[Term of office expires, June, 1921.]

Robert Grant, *President.* William Sydney Thayer.
Joseph Lee. Robert Frederick Herrick.
Dwight Filley Davis.

[Term of office expires June, 1922.]

William Thomas. John Pierpont Morgan.
Howard Elliott. Eliot Wadsworth.
Francis Lee Higginson, Jr.

[Term of office expires June, 1923.]

Francis Joseph Swayze. Arthur Woods.
Leonard Wood. Jerome Davis Greene.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

HARVARD COLLEGE — *Concluded.*

[Term of office expires June, 1924.]

Henry Cabot Lodge. Francis Randall Appleton.
George Wigglesworth. Ira Nelson Hollis.
Paul Revere Frothingham.

[Term of office expires June, 1925.]

Edward Hickling Bradford. Julian William Mack.
Owen Wister. Thomas William Lamont.
Ellery Sedgwick.

[Term of office expires June, 1926.]

Barrett Wendell. Louis Adams Frothingham.
William Roscoe Thayer. Norwood Penrose Hallowell.
Edwin Francis Gay.

Winthrop H. Wade, *Secretary of the Board of Overseers.*

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

(Williamstown.)

[Chartered 1793.]

CORPORATION.

HARRY A. GARFIELD, *President.*

Trustees.

Bentley W. Warren. Solomon B. Griffin.
Clark Williams. Francis H. Dewey.
Harry P. Dewey. William P. Sidley.
Henry Lefavour. Edward M. Lewis.
Alfred C. Chapin. Franklin Hubbell Mills.
Frederick T. Wood. Hale Holden.
Bliss Perry. Herbert J. Brown.

Willard E. Hoyt, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

AMHERST COLLEGE.

(Amherst.)

[Incorporated Feb. 21, 1825.]

CORPORATION.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, *President.*

Alexander Meiklejohn.
Williston Walker.
Charles M. Pratt.
Charles H. Allen.
Arthur C. James.
Cornelius H. Patton.
Arthur C. Rounds.
Arthur L. Gillett.
John T. Stone.
Frank W. Stearns.
Dwight W. Morrow.
Arthur P. Rugg.
William Constable Breed.
Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.
Edward T. Esty, *Secretary.*
Harry W. Kidder, *Treasurer.*

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

(South Hadley.)

[Founded 1837.]

MARY EMMA WOOLLEY, *President of the Faculty.*

Trustees.

JOSEPH A. SKINNER, *President.*

Henry A. Stimson.
Sarah P. Eastman.
Edward W. Chapin.
Alfred R. Kimball.
William H. Button.
Charles Bulkley Hubbell.
Henry B. Day.
Mrs. Mary Gage Peterson.
Howell Cheney.
Rockwell Harmon Potter.
Edward B. Reed.
Alexander Meiklejohn.
Francis Parsons.
Arthur E. Childs.
Frank B. Towne.
Charles R. Gillett.
Mrs. Richard M. Hoe.
William Horace Day.
J. Addison Young.
Edward N. White.
F. Boyd Edwards.

Lucy Cope Shelmire,
Vivian Blanche Small,
Margaret McGill,
} *Chosen by the Alumnæ.*

Mary E. Woolley, *Ex Officio.*

TUFTS COLLEGE.

(Medford.)

[Incorporated March 20, 1850.]

JOHN ALBERT COUSENS, *Acting President.*

Trustees.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, *President.*

John Coleman Adams.	Austin B. Fletcher.
Byron Groce.	John A. Cousens.
Hosea W. Parker.	Ira Rich Kent.
Walter E. Parker.	William D. T. Trefry.
William W. Spaulding.	William W. McClench.
Sumner Robinson.	Charles H. Darling.
John W. Hammond.	Robert C. Brown.
J. Frank Wellington.	Guy M. Winslow.
Arthur E. Mason.	George Alec Harwood.
Robert R. Andrews.	Harold Edward Sweet.
J. Arthur Jacobs.	Melvin M. Johnson.
Rosewell B. Lawrence.	Chandler M. Wood.
Arthur W. Peirce.	J. Porter Russell.
Charles Neal Barney.	Cora Polk Derrick.

William W. McClench, *Vice-President.*
Arthur E. Mason, *Treasurer.*
Edmund W. Kellogg, *Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

(179 Longwood Avenue, Boston.)

[Founded 1823. Incorporated 1852.]

Trustees.

C. HERBERT PACKARD, *President.*
WILLIAM H. GLOVER, *Vice-President.*
FRANK PIPER, *Vice-President.*
LYMAN W. GRIFFIN, *Secretary.*
JOHN G. GODDING, *Treasurer.*
HENRY A. ESTABROOK, *Auditor.*

Irving P. Gammon.	Adolph H. Ackermann.	Charles A. Stover.
Frederick W. Archer.	Leon C. Ellis.	Carlton B. Wheeler.
William R. Acheson.	William S. Briry.	Charles W. Freeman.

Dean.

Theodore J. Bradley.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

(Cambridge.)

[Incorporated April 10, 1861.]

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

ELIHU THOMSON, *Acting President.*
JAMES P. MUNROE, *Secretary.*
FRANCIS R. HART, *Treasurer.*

Life Members.

Howard A. Carson.
Francis H. Williams.
Hiram F. Mills.
Samuel M. Felton.
Desmond FitzGerald.
George Wigglesworth.
John R. Freeman.
William H. Lincoln.
A. Lawrence Lowell.
James P. Munroe.
William L. Putnam.
Elihu Thomson.
Frederick P. Fish.
Charles A. Stone.
Francis R. Hart.
Coleman duPont.
Everett Morss.
William Endicott.
W. Cameron Forbes.
A. Farwell Bemis.
Howard Elliott.
Edwin S. Webster.
Pierre S. duPont.
Frank A. Vanderlip.
Otto H. Kahn.
Edmund Hayes.
Charles Hayden.
Charles T. Main.
George Eastman.

Term Members.

[Term expires March, 1921.]

Harry J. Carlson. Henry J. Horn. Samuel J. Mixter.

[Term expires March, 1922.]

Elisha Lee. Edward W. Rollins. Willis R. Whitney.

[Term expires June, 1923.]

Paul W. Litchfield. Arthur D. Little. Eben S. Stevens.

[Term expires June, 1924.]

Merton L. Emerson. James F. McElwain. Henry A. Morss.

[Term expires June, 1925.]

Matthew C. Brush. Francis W. Fabyan. Franklin T. Miller.

On the Part of the Commonwealth.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.
The Commissioner of Education.

BOSTON COLLEGE.

(Chestnut Hill, Mass.)

[Incorporated April 1, 1863.]

Trustees.

WILLIAM DEVLIN, *President.*
JAMES F. MELLYN, *Treasurer.*
CHARLES E. LANE, *Secretary.*

George A. Keelan.
John J. Geoghan.
James L. McGovern.
John S. Keating.
Thos. A. Becker.
Thomas P. O'Donnell.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Amherst.)

[Incorporated April 29, 1863.]

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, *President.*

Trustees.

[Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1922.]

Nathaniel I. Bowditch.
William Wheeler.

[Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1923.]

James F. Bacon.
Charles A. Gleason.

[Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1924.]

Frank Gerrett.
Harold L. Frost.

[Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1925.]

Charles H. Preston.
Carlton D. Richardson.

[Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1926.]

Davis R. Dewey.
John F. Gannon.

[Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1927.]

Arthur G. Pollard.
George H. Ellis.

[Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1928.]

Elmer D. Howe.
Atherton Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE — *Concluded.*

Trustees ex officio.

His Excellency the Governor.
Payson Smith, *Commissioner of Education.*
Arthur W. Gilbert, *Commissioner of Agriculture.*
Kenyon L. Butterfield, *President of the College.*

Officers.

President — His Excellency the Governor.
Vice-President — Charles A. Gleason, Springfield.
Secretary — Ralph J. Watts, Amherst.
Treasurer — Fred C. Kenney, Amherst.
Auditor — Charles A. Gleason, Springfield.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS.

(Worcester.)

[Founded 1843. Incorporated March 24, 1865.]

James J. Carlin, *President.*
James A. Mullen, *Vice-President.*

Board of Trustees.

James J. Carlin, *President.*
James A. Mullen, *Vice-President and Secretary.*
Joseph J. Williams, *Treasurer.*
Patrick Rafferty.
John J. Fleming.
Albert R. Peters.
John D. Wheeler.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

(Worcester.)

[Incorporated May 10, 1865.]

CORPORATION.

IRA N. HOLLIS, *Chairman.*
CHARLES BAKER, *Secretary.*
HOMER GAGE, *Treasurer.*

Charles G. Washburn.
James Logan.
Lincoln N. Kinnicutt.
Charles G. Stratton.
George I. Rockwood.
Victor E. Edwards.
Aldus C. Higgins.
Shepherd Knapp.
William R. McNutt.
Maxwell Savage.
Frank L. Stevens.
Robert S. Parks.
Paul B. Morgan.
Charles L. Allen.
Clifton H. Dwinnell.
Harry P. Davis.
George F. Fuller.
Henry J. Fuller.
Clinton S. Marshall.
T. Spencer Miller.
Moses B. Kaven.
Charles A. Booth.
Windsor T. White.
William P. Dallett.
Calvin H. Hill.

On the Part of the Department of Education, George I. Alden.
Mayor of the City of Worcester, *ex officio.*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

(Boston.)

[Incorporated May 26, 1869.]

LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, *President.*
Office, 688 Boylston Street.

WILLIAM M. WARREN, *Dean of College of Liberal Arts.*
ALEXANDER H. RICE, *Chairman of Extension College Courses.*
EVERETT W. LORD, *Dean of College of Business Administration.*
EVERETT L. GETCHELL, *Secretary of Extension Courses in Business Administration.*
T. LAWRENCE DAVIS, *Dean of College of Secretarial Science.*
ALEXANDER H. RICE, *Chairman of Summer Session.*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY — *Concluded.*

James A. Beebe, *Dean of School of Theology.*
Homer Albers, *Dean of School of Law.*
John P. Sutherland, *Dean of School of Medicine.*
Arthur H. Wilde, *Director of School of Education.*
Walter S. Athearn, *Director of School of Religious Education and Social Service.*
Arthur W. Weysse, *Chairman of Graduate School.*

CORPORATION.

(Legal title: The Trustees of Boston University.)

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George A. Dunn, *Vice-President.*
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Silas Peirce, *Treasurer.*
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Robert W. Atkins.
George Bramwell Baker.
Alice Stone Blackwell.
Elmer J. Bliss.
J. Emmons Briggs.
Dillon Bronson.
Horace A. Carter.
W. E. Chenery.
B. Preston Clark.
Isabel P. Cushman.
Ernest B. Dane.
George P. Davenport.
John C. Ferguson.
Austin B. Fletcher.
H. Clifford Gallagher.
Henry C. Graton.
John W. Hamilton.
Lee C. Hascall.
William I. Haven.
Ernest Howes.
Edwin Holt Hughes.
Frank W. Kimball.
George H. Maxwell.
Lyford A. Merrow.
Alfred R. Meyer.
Horace A. Moses.
Elizabeth C. Northup.
Willis P. Odell.
Robert S. Potter.
William W. Potter.
Willard T. Perrin.
Frank Remick.
Roswell R. Robinson.
Arthur P. Rugg.
J. M. Shepler.
George S. Smith.
E. Ray Speare.
John A. Sullivan.
Michael H. Sullivan.
Walter Tufts.
William I. Ward.
Alonzo R. Weed.
George F. Willett.
Daniel G. Wing.
Addison L. Winship.
Henry A. Wyman.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

(Wellesley.)

[Incorporated March 17, 1870.]

ELLEN F. PENDLETON, *President.*

CORPORATION.

Board of Trustees.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, *President of the Board.*
WILLIAM HENRY LINCOLN, *Vice-President.*
SARAH LAWRENCE, *Secretary.*
LEWIS K. MORSE, *Treasurer.*

William F. Warren.	Eugene V. R. Thayer.
Lilian Horsford Farlow.	Galen L. Stone.
Edwin Hale Abbot.	Paul Henry Hanus.
Louise McCoy North.	Candace Catherine Stimson.
Andrew Fiske.	Alice Upton Pearmain.
George Edwin Horr.	Belle Sherwin.
George H. Davenport.	Charlotte Howard Conant.
William Edwards Huntington.	Alfred Lawrence Aiken.
William Blodget.	David Linn Edsall.
Caroline Hazard.	Jessie Claire McDonald.
George Herbert Palmer.	

Ellen F. Pendleton, *ex officio.*

SMITH COLLEGE.

(Northampton.)

[Incorporated March 3, 1871.]

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON, *President.*

Board of Trustees.

Arthur L. Gillett.	George B. McCallum.
Charles H. Allen.	Ruth B. Baldwin.
Samuel W. McCall.	Marguerite Milton Wells.
William Allan Neilson.	Frederic M. Jones.
H. Clifford Gallagher.	Ellen Tucker Emerson.
Thomas W. Lamont.	Helen F. Greene.
Thomas F. Davies.	Elizabeth C. Morrow.

George B. McCallum, *Acting Treasurer.*

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

(Cambridge.)

[Incorporated Aug. 16, 1882.]

Associates.

LE BARON RUSSELL BRIGGS, *President.*
CHRISTINA HOPKINSON BAKER, *Acting Dean.*
EZRA HENRY BAKER, *Treasurer.*
KENNETH GRANT TREMAYNE WEBSTER, *Chairman of the Academic Board.*

Mary Lowell Barton.
Alice Hale Burrage.
William Elwood Byerly.
Ella Lyman Cabot.
Frederick Pickering Cabot.
Thomas Nixon Carver.
George Henry Chase.
Lilian Horsford Farlow.
Frederick Perry Fish.
Henry Wyman Holmes.
Caroline Louise Humphrey.
Alice Mary Longfellow.
Ellen Francis Mason.
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Marian Blackall Miller.
John Farwell Moors.
Sarah Yerxa Mower.
Frances Parkman.
Fred Norris Robinson.
Frederick Jackson Turner.
Joseph Bangs Warner.
Anna Wellington Wolbach.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

(Worcester.)

[Incorporated March 31, 1887.]

WALLACE W. ATWOOD, *President.*

CORPORATION.

Board of Trustees.

CHARLES H. THURBER, *President.*
FRANCIS H. DEWEY, *Vice-President.*
FRANCIS H. DEWEY, *Treasurer.*
GEORGE H. MIRICK, *Secretary.*

A. George Bullock.
Herbert Parker.
Arthur P. Rugg.
Alfred L. Aiken.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

(15 Craigie Street, Cambridge.)

[Established 1897. Incorporated 1898.]

Trustees.

HERBERT W. MAGOUN, *President.*
HARRY R. BOLAN, *Secretary.*
DALE E. BROWN, *Treasurer.*
CHARLES F. WINNER, *Registrar.*

Dean.

J. OLIVER SARTWELL.

SIMMONS COLLEGE.

(300 The Fenway, Boston.)

[Incorporated May 24, 1899.]

HENRY LEFAVOUR, *President.*

CORPORATION.

HENRY LEFAVOUR, *President.*
JOHN W. BARTOL, *Clerk.*
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 2D, *Treasurer.*

Sarah L. Arnold.
Henry E. Bothfeld.
Edith H. Brown.
George H. Burnett.
Marion Churchill.
Carl Dreyfus.
George H. Ellis.
Margaret M. Helburn.
Horatio A. Lamb.
Louis K. Liggett.
Guy Lowell.
John R. Macomber.
Frances R. Morse.
Marion McG. Noyes.
James H. Ropes.
Henry B. Sawyer.
William T. Sedgwick.
Joseph B. Warner.
Eva W. White.
Mary E. Williams.

JACKSON COLLEGE.

(Medford.)

[Chartered 1910.]

JOHN ALBERT COUSENS, *Acting President.*

Trustees.

AUSTIN BARCLAY FLETCHER, *President.*

John Coleman Adams.
Byron Groce.
Hosea Washington Parker.
Walter Edward Parker.
William Waldemar Spaulding.
Sumner Robinson.
John Wilkes Hammond.
J. Frank Wellington.
Arthur Ellery Mason.
Robert Robbins Andrews.
James Arthur Jacobs.
Rosewell Bigelow Lawrence.
Arthur Winslow Peirce.
Charles Neal Barney.
Austin Barclay Fletcher.
John A. Cousens.
Ira Rich Kent.
William D. T. Trefry.
William W. McClench.
Charles H. Darling.
Robert C. Brown.
Guy M. Winslow.
George Alec Harwood.
Harold Edward Sweet.
Melvin M. Johnson.
Chandler M. Wood.
J. Porter Russell.
Cora Polk Derrick.

William W. McClench, *Vice-President.* Arthur E. Mason, *Treasurer.*
Edmund W. Kellogg, *Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*

WHEATON COLLEGE.

(Norton.)

[Founded 1834. Chartered 1912.]

SAMUEL VALENTINE COLE, *President.*
IDA JOSEPHINE EVERETT, *Dean.*

Trustees.

SAMUEL VALENTINE COLE, *President.*

James W. Hervey.
Jeannie W. Lincoln.
Annie M. Kilham.
Kate Upson Clark.
Edwin U. Curtis.
George T. Smart.
Willard L. Sperry.
James F. Jackson.
Frederick H. Page.

NORTHEASTERN COLLEGE.

(316 Huntington Avenue, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1916.]

FRANK PALMER SPEARE, *President.*

Trustees.

ARTHUR STODDARD JOHNSON, *President.*
GALEN DAVID LIGHT, *Secretary.*
LEWIS ABBOTT CROSSETT, *Treasurer.*

Wilman Edward Adams.
Russell Sturgis Codman.
William Converse Chick.
Albert Harmon Curtis.
Henry Bradlee Fenno.
George Cabot Lee.
Henry Gardner Lord.
Francis Pope Luce.
William Everett Macurda.
Joseph Grafton Minot.
Walter Bemis Mossman.
Henry Whiting Newhall.
Silas Peirce.
Arthur Perry, Jr.
Thomas Hasting Russell.
Sabin Pond Sanger.
Frank Palmer Speare.
Stanwood Gray Wellington.

GORDON BIBLE COLLEGE.

(Boston.)

[Founded 1889. Incorporated 1916.]

NATHAN R. WOOD, *President.*
CLARENCE W. DUNHAM, *Dean.*

Trustees.

A. Z. CONRAD, *President.*
CLARENCE A. YOUNG, *Secretary.*
NATHAN W. DENNETT, *Treasurer.*
FRANK W. WYMAN, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

J. J. Arakelyan.
John S. Blair.
Charles A. Burnham.
Alice B. Coleman.
Frank F. Davidson.
Austen K. De Blois.
Allan E. Emery.
Herbert M. Fillebrown.
Ernest Graham Guthrie.
George C. Howes.
Charles H. Jones.
Henry H. Kendall.

GORDON BIBLE COLLEGE — *Concluded.*

Edgar C. Lane.
Hugh A. McCoy.
H. G. MacDougall.
J. Franklin McElwain.
Cortland Myers.
Lucy W. Peabody.
Jason Noble Pierce.
Edgar L. Rhodes.
William T. Rich.
William Shaw.
W. W. Weeks.
Nathan E. Wood.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to Jan. 1, 1921.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post-office Department.]

The numerals after certain cities and towns indicate the section of the Boston postal district from which mail is delivered and should be used in connection with the address to insure prompt delivery.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
Accord,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Acoaxet,	Westport,	Bristol.
Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Acushnet,	Acushnet,	Bristol.
Adams,	Adams,	Berkshire.
Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Alandar,	Mount Washington,	Berkshire.
Allerton,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Allston,	Boston (34),	Suffolk.
Amesbury,	Amesbury,	Essex.
Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Andover,	Andover,	Essex.
Annisquam,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Arlington,	Arlington (74),	Middlesex.
Arlington Heights,	Arlington (75),	Middlesex.
Asbury Grove,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
Ashby,	Ashby,	Middlesex.
Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
Ashland,	Ashland,	Middlesex.
Ashley Falls,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Assinippi,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Assonet,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
Atlantic,	Quincy (71),	Norfolk.
Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Attleboro Falls,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
Auburndale,	Newton (66),	Middlesex.
Avon,	Avon,	Norfolk.
Ayer,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Ayers Village,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Back Bay,	Boston (17),	Suffolk.
Bakers Island,	Salem,	Essex.
Baldwinsville,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Ballard Vale,	Andover,	Essex.
Bancroft,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Bardwells Ferry,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barre Plains,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barrowsville,	Norton,	Bristol.
Bass River,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Beachbluff,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Becket,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Becket Center,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Bedford,	Bedford,	Middlesex.
Beechwood,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Belchertown,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Belmont,	Belmont (78),	Middlesex.
Berkshire,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Bernardston,	Bernardston,	Franklin.
Beverly,	Beverly,	Essex.
Beverly Farms,	Beverly,	Essex.
Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Blackinton,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
Blackstone,	Blackstone,	Worcester.
Blandford,	Blandford,	Hampden.
Bolton,	Bolton,	Worcester.
Bondsville,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Boston,	Boston (9),	Suffolk.
Bourne,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Bournedale,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
Boylston Center,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Bradford,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Bradstreet,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Braintree,	Braintree (84),	Norfolk.
Brant Rock,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Brier,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Brighton,	Boston (35),	Suffolk.
Brightwood,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
Brockton,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
Brookline,	Brookline (46),	Norfolk.
Brookville,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Bryantville,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Buckland,	Buckland,	Franklin.
Bumkin Island,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Buzzards Bay,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
Cambridge,	Cambridge (38),	Middlesex.
Cambridge A (Cambpt.),	Cambridge (39),	Middlesex.
Cambridge B (N. Camb.),	Cambridge (40),	Middlesex.
Cambridge C (E. Camb.),	Cambridge (41),	Middlesex.
Campello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Camp Merrill,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Canton,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Carlisle,	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
Caryville,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Cataumet,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Center Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Centerville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Central Village,	Westport,	Bristol.
Charlemont,	Charlemont,	Franklin.
Charles River,	Needham,	Norfolk.
Charlestown,	Boston (29),	Suffolk.
Charlton,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton City,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton Depot,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Chartley,	Norton,	Bristol.
Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
Chatham Port,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
Chelsea,	Chelsea (50),	Suffolk.
Chelsea Hospital,	Chelsea,	Suffolk.
Cherry Valley,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Cheshire,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.

* On Bumkin Island, in Hull Bay.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
Chestnut Hill,	Newton (67),	Middlesex.
Chicopee,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chicopee Falls,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chilmark,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
City Mills,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Clifford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Clifton,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Cliftondale,	Saugus,	Essex.
Clinton,	Clinton,	Worcester.
Cochesett,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Cochituate,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Coldbrook Springs,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Coldspring,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Colerain,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Collinsville,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Concord Junction,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Conway,	Conway,	Franklin.
Coolidge Corner,	Brookline (47),	Norfolk.
Copley Square,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Cordaville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Cotuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cove Landing,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Craigville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummaquid,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Cushing,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Cushman,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Cuttyhunk,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Dalton,	Dalton,	Berkshire.
Dana,	Dana,	Worcester.
Danvers,	Danvers,	Essex.
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
Deer Island,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dennis Port,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Devens,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Dodge,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Dorchester,	Boston (22),	Suffolk.
Dorchester Center,	Boston (24),	Suffolk.
Douglass,	Douglas,	Worcester.
Dover,	Dover,	Norfolk.
Dracut,	Dracut,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Drury,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
Dunstable,	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Dwight,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
East Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
East Boston,	Boston (28),	Suffolk.
East Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
East Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
East Bridgewater,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
East Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
East Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
East Cambridge (Camb. C),	Cambridge (41),	Middlesex.
East Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
East Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
East Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
East Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
East Douglass,	Douglas,	Worcester.
East Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
East Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
East Freetown,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
Easthampton,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
East Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
East Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
East Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
East Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
East Long Meadow,	East Longmeadow,	Hampden.
East Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
East Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
East Milton,	Milton (87),	Norfolk.
East Norfolk,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
East Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
East Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
Eastondale,	Easton,	Bristol.
East Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
East Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
East Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
East Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
East Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
East Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
East Saugus,	Saugus,	Essex.
East Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
East Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
East Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
East Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
East Weymouth,	Weymouth (89),	Norfolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
East Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
East Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Edgartown,	Edgartown,	Dukes.
Egypt,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Ellis,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Elmwood,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Enfield,	Enfield,	Hampshire.
Erving,	Erving,	Franklin.
Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Essex Street,	Boston (11),	Suffolk.
Everett,	Everett (49),	Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	Bristol.
Fall River,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Falmouth Heights,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Farley,	Erving,	Franklin.
Farnams,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Farnumsville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fayville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Feeding Hills,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Fenway,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Fisherville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fiskdale,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Flint,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Florence,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Forestdale,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Forge Village,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Fort Andrews,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Fort Standish,*	Boston,	Suffolk.
Fort Strong,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Fort Warren,‡	Boston,	Suffolk.
Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
Framingham,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Framingham Center,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Franklin,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Franklin Park,	Revere,	Suffolk.
Furnace,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Gay Head,	Gay Head,	Dukes.
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	Essex.
Gilbertville,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gleasondale,	Stow,	Middlesex.

* On Lovell's Island, a military reservation in Boston lower harbor.
† On Long Island in Boston Harbor.
‡ On George's Island, a military reservation in Boston lower harbor.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Glendale,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Globe Village,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Goshen,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Granby,	Granby,	Hampshire.
Graniteville,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Granville,	Granville,	Hampden.
Granville Center,	Granville,	Hampden.
Great Barrington,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Greenbush,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Greendale,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Green Harbor,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Greenwich,	Greenwich,	Hampshire.
Greenwich Village,	Greenwich,	Hampshire.
Greenwood,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Griswoldville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
Grove Hall,	Boston (21),	Suffolk.
Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
Halifax,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Hampden,	Hampden,	Hampden.
Hancock,	Hancock,	Berkshire.
Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Center,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Street,	Boston (16),	Suffolk.
Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Harding,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Hardwick,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Hartsville,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Harvard,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Harwich Port,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Hatchville,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Hathorne,	Danvers,	Essex.
Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
Hayden Row,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Haydenville,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Heath,	Heath,	Franklin.
Hebronville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Highland,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Hillsboro,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Hingham,	Hingham,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Hingham Center,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
Holbrook,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Holden,	Holden,	Worcester.
Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
Holyoke,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Hoosac Tunnel,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Hopedale,	Hopedale,	Worcester.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Horseneck Beach,	Westport,	Bristol.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Hudson,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Hull,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Humarock,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Huntington,	Huntington,	Hampshire.
Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyannis Port,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyde Park,	Boston (36),	Suffolk.
Indian Orchard,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Interlaken,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	Essex.
Island Creek,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Islington,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
Jamaica Plain,	Boston (30),	Suffolk.
Jefferson,	Holden,	Worcester.
Kenberma,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Kendal Green,	Weston,	Middlesex.
Kingston,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Lake Boon,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Lake Pleasant,	Montague,	Franklin.
Lakeville,	Lakeville,	Plymouth.
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
Lanesboro,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Lanesville,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Laurel Park,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
Leeds,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Leicester,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Lenox Dale,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Leominster,	Leominster,	Worcester.
Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Lexington,	Lexington,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Leyden,	Leyden,	Franklin.
Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
Linwood,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Lithia,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Little Neck,	Lynn,	Essex.
Littleton,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Littleton Common,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Littleville,	Chester,	Hampden.
Locks Village,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Long Island,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Lowell,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Ludlow,	Ludlow,	Hampden.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	Worcester.
Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
Lynnfield,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lynnfield Center,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lyonsville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Magnolia,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Malden,	Malden (48),	Middlesex.
Manchaug,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Manchester,	Manchester,	Essex.
Manomet,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marblehead Neck,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marion,	Marion,	Plymouth.
Marlboro,	Marlborough,	Middlesex.
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marshfield Hills,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marstons Mills,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Mashpee,	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
Mattapan,	Boston (26),	Suffolk.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Maynard,	Maynard,	Middlesex.
Medfield,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Medford,	Medford (55),	Middlesex.
Medford Hillside,	Medford (57),	Middlesex.
Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
Megansett,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Melrose,	Melrose (76),	Middlesex.
Melrose Highlands,	Melrose (77),	Middlesex.
Mendon,	Mendon,	Worcester.
Menemsha,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
Merrick,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Merrimac,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Merrimacport,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Methuen,	Methuen,	Essex.
Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Middlefield,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Middle Street,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
Milford,	Milford,	Worcester.
Millbrook,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Millers Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Millington,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Millis,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Mill River,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Millville,	Millville,	Worcester.
Milton,	Milton (86),	Norfolk.
Minot,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Mittineague,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Monponsett,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Monroe Bridge,	Monroe,	Franklin.
Monson,	Monson,	Hampden.
Montague,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montague City,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Monterey,	Monterey,	Berkshire.
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Hampden.
Monument Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Moores Corner,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Mount Auburn,	Watertown,	Middlesex.
Mount Hermon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Mount Tom,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
Myricks,	Berkley,	Bristol.
Nabnasset,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Nahant,	Nahant,	Essex.
Nantasket Beach,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Nashoba,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
Naval Hospital,	Chelsea (96),	Suffolk.
Needham,	Needham (92),	Norfolk.
Needham Heights,	Needham (94),	Norfolk.
New Bedford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
New Boston,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
New Braintree,	New Braintree,	Worcester.
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Essex.
New Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
New Marlboro,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
New Salem,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Newton,	Newton (58),	Middlesex.
Newton Center,	Newton (59),	Middlesex.
Newton Highlands,	Newton (61),	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Newton Lower Falls,	Newton (62),	Middlesex.
Newton Upper Falls,	Newton (64),	Middlesex.
Newtonville,	Newton (60),	Middlesex.
Nobscot,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Nonquitt,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Norfolk,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Norfolk Downs,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
North Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
North Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
North Adams,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
North Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Northampton,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
North Andover,	North Andover,	Essex.
North Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
North Attleboro,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
North Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
North Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Northboro,	Northborough,	Worcester.
North Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Northbridge,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Northbridge Center,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
North Brookfield,	North Brookfield,	Worcester.
North Cambridge(Camb. B),	Cambridge (40),	Middlesex.
North Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
North Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
North Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
North Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
North Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
North Dana,	Dana,	Worcester.
North Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
North Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
North Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
North Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
North Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
North Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
North Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Northfield Farms,	Northfield,	Franklin.
North Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
North Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
North Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
North Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
North Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
North Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
North Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
North Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
North Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
North Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
North Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
North Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
North Postal,	Boston (14),	Suffolk.
North Prescott,	Prescott,	Hampshire.
North Reading,	North Reading,	Middlesex.
North Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
North Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
North Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
North Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
North Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
North Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
North Weymouth,	Weymouth (91),	Norfolk.
North Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
North Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Norwell,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Norwood,	Norwood,	Norfolk.
Nutting Lake,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Oak Bluffs,	Oak Bluffs,	Dukes.
Oakdale,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
Oakham,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Ocean Bluff,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Ocean Grove,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Onset,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
Osterville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
Otter River,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Overbrook,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
Palmer,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Paxton,	Paxton,	Worcester.
Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Penikese,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
Peru,	Peru,	Berkshire.
Petersham,	Petersham,	Worcester.
Phillipston,	Phillipston,	Worcester.
Pigeon Cove,	Rockport,	Essex.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plainfield,	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
Plainville,	Plainville,	Norfolk.
Pleasant Lake,	Harwich,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Plympton,	Plympton,	Plymouth.
Pocasset,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Ponkapog,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Pottersville,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Prescott,	Prescott,	Hampshire.
Prides Crossing,	Beverly,	Essex.
Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Princeton Depot,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Provincetown,	Provincetown,	Barnstable.
Quincy,	Quincy (69),	Norfolk.
Quinsigamond,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
Raynham,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Raynham Center,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Reading,	Reading,	Middlesex.
Readville,	Boston (37),	Suffolk.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
Revere,	Revere (51),	Suffolk.
Richmond,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Richmond Furnace,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Ringville,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Rivermoor,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Rochdale,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Rock,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Rockland,	Rockland,	Plymouth.
Rockport,	Rockport,	Essex.
Rockville,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Roslindale,	Boston (31),	Suffolk.
Rowe,	Rowe,	Franklin.
Rowley,	Rowley,	Essex.
Roxbury,	Boston (19),	Suffolk.
Roxbury Crossing,	Boston (20),	Suffolk.
Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
Russell,	Russell,	Hampden.
Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Sagamore,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Sagamore Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Salem,	Salem,	Essex.
Salisbury,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Sandhills,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Santuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Saugus Center,	Saugus,	Essex.
Saundersville,	Grafton,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Savoy,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Savoy Center,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Saxonville,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Scituate Center,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Sea View,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Seekonk,	Seekonk,	Bristol.
Segreganset,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Sharon,	Sharon,	Norfolk.
Shattuckville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Shawsheen,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Shawsheen Village,	Andover,	Middlesex.
Sheffield,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Shelburne Falls,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Sheldonville,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Sherborn,	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
Shirley,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shirley Center,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shore Acres,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
Siasconset,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Silver Lake,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Smiths,	Enfield,	Hampshire.
Somerset,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerville,	Somerville (42),	Middlesex.
South,	Fall River,	Bristol.
South Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
South Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Southampton,	Southampton,	Hampshire.
South Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
South Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
South Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
South Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
South Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
South Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Southboro,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Boston,	Boston (27),	Suffolk.
South Braintree,	Braintree (85),	Norfolk.
South Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Southbridge,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
South Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
South Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
South Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
South Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
South Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
South Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
South Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
South Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
South Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
South Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
South Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Southfield,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
South Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
South Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
South Hadley,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hadley Falls,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
South Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
South Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
South Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
South Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
South Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
South Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
South Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
South Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
South Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
South Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
South Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
South Postal,	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
South Sandisfield,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
South Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
South Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
South Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
South Vernon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Southville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
South Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
South Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
South Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
South Weymouth,	Weymouth (90),	Norfolk.
Southwick,	Southwick,	Hampden.
South Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
South Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
South Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Spencer,	Spencer,	Worcester.
Springfield,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Squantum,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Standish,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
State Farm,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
State Line,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Station A,	Boston (18),	Suffolk.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Sterling Junction,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Still River,	Harvard,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Stoneham,	Stoneham (80),	Middlesex.
Stonybrook,	Weston,	Middlesex.
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
Stow,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Straits Pond,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	Franklin.
Swampscott,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Swift River.	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Swifts Beach,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
Teaticket,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Terminal,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Thorndike,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Three Rivers,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Thwaites,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Tolland,	Tolland,	Hampden.
Topsfield,	Topsfield,	Essex.
Touisset,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Townsend Harbor,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
Tufts College,	Medford,	Middlesex.
Tully,	Orange,	Franklin,
Turners Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Tyngsboro,	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
Tyringham,	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
Unionville,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Uphams Corner,	Boston (25),	Suffolk.
Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Vineyard Haven,	Tisbury,	Dukes.
Waban,	Newton (68),	Middlesex.
Wakefield,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Wales,	Wales,	Hampden.
Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
Waltham,	Waltham (54),	Middlesex.
Wamesit,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Waquoit,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Ward Hill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Ware,	Ware,	Hampshire.
Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Warwick,	Warwick,	Franklin.
Washington,	Washington,	Berkshire.
Washington Square,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Watertown,	Watertown (72),	Middlesex.
Waterville,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Waverley,	Belmont (79),	Middlesex.
Wayland,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Webster,	Webster,	Worcester.
Wellesley,	Wellesley (81),	Norfolk.
Wellesley Farms,	Wellesley (95),	Norfolk.
Wellesley Hills,	Wellesley (82),	Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
Wendell,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wendell Depot,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wenham,	Wenham,	Essex.
West Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
West Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
West Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Westboro,	Westborough,	Worcester.
West Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
West Boylston,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
West Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
West Bridgewater,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	West Brookfield,	Worcester.
West Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
West Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
West Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
West Chop,	Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Westdale,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
West Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
West Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
West Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Westfield,	Westfield,	Hampden.
Westford,	Westford,	Middlesex.
West Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
West Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
West Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
West Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
West Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
West Hyannisport,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
West Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
West Medford,	Medford (56),	Middlesex.
West Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
West Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Westminster,	Westminster,	Worcester.
West Newbury,	West Newbury,	Essex.
West Newton,	Newton (65),	Middlesex.
Weston,	Weston,	Middlesex.
West Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
West Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
Westport Point,	Westport,	Bristol.
West Roxbury,	Boston (32),	Suffolk.
West Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
West Somerville,	Somerville (44),	Middlesex.
West Springfield,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
West Stockbridge,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
West Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
West Tisbury,	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
West Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
West Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
West Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Westwood,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
West Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
West Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Weymouth,	Weymouth (88),	Norfolk.
Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Wheelwright,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
White Horse Beach,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
White Valley,	Barre,	Worcester.
Whitinsville,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Whitman,	Whitman,	Plymouth.
Wianno,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
Wilkinsonville,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
Williamsville,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Willimansett,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Winchendon,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchendon Springs,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchester,	Winchester,	Middlesex.
Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Winter Hill,	Somerville (45),	Middlesex.
Winthrop,	Winthrop (52),	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Woburn,	Woburn,	Middlesex.
Wollaston,	Quincy (70),	Norfolk.
Woods Hole,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Woodville,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Worcester,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Woronoco,	Russell,	Hampden.
Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Wrentham,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Yarmouth Port,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Zoar,	Charlemont,	Franklin.

ABRIDGMENT OF UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

(*Furnished by the Postmaster of Boston.*)

POSTAGE

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES, THE TERRITORIES, AND THE POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES; ALSO TO CANADA, MEXICO, CUBA, THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, AND THE UNITED STATES POSTAL AGENCY AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Classification and Rates of Postage.

Domestic mail matter includes matter deposited in the mails for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and is divided into four classes: —

First. — Written and sealed matter, postal cards and private mailing cards.

Second. — Periodical publications.

Third. — Miscellaneous printed matter (on paper) weighing 4 pounds or less.

Fourth. (Parcel Post.) — All mailable matter not included in previous classes.

Note. — The parcel-post law, embodied in section 454, P. L. & R., does not apply to matter of the first, second and third classes, but only to fourth-class matter.

First Class. — *Two cents for each ounce, or fraction thereof*, on letters, sealed packages, mail matter wholly or partly in writing. Limit of weight, same as parcel post.

One cent each on postal cards (the price for which they are sold) and *one cent each* on private mailing cards (post cards) conforming to the requirements of such cards.

Second Class. — *One cent for each four ounces, or fraction thereof*, on newspapers and magazines mailed by others than publishers.

Third Class. — *One cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof*, on almanacs, books (24 pages or more), and catalogues, weighing 8 ounces or less; in excess of 8 ounces, at parcel-post rates.

One cent for two ounces, or fraction thereof, on other printed matter, photographs, proof sheets and manuscript accompanying the same, weighing 4 pounds or less; in excess of 4 pounds, at parcel-post rates.

Certain seeds and plants are matter of the fourth class, notwithstanding that the third-class rate of postage (1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof) applies when weighing 8 ounces or less.

Samples of grain and certain farm products when intended for planting must be prepaid at the special rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, when weighing 8 ounces or less; when weighing in excess of 8 ounces, parcel-post rates apply.

FOURTH CLASS. — PARCEL-POST INFORMATION (AS ISSUED BY THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT).

The act of Congress authorizing the establishment of a parcel-post system provides that fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second or third class, not exceeding 70 pounds to offices in the first, second and third zones, and 50 pounds to all other zones, nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employee or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than 4 ounces are mailable at the following pound rates, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound. The pound rates applicable to parcel-post matter are shown in the table following: —

Fourth-class Zone Rates (Domestic Parcel Post).

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	Zones.							
		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
		Up to 50 Miles.	50 to 150 Miles.	150 to 300 Miles.	300 to 600 Miles.	600 to 1000 Miles.	1000 to 1400 Miles.	1400 to 1800 Miles.	Over 1800 Miles.
1	$0 05	$0 05	$0 05	$0 06	$0 07	$0 08	$0 09	$0 11	$0 12
2	06	06	06	08	11	14	17	21	24
3	06	07	07	10	15	20	25	31	36
4	07	08	08	12	19	26	33	41	48
5	07	09	09	14	23	32	41	51	60
6	08	10	10	16	27	38	49	61	72
7	08	11	11	18	31	44	57	71	84
8	09	12	12	20	35	50	65	81	96
9	09	13	13	22	39	56	73	91	1 08
10	10	14	14	24	43	62	81	1 01	1 20
11	10	15	15	26	47	68	89	1 11	1 32
12	11	16	16	28	51	74	97	1 21	1 44
13	11	17	17	30	55	80	1 05	1 31	1 56
14	12	18	18	32	59	86	1 13	1 41	1 68
15	12	19	19	34	63	92	1 21	1 51	1 80
16	13	20	20	36	67	98	1 29	1 61	1 92
17	13	21	21	38	71	1 04	1 37	1 71	2 04
18	14	22	22	40	75	1 10	1 45	1 81	2 16
19	14	23	23	42	79	1 16	1 53	1 91	2 28
20	15	24	24	44	83	1 22	1 61	2 01	2 40
21	15	25	25	46	87	1 28	1 69	2 11	2 52
22	16	26	26	48	91	1 34	1 77	2 21	2 64
23	16	27	27	50	95	1 40	1 85	2 31	2 76
24	17	28	28	52	99	1 46	1 93	2 41	2 88
25	17	29	29	54	1 03	1 52	2 01	2 51	3 00
26	18	30	30	56	1 07	1 58	2 09	2 61	3 12

Fourth-class Zone Rates (Domestic Parcel Post) — Concluded.

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	Zones.							
		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
		Up to 50 Miles.	50 to 150 Miles.	150 to 300 Miles.	300 to 600 Miles.	600 to 1000 Miles.	1000 to 1400 Miles.	1400 to 1800 Miles.	Over 1800 Miles.
27	$0 18	$0 31	$0 31	$0 58	$1 11	$1 64	$2 17	$2 71	$3 24
28	19	32	32	60	1 15	1 70	2 25	2 81	3 36
29	19	33	33	62	1 19	1 76	2 33	2 91	3 48
30	20	34	34	64	1 23	1 82	2 41	3 01	3 60
31	20	35	35	66	1 27	1 88	2 49	3 11	3 72
32	21	36	36	68	1 31	1 94	2 57	3 21	3 84
33	21	37	37	70	1 35	2 00	2 65	3 31	3 96
34	22	38	38	72	1 39	2 06	2 73	3 41	4 08
35	22	39	39	74	1 43	2 12	2 81	3 51	4 20
36	23	40	40	76	1 47	2 18	2 89	3 61	4 32
37	23	41	41	78	1 51	2 24	2 97	3 71	4 44
38	24	42	42	80	1 55	2 30	3 05	3 81	4 56
39	24	43	43	82	1 59	2 36	3 13	3 91	4 68
40	25	44	44	84	1 63	2 42	3 21	4 01	4 80
41	25	45	45	86	1 67	2 48	3 29	4 11	4 92
42	26	46	46	88	1 71	2 54	3 37	4 21	5 04
43	26	47	47	90	1 75	2 60	3 45	4 31	5 16
44	27	48	48	92	1 79	2 66	3 53	4 41	5 28
45	27	49	49	94	1 83	2 72	3 61	4 51	5 40
46	28	50	50	96	1 87	2 78	3 69	4 61	5 52
47	28	51	51	98	1 91	2 84	3 77	4 71	5 64
48	29	52	52	1 00	1 95	2 90	3 85	4 81	5 76
49	29	53	53	1 02	1 99	2 96	3 93	4 91	5 88
50	30	54	54	1 04	2 03	3 02	4 01	5 01	6 00
51	30	55	55	1 06	–	–	–	–	–
52	31	56	56	1 08	–	–	–	–	–
53	31	57	57	1 10	–	–	–	–	–
54	32	58	58	1 12	–	–	–	–	–
55	32	59	59	1 14	–	–	–	–	–
56	33	60	60	1 16	–	–	–	–	–
57	33	61	61	1 18	–	–	–	–	–
58	34	62	62	1 20	–	–	–	–	–
59	34	63	63	1 22	–	–	–	–	–
60	35	64	64	1 24	–	–	–	–	–
61	35	65	65	1 26	–	–	–	–	–
62	36	66	66	1 28	–	–	–	–	–
63	36	67	67	1 30	–	–	–	–	–
64	37	68	68	1 32	–	–	–	–	–
65	37	69	69	1 34	–	–	–	–	–
66	38	70	70	1 36	–	–	–	–	–
67	38	71	71	1 38	–	–	–	–	–
68	39	72	72	1 40	–	–	–	–	–
69	39	73	73	1 42	–	–	–	–	–
70	40	74	74	1 44	–	–	–	–	–

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

The sender of a mailable parcel of fourth-class matter on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of 10 cents in postage stamps affixed, provided the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50; for a 25-cent fee, provided the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Such a parcel becomes insured automatically against loss or damage without additional charge up to $50 or $100, according to whether a 10 or 25 cent fee was paid.

The sender of a C. O. D. parcel will not be permitted to pay a fee of only 10 cents thereon when the amount to be remitted is greater than $50, even though he should be willing to accept indemnity only for $50 in case of loss; but when the value of a parcel exceeds $50 and the remittance to be made to the sender is $50 or less, the parcel may, if the sender so desires, have a 25-cent fee paid thereon, entitling him to indemnity for any loss or damage sustained not in excess of $100. A parcel on which the remittance is $50, but on which, because of the money-order fee, the collection from the addressee will be in excess of that amount, will require only a 10-cent fee.

Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined.

A parcel must not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "From."

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly indorsed or packed for safe shipment

Where Mailable.

Parcels weighing over four ounces must be mailed at a post office, branch post office, named or lettered station, or such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmaster, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter.

Parcels collected on star routes must be deposited in the next post office at which the carrier arrives, and postage charged at the rate from that office.

Insurance on Parcels.

Fourth-class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of

10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States.

Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared nonmailable by law (see sections 211, 212 and 217 of the Criminal Code of the United States, approved March 4, 1909): —

1. Matter manifestly obscene, lewd or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception or for procuring abortion; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears any delineations or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in section 19); poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, denatured alcohol, etc.); infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in section 36); and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds or poultry (except as prescribed in sections 29 and 34); raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article having a bad odor shall not be admitted to the mails.

Official Postal Guide.

An official Postal Guide of general postal information and lists of post offices, with zone key for determining parcel-post rates, may be obtained by remitting $1.50 by postal money order to the Disbursing Clerk, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

Further information may be obtained at any post office.

For Postage to Great Britain and Other Foreign Countries, see "Rates of Foreign Postage."

REGISTRATION OF MAIL MATTER.

The Registry System is intended to give to registered mail the greatest security within the province of the Post-office Department, and this special security is obtained by its retention in special custody, and a system of records and receipts showing a complete chain of receipts from the time it leaves the hands of the sender until it is delivered to the addressee.

All mailable matter properly prepared and offered for that purpose, except domestic matter of the fourth class, may be registered at any post office in the United States.

The fee on registered matter, domestic or foreign, is 10 cents for each letter or parcel, to be affixed in stamps, in addition to the postage. Full prepayment of postage and fee is required.

Every letter presented for registration must be fully and legibly addressed and securely sealed by the sender, and all letters and other articles must also have the name and address of the sender endorsed thereon in writing or print before they can be registered.

Matter indefinitely addressed, or addressed to fictitious names, to initials, or box numbers simply, cannot be registered. This applies to names and addresses of senders as well as addressees.

Registered mail may be delivered to the addressee, to a person authorized by the addressee in writing to receive it, to the person or firm in whose care it is addressed, or to any responsible person to whom the addressee's ordinary mail is customarily delivered. All persons calling for registered matter should be prepared to furnish reasonable proof of their identity, as it is impossible otherwise, at large post offices, to guard against fraud.

Safety is considered before celerity in the transmission of registered mail, and as delays are sometimes necessary to secure proper receipts at points of transfer, due allowance should be made by those mailing such matter and those to whom it is addressed, as registered mails cannot be handled with the same despatch as ordinary mail matter.

The sender of any registered article may obtain assurance of its receipt at the office of delivery by endorsing it with the words, "Return receipt requested." The sender of any domestic registered letter or parcel can restrict its delivery to the addressee in person or on the addressee's written order by endorsement on the address side of the envelope or wrapper, "Deliver to addressee only," or "Deliver to addressee or order," as the case may be.

Letters and packages, containing money or articles of value should be registered, and never deposited for transmission by ordinary mail.

The Post-office Department is liable to an amount not exceeding $50 for the loss in the mails of any piece of domestic first-class registered mail matter, and not exceeding $25 for the loss of domestic third-class registered mail matter.

Indemnity will be paid in any amount claimed within the limit of 50 francs for the loss in the Postal Union mails of a registered article of any class, regardless of its value.

No indemnity will be paid for the loss of any registered article sent by international parcel post, except that the sender of a registered parcel-post package addressed to Chile, Mexico or Salvador is entitled, in case of loss, damage or rifling, to an indemnity equal to the amount of the actual loss incurred, but not exceeding the equivalent of 50 francs.

No indemnity will be paid for any registered article lost under circumstances of "force majeure" (beyond control) unless the foreign countries interested will assume liability for indemnity reciprocally with the United States in such cases.

MONEY ORDERS.

The fees or charges on *domestic* orders are as follows: —

Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Tutuila, Samoa and the Virgin Islands of the United States); also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Newfoundland, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), Philippine Islands, the Bahama Islands, and most of the other islands in the West Indies which are mentioned in Register of Money Order Post Offices: —

For orders from $0.01 to $2.50, . . .	3 cents.
For orders from $2.51 to $5, . . .	5 cents.
For orders from $5.01 to $10, . . .	8 cents.
For orders from $10.01 to $20, . . .	10 cents.
For orders from $20.01 to $30, . . .	12 cents.
For orders from $30.01 to $40, . . .	15 cents.
For orders from $40.01 to $50, . . .	18 cents.
For orders from $50.01 to $60, . . .	20 cents.
For orders from $60.01 to $75, . . .	25 cents.
For orders from $75.01 to $100, . . .	30 cents.

A single money order may include any amount from 1 cent to $100 inclusive, but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

The postmaster of any *foreign* money-order office in the United States — the same being designated by the Postmaster-General — will furnish

a blank form of application, on which the sender must enter all the particulars of the amount (in United States money), names, address, etc., and must state the *full name* and *exact residence* of the person to whom the order is to be made payable. The postmaster will then issue an international order.

INTERNATIONAL RATES.

Fees charged for money orders issued on international form, payable in Belgium, Bolivia, Cape Colony, Chili, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Honduras, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Natal and Zululand, Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Orange River Colony, Peru, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, the Transvaal, Uruguay, Victoria and Western Australia, are as follows: —

For orders from $0.01 to $10. . . .	10 cents.
For orders from $10.01 to $20, . . .	20 cents.
For orders from $20.01 to $30, . . .	30 cents.
For orders from $30.01 to $40, . . .	40 cents.
For orders from $40.01 to $50, . . .	50 cents.
For orders from $50.01 to $60, . . .	60 cents.
For orders from $60.01 to $70, . . .	70 cents.
For orders from $70.01 to $80, . . .	80 cents.
For orders from $80.01 to $90, . . .	90 cents.
For orders from $90.01 to $100, . . .	1 dollar.

There is no limitation to the number of international orders that may be issued in one day to a remitter in favor of the same payee.

The maximum amount for which a single international money order may be drawn is $100 to any foreign country.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Every article of mailable matter bearing a *special-delivery* stamp in addition to the lawful postage, or bearing stamps to the value of 10 cents in addition to the lawful postage *and plainly marked "special delivery,"* will be entitled to an immediate delivery by messenger at any post office in the United States. *The price of the special-delivery stamps is 10 cents each.* They are sold by postmasters in any required amount and to any person who may apply for them; but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of mail matter addressed to and received in the mails at any post office. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postages of any

description, or of the registry fee. The special-delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage.

Registered letters will be entitled to immediate delivery, the same as ordinary letters, when bearing a special-delivery stamp in addition to the full postage, or when bearing stamps to the value of 10 cents in addition to the full postage *and plainly marked "special delivery,"* and registry fee required by the law and the regulations.

Special-delivery letters will be delivered by messengers within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office between the hours of 7 A.M. and 11 P.M.; and within a radius of one mile from the post office at all other offices between 7 A.M. and 9 P.M.

Receipts for ordinary special-delivery mail will not be required of the addressee or his agent.

In the absence of the addressee, or some person authorized to receive his mail, special-delivery ordinary mail may be placed in the usual mail receptacle (including door slot). Where there is no receptacle, notice (Form 3955) will be left to inform the addressee of the attempted delivery, and that the matter can be obtained by calling at the office (or station) prior to the next delivery by carrier. If the article attempted for delivery is marked or known to be "Perishable", the employee making attempt at delivery will mark across the face of Form 3955 the word "Perishable." Special-delivery or ordinary mail not called for after such notice shall be delivered as ordinary mail.

The foregoing paragraph shall not apply to a special-delivery letter bearing the specific request that it be returned to the writer if immediate delivery cannot be effected.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage applicable to all foreign countries, other than England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Bahamas, Newfoundland, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Trinidad, Tobago, Windward Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands and New Zealand are as follows: —

For *letters*, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce; prepayment optional.

For *postal cards*, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each.

For *commercial papers*, 5 cents for the first 10 ounces *or less*, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of size and weight the same as for *prints*. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

For *samples of merchandise*, 2 cents for the first 4 ounces *or less*, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of weight, 12 ounces; limit of size, 12 by 8 by 4 inches. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

For *prints* of every kind, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of weight, 4 pounds 6 ounces; limit of size, 18 inches in any direction, except that when rolled the package may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

The postage on letters for Newfoundland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Trinidad, Tobago, Windward Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands and New Zealand is 2 cents per ounce.

The rate of postage for all mail matter, other than letters, is the same as stated above.

To Canada, comprising *Provinces of Ontario* and *Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia* and *Prince Edward Island*, the postage for letters, merchandise and printed matter is the same as in the United States. All matter for Canada must be fully prepaid, except letters, which must be prepaid at least 2 cents.

To Mexico the postage for letters and printed matter is the same as in the United States.

All mail matter may be registered to the above places upon prepayment of 10 cents for each address, besides the postage.

Unmailable Articles. — All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from foreign mails.

Postal cards and letters addressed "Around the World" are unmailable; as also are letters or packets containing gold or silver substances, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles, except that gold or silver coin may be sent by mail to and from Canada.

Liquids, — ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt, — poisons, explosive and inflammable articles, and envelopes and postal cards upon which obscene language is written or printed.

No letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises, offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public, for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit or send anything to be conveyed by mail in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Many foreign countries issue special lists of articles prohibited admission in the mails. Inquiry should be made at the nearest post office before mailing packages containing merchandise.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1920.

(BY COUNTIES.)

NOTE. — The vote given is that for the candidate for ELECTOR AT LARGE on each ticket for whom the most ballots were cast. It is in accordance with the report of a committee of the Council on the returns of votes given in the several cities and towns. A summary at the end of the tables gives the aggregate vote for all the candidates for electors at large, in accordance with the said report.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Barnstable,	1,114	306	8	1	2
Bourne,	719	100	3	–	–
Brewster,	219	32	2	–	–
Chatham,	441	43	–	4	–
Dennis,	545	44	1	–	–
Eastham,	118	22	–	–	–
Falmouth,	873	150	3	–	–
Harwich,	442	51	3	3	4
Mashpee,	43	4	–	–	–
Orleans,	363	40	1	–	–
Provincetown,	521	74	–	–	–
Sandwich,	293	143	7	1	8
Truro,	95	13	–	–	–
Wellfleet,	236	37	–	–	–
Yarmouth,	361	66	1	2	–
Totals,	6,383	1,125	29	11	14

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	1,785	889	120	17	–
Alford,	36	32	–	–	–
Becket,	189	65	1	–	–
Cheshire,	231	133	4	1	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Clarksburg,	234	35	–	–	–
Dalton,	877	505	20	1	–
Egremont,	130	46	–	–	–
Florida,	50	4	2	–	–
Great Barrington,	1,127	604	34	–	–
Hancock,	95	20	–	–	–
Hinsdale,	167	129	1	–	–
Lanesborough,	205	63	4	–	–
Lee,	683	562	12	8	–
Lenox,	547	498	14	4	–
Monterey,	65	22	1	–	–
Mount Washington,	23	6	–	–	–
New Ashford,	28	6	–	–	–
New Marlborough,	150	76	–	2	–
North Adams,	3,489	1,847	141	28	–
Otis,	89	22	1	1	–
Peru,	27	16	–	–	–
Pittsfield,	7,707	4,583	307	49	–
Richmond,	140	37	4	–	–
Sandisfield,	60	19	3	–	–
Savoy,	70	19	–	–	–
Sheffield,	276	83	4	–	–
Stockbridge,	421	194	18	–	–
Tyringham,	79	22	–	–	–
Washington,	58	7	1	–	–
West Stockbridge,	187	106	6	1	–
Williamstown,	843	293	4	1	–
Windsor,	70	13	1	–	–
Totals,	20,138	10,956	703	113	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	374	79	14	4	–
Attleboro,	4,191	858	162	18	–
Berkley,	189	21	5	2	–
Dartmouth,	786	72	43	3	–
Dighton,	513	42	1	2	–
Easton,	1,297	417	55	5	–
Fairhaven,	1,595	206	36	8	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Fall River,	15,943	8,166	508	147	–
Freetown,	275	32	3	–	–
Mansfield,	1,440	285	32	4	–
New Bedford,	18,039	3,949	947	152	–
North Attleborough,	2,142	690	139	14	–
Norton,	667	67	6	–	–
Raynham,	320	18	8	2	–
Rehoboth,	391	28	6	2	–
Seekonk,	581	53	15	–	–
Somerset,	701	145	8	2	–
Swansea,	556	47	5	1	–
Taunton,	6,118	2,511	184	32	–
Westport,	616	33	2	2	–
Totals,	56,734	17,719	2,179	400	–

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	61	21	1	–	–
Edgartown,	246	24	–	–	–
Gay Head,	40	–	–	1	–
Gosnold,	35	10	–	–	–
Oak Bluffs,	242	32	–	–	–
Tisbury,	298	42	2	1	–
West Tisbury,	91	21	–	–	–
Totals,	1,013	150	3	2	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	2,400	829	155	8	–
Andover,	2,708	345	21	8	–
Beverly,	5,649	1,333	238	18	–
Boxford,	177	20	9	2	–
Danvers,	2,526	672	103	10	–
Essex,	425	95	7	–	–
Georgetown,	515	117	22	–	–
Gloucester,	4,771	945	112	15	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Groveland,	633	164	56	5	–
Hamilton,	486	105	4	3	–
Haverhill,	10,427	2,486	984	42	–
Ipswich,	1,129	214	7	–	–
Lawrence,	12,459	4,354	1,004	80	–
Lynn,	17,520	9,372	1,781	143	–
Lynnfield,	431	67	11	3	–
Manchester,	797	152	6	1	2
Marblehead,	2,291	704	68	6	–
Merrimac,	733	107	37	2	–
Methuen,*	3,848	373	191	11	–
Middleton,	322	47	7	–	–
Nahant,	457	143	25	1	–
Newbury,	505	54	8	1	–
Newburyport,	3,384	1,039	184	19	–
North Andover,	1,820	378	47	4	–
Peabody,	2,851	1,975	205	36	–
Rockport,	1,014	113	36	3	–
Rowley,	323	81	2	–	–
Salem,	7,718	3,140	489	110	–
Salisbury,	438	78	14	1	–
Saugus,	2,591	515	170	25	–
Swampscott,	2,650	399	47	9	–
Topsfield,	291	24	1	1	–
Wenham,	377	46	4	1	–
West Newbury,	391	74	21	1	–
Totals,	95,057	30,560	6,076	569	2

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	172	50	2	–	–
Bernardston,	207	26	–	1	–
Buckland,	372	90	6	–	–
Charlemont,	209	30	1	–	–
Colrain,	409	45	9	–	–
Conway,	165	58	2	–	–
Deerfield,	395	101	8	1	–

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Erving,	176	66	2	–	–
Gill,	174	57	–	2	–
Greenfield,	3,110	867	132	14	–
Hawley,	69	8	1	2	–
Heath,	70	9	–	–	–
Leverett,	109	11	–	–	–
Leyden,	84	8	–	–	–
Monroe,	29	4	–	–	–
Montague,	1,013	566	42	18	–
New Salem,	114	26	–	–	–
Northfield,	487	62	–	–	–
Orange,	1,513	261	31	–	–
Rowe,	71	8	–	–	–
Shelburne,	490	65	3	–	–
Shutesbury,	42	7	–	2	–
Sunderland,	200	31	–	–	–
Warwick,	59	28	1	–	–
Wendell,	53	18	1	–	–
Whately,	139	40	1	2	–
Totals,	9,931	2,542	242	42	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	758	249	19	2	–
Blandford,	133	27	–	–	–
Brimfield,	172	40	6	–	–
Chester,	236	50	11	–	–
Chicopee,	4,048	1,685	199	16	–
East Longmeadow,	491	77	6	4	–
Granville,	148	34	–	–	–
Hampden,	93	36	–	–	–
Holland,	39	4	–	–	–
Holyoke,	9,130	5,032	444	62	–
Longmeadow,	336	159	9	3	–
Ludlow,	693	296	14	3	–
Monson,	861	407	14	2	–
Montgomery,	44	7	–	3	–
Palmer,	1,358	816	14	8	–
Russell,	282	47	4	–	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Southwick,	268	45	1	–	–
Springfield,	21,328	7,542	869	84	–
Tolland,	32	11	–	–	–
Wales,	132	21	–	–	–
West Springfield,	2,407	978	63	7	–
Westfield,	2,967	1,487	45	10	–
Wilbraham,	280	106	1	–	–
Totals,	46,741	19,156	1,719	204	–

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	1,446	479	3	1	–
Belchertown,	388	153	3	3	–
Chesterfield,	127	26	1	–	–
Cummington,	158	16	2	–	–
Easthampton,	1,785	501	64	5	–
Enfield,	256	22	–	–	–
Goshen,	66	6	–	–	–
Granby,	160	23	1	1	–
Greenwich,	111	18	1	–	–
Hadley,	299	92	–	–	–
Hatfield,	269	226	–	–	–
Huntington,	280	138	5	4	–
Middlefield,	59	14	–	–	–
Northampton,	3,973	2,091	150	10	–
Pelham,	119	12	–	–	–
Plainfield,	111	16	–	–	–
Prescott,	80	1	2	–	–
South Hadley,	1,539	324	19	2	–
Southampton,	231	37	–	–	–
Ware,	1,061	864	26	2	–
Westhampton,	115	5	–	–	–
Williamsburg,	409	224	7	–	–
Worthington,	132	17	2	–	–
Totals,	13,174	5,305	286	28	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Acton,	704	88	2	–	–
Arlington,	5,303	1,390	116	15	–
Ashby,	168	42	9	–	–
Ashland,	572	124	9	3	–
Ayer,	587	306	28	4	–
Bedford,	408	78	5	2	–
Belmont,	3,077	718	58	3	–
Billerica,	990	344	53	1	1
Boxborough,	81	23	–	–	–
Burlington,	229	35	7	–	–
Cambridge,	16,289	10,808	825	90	–
Carlisle,	138	27	–	–	–
Chelmsford,	1,452	317	49	7	–
Concord,	1,518	570	16	1	–
Dracut,	736	214	5	5	–
Dunstable,	103	18	1	–	–
Everett,	7,458	1,958	397	36	–
Framingham,	3,472	1,481	84	17	–
Groton,	593	179	5	–	–
Holliston,	726	208	10	1	–
Hopkinton,	484	386	16	1	–
Hudson,	1,584	702	31	3	–
Lexington,	1,768	403	19	6	–
Lincoln,	299	104	2	–	–
Littleton,	378	62	2	–	–
Lowell,	15,456	9,028	472	114	–
Malden,	9,572	3,343	615	33	–
Marlborough,	3,069	2,036	107	17	–
Maynard,	1,013	423	120	2	–
Medford,	9,018	2,880	439	27	–
Melrose,	5,811	956	81	8	–
Natick,	2,495	1,864	44	24	–
Newton,	12,407	3,689	231	18	–
North Reading,	351	47	1	2	–
Pepperell,	659	232	4	1	–
Reading,	2,497	424	12	4	–
Sherborn,	335	59	5	–	–
Shirley,	359	97	7	1	–
Somerville,	17,246	6,113	497	68	–
Stoneham,	2,082	741	80	16	–
Stow,	317	48	–	–	–
Sudbury,	336	54	4	2	–
Tewksbury,	465	74	24	–	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Townsend,	423	94	10	2	-
Tyngsborough,	286	30	1	-	-
Wakefield,	3,133	858	122	16	-
Waltham,	6,421	2,374	162	35	-
Watertown,	4,931	2,324	181	14	-
Wayland,	565	184	12	9	-
Westford,	532	130	13	2	-
Weston,	803	96	2	-	-
Wilmington,	612	92	12	-	-
Winchester,	3,139	720	40	6	-
Woburn,	3,186	2,066	88	29	-
Totals,	156,636	61,661	5,135	645	1

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	608	205	3	-	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	375	197	29	1	-
Bellingham,	269	154	5	-	-
Braintree,	2,578	513	119	9	-
Brookline,	11,234	3,052	129	14	-
Canton,	1,055	840	26	15	-
Cohasset,	847	211	12	1	-
Dedham,	2,330	999	143	6	-
Dover,	258	65	4	2	-
Foxborough,	1,013	166	17	-	-
Franklin,	1,322	473	23	5	-
Holbrook,	815	196	69	1	-
Medfield,	544	108	1	-	-
Medway,	580	238	14	1	-
Millis,	352	134	7	1	-
Milton,	3,079	698	52	5	-
Needham,	2,025	329	38	1	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Norfolk,	232	52	10	2	-
Norwood,	2,036	1,042	133	5	-
Plainville,	448	44	10	-	-
Quincy,	10,048	2,431	386	52	-
Randolph,	1,066	605	66	3	-
Sharon,	754	182	14	4	-
Stoughton,	1,458	818	101	3	-
Walpole,	1,072	443	52	3	-
Wellesley,	1,909	489	51	5	-
Westwood,	403	95	23	3	-
Weymouth,	3,256	1,073	153	5	-
Wrentham,	468	73	5	-	-
Totals,	51,826	15,720	1,692	147	-

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	1,283	389	107	10	-
Bridgewater,	1,192	360	35	3	-
Brockton,	13,178	4,293	1,638	88	-
Carver,	169	49	1	-	-
Duxbury,	451	103	2	-	-
East Bridgewater,	879	220	51	6	-
Halifax,	136	6	1	-	-
Hanover,	598	70	18	1	-
Hanson,	457	61	19	4	-
Hingham,	1,398	471	15	2	-
Hull,	421	95	18	-	-
Kingston,	572	110	8	1	-
Lakeville,	250	31	5	-	-
Marion,	306	40	-	-	-
Marshfield,	489	50	3	-	-
Mattapoisett,	446	50	1	1	-
Middleborough,	1,993	290	50	4	-
Norwell,	409	48	-	-	-
Pembroke,	273	39	4	1	-
Plymouth,	2,436	516	76	9	-
Plympton,	133	17	3	-	-
Rochester,	159	29	2	-	-
Rockland,	1,728	886	237	3	-

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Scituate,	756	200	2	2	–
Wareham,	790	194	23	–	–
West Bridgewater,	667	77	20	1	–
Whitman,	2,013	679	222	7	4
Totals,	33,582	9,373	2,561	143	4

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	95,034	62,513	8,179	854	–
Chelsea,	4,539	2,008	676	41	–
Revere,	3,991	2,020	555	17	–
Winthrop,	4,525	1,011	132	3	–
Totals,	108,089	67,552	9,542	915	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	465	101	5	7	–
Athol,	2,120	459	35	2	–
Auburn,	872	221	14	4	–
Barre,	552	108	11	2	–
Berlin,	330	21	3	–	–
Blackstone,	437	529	4	4	–
Bolton,	214	27	1	–	–
Boylston,	241	17	5	–	–
Brookfield,	507	172	2	1	–
Charlton,	383	70	6	1	–
Clinton,	2,315	1,479	127	15	–
Dana,	155	42	–	–	–
Douglas,	388	118	2	–	–
Dudley,	484	180	15	4	–
Fitchburg,	6,858	3,648	427	28	–
Gardner,	2,633	825	190	13	–
Grafton,	1,232	363	8	1	–
Hardwick,	409	197	3	2	–
Harvard,	337	89	1	–	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Harding, Republican.	Cox, Democratic.	Debs, Socialist.	Cox, Socialist Labor.	All Others.
Holden,	680	72	9	4	-
Hopedale,	839	161	9	-	-
Hubbardston,	254	33	6	-	-
Lancaster,	493	72	3	-	-
Leicester,	679	419	1	2	-
Leominster,	3,806	1,248	82	12	-
Lunenburg,	426	44	4	1	-
Mendon,	235	72	-	1	-
Milford,	1,682	1,735	104	20	-
Millbury,	1,073	398	28	5	-
Millville,	379	236	37	2	-
New Braintree,	83	17	-	-	-
North Brookfield,	565	352	8	2	-
Northborough,	593	132	5	-	-
Northbridge,	1,528	788	10	2	-
Oakham,	167	14	4	-	-
Oxford,	767	165	6	2	-
Paxton,	119	12	-	-	-
Petersham,	181	32	1	-	-
Phillipston,	83	10	2	1	-
Princeton,	194	6	1	-	-
Royalston,	208	23	2	-	-
Rutland,	245	74	-	2	-
Shrewsbury,	939	134	6	2	-
Southborough,	441	165	7	6	-
Southbridge,	2,157	1,661	16	5	-
Spencer,	1,171	535	7	1	-
Sterling,	385	51	1	1	-
Sturbridge,	280	120	-	-	-
Sutton,	329	113	3	1	-
Templeton,	720	189	11	1	-
Upton,	583	138	2	3	-
Uxbridge,	1,132	428	9	4	-
Warren,	594	259	5	1	-
Webster,	2,023	749	64	14	-
West Boylston,	428	39	-	1	-
West Brookfield,	298	86	7	-	-
Westborough,	1,257	437	2	6	-
Westminster,	342	33	2	1	-
Winchendon,	1,129	383	9	3	-
Worcester,	30,822	14,366	765	174	3
Totals,	81,241	34,667	2,097	364	3

Aggregate of Votes for Presidential Electors at Large in 1920.

Counties.	Harding, Republican.		Cox, Democratic.		Debs, Socialist.		Cox, Socialist Labor.		All Others.
	Charles Sumner Bird.	Elizabeth Putnam.	Marcus A. Coolidge.	Rose D. Forbes.	John J. McEttrick.	Thomas H. Fair.	Peter O'Rourke.	Paul Schepis.	
Barnstable,	6,383	6,383	1,125	1,125	29	29	11	11	14
Berkshire,	20,138	20,138	10,956	10,956	703	703	113	113	- -
Bristol,	56,734	56,734	17,719	17,719	2,179	2,179	400	400	- -
Dukes County,	1,013	1,013	150	150	3	3	2	1	- -
Essex,	95,057	95,056	30,560	30,562	6,076	6,076	569	569	2
Franklin,	9,931	9,931	2,542	2,542	242	242	42	42	- -
Hampden,	46,741	46,740	19,156	19,156	1,719	1,719	204	204	- -
Hampshire,	13,174	13,174	5,305	5,305	286	286	28	28	- -
Middlesex,	156,636	156,634	61,661	61,654	5,135	5,135	645	645	1
Nantucket,	608	608	205	205	3	3	-	-	- -
Norfolk,	51,826	51,823	15,720	15,718	1,690	1,692	147	147	- -
Plymouth,	33,582	33,582	9,373	9,373	2,561	2,561	143	143	4
Suffolk,	108,089	108,088	67,552	67,552	9,542	9,542	915	915	- -
Worcester,	81,241	81,238	34,667	34,663	2,097	2,097	364	364	3
Totals,	681,153	681,142	276,691	276,680	32,265	32,267	3,583	3,582	24

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1916.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Barnstable,	358	566	10	-
Bourne,	119	319	6	-
Brewster,	43	85	-	-
Chatham,	64	174	-	-
Dennis,	59	208	4	-
Eastham,	24	67	1	-
Falmouth,	172	408	10	-
Harwich,	80	246	11	-
Mashpee,	12	24	-	-
Orleans,	56	170	3	-
Provincetown,	169	222	7	-
Sandwich,	116	165	7	-
Truro,	32	51	1	-
Wellfleet,	68	102	4	-
Yarmouth,	68	222	-	-
Totals,	1,440	3,029	64	-

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	651	845	144	-
Alford,	36	18	-	-
Becket,	56	95	9	-
Cheshire,	85	139	3	-
Clarksburg,	32	94	2	-
Dalton,	273	369	40	-
Egremont,	44	70	1	-

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Florida,	3	31	2	-
Great Barrington,	493	572	45	-
Hancock,	18	48	1	-
Hinsdale,	101	87	2	-
Lanesborough,	49	134	3	-
Lee,	379	341	7	-
Lenox,	324	235	3	-
Monterey,	16	46	1	-
Mount Washington,	3	20	-	-
New Ashford,	3	21	-	-
New Marlborough,	61	85	1	-
North Adams,	1,434	1,582	122	1
Otis,	19	56	1	-
Peru,	16	17	1	-
Pittsfield,	2,934	3,434	243	-
Richmond,	25	77	-	-
Sandisfield,	33	38	2	-
Savoy,	22	46	4	-
Sheffield,	106	149	4	-
Stockbridge,	156	207	22	-
Tyringham,	23	40	-	-
Washington,	9	35	-	-
West Stockbridge,	92	109	2	-
Williamstown,	221	422	10	-
Windsor,	15	41	1	-
Totals,	7,732	9,503	676	1

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	38	144	6	-
Attleboro,	850	1,763	134	-
Berkley,	18	120	1	-
Dartmouth,	94	344	20	-
Dighton,	62	196	2	-
Easton,	413	504	23	-
Fairhaven,	170	532	19	-
Fall River,	6,116	6,638	236	-
Freetown,	24	121	-	-

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Mansfield,	291	590	32	-
New Bedford,	5,007	6,384	400	-
North Attleborough,	526	878	155	-
Norton,	91	250	2	-
Raynham,	30	144	9	-
Rehoboth,	32	152	8	-
Seekonk,	82	221	10	-
Somerset,	121	314	5	-
Swansea,	44	229	10	-
Taunton,	2,609	2,325	128	-
Westport,	33	246	5	-
Totals,	16,651	22,095	1,205	-

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	19	31	1	-
Edgartown,	51	137	3	-
Gay Head,	2	27	-	-
Gosnold,	3	23	-	-
Oak Bluffs,	53	111	12	-
Tisbury,	51	122	7	-
West Tisbury,	25	44	1	-
Totals,	204	495	24	-

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	607	857	71	-
Andover,	386	920	27	-
Beverly,	1,212	2,171	163	-
Boxford,	14	85	8	-
Danvers,	633	1,091	66	-
Essex,	120	188	12	-
Georgetown,	102	220	20	-

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Gloucester,	1,245	1,943	149	-
Groveland,	181	210	20	-
Hamilton,	106	186	3	-
Haverhill,	2,679	3,824	505	-
Ipswich,	227	478	23	-
Lawrence,	6,151	3,833	440	-
Lynn,	6,970	7,534	718	-
Lynnfield,	88	174	18	-
Manchester,	170	372	7	-
Marblehead,	607	936	49	1
Merrimac,	110	255	20	-
Methuen,	451	1,336	150	-
Middleton,	53	141	4	-
Nahant,	120	252	7	-
Newbury,	40	239	7	-
Newburyport,	1,031	1,352	140	-
North Andover,	412	625	23	-
Peabody,	1,499	1,143	60	-
Rockport,	167	421	52	-
Rowley,	88	162	4	-
Salem,	2,991	2,814	159	-
Salisbury,	80	180	22	1
Saugus,	434	1,003	70	-
Swampscott,	312	1,017	34	-
Topsfield,	46	165	3	-
Wenham,	48	126	8	-
West Newbury,	63	194	8	-
Totals,	29,443	36,447	3,070	2

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	35	100	3	-
Bernardston,	27	100	3	-
Buckland,	102	147	4	-
Charlemont,	17	113	1	-
Colrain,	46	189	5	-
Conway,	73	113	8	-
Deerfield,	101	207	13	-

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others
Erving,	59	89	2	-
Gill,	43	89	-	-
Greenfield,	854	1,099	118	1
Hawley,	2	36	-	-
Heath,	9	44	-	-
Leverett,	12	63	1	-
Leyden,	12	34	-	-
Monroe,	6	20	-	-
Montague,	561	448	24	-
New Salem,	21	61	2	-
Northfield,	59	172	2	-
Orange,	228	753	48	-
Rowe,	10	40	-	-
Shelburne,	62	210	6	-
Shutesbury,	5	15	1	-
Sunderland,	26	108	-	-
Warwick,	14	32	7	-
Wendell,	25	33	2	-
Whately,	31	61	1	-
Totals,	2,440	4,376	251	1

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	211	321	24	-
Blandford,	23	66	1	-
Brimfield,	45	87	4	-
Chester,	68	92	9	-
Chicopee,	1,537	1,462	115	-
East Longmeadow,	73	182	6	-
Granville,	41	64	-	-
Hampden,	32	78	5	-
Holland,	6	17	-	-
Holyoke,	4,006	3,091	374	-
Longmeadow,	81	278	9	-
Ludlow,	148	300	21	-
Monson,	245	368	16	-
Montgomery,	12	26	-	-
Palmer,	515	553	25	-

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Russell,	53	108	1	-
Southwick,	60	135	5	-
Springfield,	6,265	8,434	526	3
Tolland,	17	19	-	-
Wales,	22	48	5	-
West Springfield,	721	894	59	-
Westfield,	1,141	1,311	52	-
Wilbraham,	69	153	5	-
Totals,	15,391	18,087	1,262	3

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	268	732	24	-
Belchertown,	91	211	8	-
Chesterfield,	21	61	1	-
Cummington,	24	86	2	-
Easthampton,	439	718	94	-
Enfield,	20	122	2	-
Goshen,	5	34	1	-
Granby,	28	74	-	-
Greenwich,	18	68	-	-
Hadley,	89	192	5	-
Hatfield,	150	122	2	-
Huntington,	111	118	6	-
Middlefield,	14	25	-	-
Northampton,	1,385	1,454	147	-
Pelham,	18	50	-	-
Plainfield,	9	52	2	-
Prescott,	8	47	-	-
South Hadley,	237	542	25	-
Southampton,	21	106	5	-
Ware,	612	471	26	-
Westhampton,	12	52	-	-
Williamsburg,	139	199	7	-
Worthington,	8	74	3	-
Totals,	3,727	5,610	360	-

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Acton,	93	303	2	-
Arlington,	942	1,728	40	-
Ashby,	49	85	6	-
Ashland,	114	251	11	-
Ayer,	245	221	19	-
Bedford,	81	177	6	-
Belmont,	440	943	31	-
Billerica,	247	405	15	1
Boxborough,	19	40	-	-
Burlington,	31	82	1	-
Cambridge,	7,829	6,158	248	1
Carlisle,	30	69	1	-
Chelmsford,	240	612	35	-
Concord,	373	606	10	-
Dracut,	216	334	5	-
Dunstable,	21	46	2	-
Everett,	1,865	2,995	145	-
Framingham,	1,205	1,548	37	-
Groton,	140	262	6	-
Holliston,	193	328	13	-
Hopkinton,	249	213	5	-
Hudson,	549	586	25	-
Lexington,	310	699	12	-
Lincoln,	85	141	3	-
Littleton,	61	145	5	-
Lowell,	7,232	6,304	244	-
Malden,	2,789	3,900	261	-
Marlborough,	1,353	1,445	48	-
Maynard,	387	434	66	-
Medford,	2,184	3,260	131	-
Melrose,	854	2,218	73	-
Natick,	1,175	1,013	43	-
Newton,	2,350	4,660	118	-
North Reading,	50	147	10	-
Pepperell,	180	290	10	-
Reading,	362	1,016	32	-
Sherborn,	54	157	-	-
Shirley,	91	156	5	-
Somerville,	4,802	7,103	263	1
Stoneham,	530	815	32	-
Stow,	44	128	2	-
Sudbury,	48	156	3	-

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Tewksbury,	98	233	17	-
Townsend,	78	187	9	-
Tyngsborough,	36	119	1	-
Wakefield,	887	1,247	68	-
Waltham,	2,072	2,707	99	-
Watertown,	1,208	1,422	65	-
Wayland,	117	250	10	-
Westford,	130	255	14	-
Weston,	61	357	2	1
Wilmington,	108	222	11	-
Winchester,	530	1,244	18	-
Woburn,	1,528	1,174	26	-
Totals,	46,965	61,596	2,364	4

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	227	300	13	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	219	177	28	-
Bellingham,	132	99	3	-
Braintree,	520	986	59	-
Brookline,	1,559	3,850	81	2
Canton,	467	446	9	-
Cohasset,	196	316	10	-
Dedham,	855	824	69	1
Dover,	47	118	2	-
Foxborough,	157	413	12	-
Franklin,	346	522	11	-
Holbrook,	223	328	35	-
Medfield,	84	232	-	-
Medway,	183	243	8	-
Millis,	115	143	6	-
Milton,	522	1,092	24	-
Needham,	261	786	26	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Norfolk,	89	130	8	-
Norwood,	718	740	63	-
Plainville,	47	206	24	-
Quincy,	2,178	3,645	159	-
Randolph,	490	308	20	-
Sharon,	135	308	12	-
Stoughton,	611	598	34	-
Walpole,	342	405	40	-
Wellesley,	280	674	15	-
Westwood,	80	154	11	-
Weymouth,	1,094	1,384	83	-
Wrentham,	70	187	15	-
Totals,	12,020	19,314	867	3

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	453	582	46	-
Bridgewater,	325	523	32	-
Brockton,	4,843	4,932	738	-
Carver,	44	61	5	-
Duxbury,	110	211	2	-
East Bridgewater,	206	346	67	-
Halifax,	13	48	1	-
Hanover,	99	305	21	-
Hanson,	91	187	21	-
Hingham,	367	605	11	-
Hull,	120	160	-	-
Kingston,	106	209	11	-
Lakeville,	42	96	5	-
Marion,	51	138	5	-
Marshfield,	55	228	-	-
Mattapoisett,	36	157	3	-
Middleborough,	423	710	68	-
Norwell,	71	199	2	-
Pembroke,	50	125	8	-
Plymouth,	658	966	84	-
Plympton,	25	57	7	-
Rochester,	33	69	2	-
Rockland,	745	752	61	1

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Scituate,	170	329	12	-
Wareham,	287	295	34	-
West Bridgewater,	150	280	19	-
Whitman,	580	777	80	-
Totals,	10,153	13,347	1,345	1

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	56,751	35,548	2,078	9
Chelsea,	2,337	2,077	240	-
Revere,	1,945	1,597	152	-
Winthrop,	655	1,689	42	-
Totals,	61,688	40,911	2,512	9

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	98	173	-	-
Athol,	482	959	54	-
Auburn,	192	295	16	-
Barre,	113	223	12	-
Berlin,	15	150	4	-
Blackstone,	330	165	5	-
Bolton,	31	112	3	-
Boylston,	32	110	2	-
Brookfield,	118	231	-	-
Charlton,	101	184	6	-
Clinton,	1,085	864	84	-
Dana,	37	63	1	-
Douglas,	112	194	6	-
Dudley,	216	185	12	-
Fitchburg,	2,660	2,541	303	-
Gardner,	748	1,131	164	-
Grafton,	270	501	9	-
Hardwick,	136	205	1	-
Harvard,	62	124	3	-

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Holden,	76	276	3	-
Hopedale,	106	358	6	-
Hubbardston,	34	138	4	-
Lancaster,	68	242	6	-
Leicester,	312	293	5	-
Leominster,	1,124	1,577	69	-
Lunenburg,	39	181	5	-
Mendon,	59	95	2	-
Milford,	1,262	713	45	-
Millbury,	297	388	14	-
Millville,	206	120	13	-
New Braintree,	25	46	-	-
North Brookfield,	210	257	7	-
Northborough,	75	252	6	-
Northbridge,	531	626	28	-
Oakham,	21	65	2	-
Oxford,	179	320	11	-
Paxton,	8	55	1	-
Petersham,	45	93	1	-
Phillipston,	9	41	2	-
Princeton,	23	95	1	-
Royalston,	22	92	3	-
Rutland,	47	134	-	-
Shrewsbury,	95	300	5	-
Southborough,	129	208	4	-
Southbridge,	1,116	707	34	-
Spencer,	466	546	14	-
Sterling,	63	177	6	-
Sturbridge,	108	154	2	-
Sutton,	126	149	4	-
Templeton,	170	310	6	-
Upton,	94	240	5	-
Uxbridge,	360	379	6	-
Warren,	220	272	6	-
Webster,	707	718	58	2
West Boylston,	36	168	2	-
West Brookfield,	81	141	3	-
Westborough,	283	548	8	-
Westminster,	52	167	4	-
Winchendon,	335	539	13	-
Worcester,	10,061	11,457	446	-
Totals,	26,118	32,047	1,545	2

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.	Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Republican.	William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist.	All Others.
Barnstable,	1,440	3,029	64	-
Berkshire,	7,732	9,503	676	1
Bristol,	16,651	22,095	1,205	-
Dukes County,	204	495	24	-
Essex,	29,443	36,447	3,070	2
Franklin,	2,440	4,376	251	1
Hampden,	15,391	18,087	1,262	3
Hampshire,	3,727	5,610	360	-
Middlesex,	46,965	61,596	2,364	4
Nantucket,	227	300	13	-
Norfolk,	12,020	19,314	867	3
Plymouth,	10,153	13,347	1,345	1
Suffolk,	61,688	40,911	2,512	9
Worcester,	26,118	32,047	1,545	2
Totals,	234,199	267,157	15,558	26
Absent Voters,[1]	39	20	-	-
Totals,	234,238	267,177	15,558	26

[1] Chapter 312, General Acts of Special Session, 1916.

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1918.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Barnstable,	58	340	406	-
Bourne,	48	131	206	-
Brewster,	3	39	84	-
Chatham,	17	48	176	-
Dennis,	15	50	202	-
Eastham,	2	24	39	-
Falmouth,	32	137	315	-
Harwich,	11	56	192	-
Mashpee,	5	5	28	-
Orleans,	9	40	136	-
Provincetown,	10	144	153	-
Sandwich,	16	106	123	-
Truro,	5	20	46	-
Wellfleet,	11	47	95	-
Yarmouth,	6	52	180	-
Totals,	248	1,239	2,381	-

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	89	843	588	2
Alford,	1	27	15	-
Becket,	1	51	78	-
Cheshire,	8	109	91	-
Clarksburg,	9	36	79	-
Dalton,	18	312	334	-
Egremont,	2	38	50	-

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Florida,	4	2	23	-
Great Barrington,	22	428	416	1
Hancock,	1	16	51	-
Hinsdale,	1	87	59	-
Lanesborough,	6	39	87	-
Lee,	16	317	258	-
Lenox,	14	260	161	1
Monterey,	2	19	31	-
Mount Washington,	-	1	12	-
New Ashford,	1	2	8	-
New Marlborough,	3	49	52	-
North Adams,	193	1,318	1,141	-
Otis,	1	17	39	-
Peru,	2	17	6	-
Pittsfield,	253	2,775	2,500	1
Richmond,	1	30	54	-
Sandisfield,	3	22	34	-
Savoy,	2	18	31	-
Sheffield,	5	82	112	1
Stockbridge,	14	138	148	-
Tyringham,	2	18	27	-
Washington,	2	10	25	-
West Stockbridge,	6	60	59	-
Williamstown,	25	177	285	-
Windsor,	1	18	33	-
Totals,	708	7,336	6,887	6

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	9	31	125	-
Attleboro,	125	849	1,206	-
Berkley,	3	15	83	-
Dartmouth,	27	61	230	-
Dighton,	17	57	158	-
Easton,	77	298	330	-
Fairhaven,	45	154	478	-
Fall River,	418	4,976	5,515	-
Freetown,	5	21	135	1

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Mansfield,	55	253	383	-
New Bedford,	536	3,917	4,819	2
North Attleborough,	41	643	676	1
Norton,	14	70	154	-
Raynham,	8	35	114	-
Rehoboth,	11	20	104	-
Seekonk,	17	52	133	-
Somerset,	13	91	273	-
Swansea,	11	41	193	-
Taunton,	175	2,129	1,729	1
Westport,	3	36	287	-
Totals,	1,610	13,749	17,125	5

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	-	16	24	-
Edgartown,	11	38	115	-
Gay Head,	4	3	23	-
Gosnold,	-	3	17	-
Oak Bluffs,	10	45	66	-
Tisbury,	4	47	71	-
West Tisbury,	2	20	32	-
Totals,	31	172	348	-

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	64	558	644	-
Andover,	50	356	799	-
Beverly,	221	1,164	1,513	-
Boxford,	12	18	67	-
Danvers,	51	562	813	-
Essex,	11	103	144	2
Georgetown,	19	100	179	-

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Gloucester,	128	1,210	1,361	1
Groveland,	21	188	133	-
Hamilton,	12	82	131	-
Haverhill,	340	2,425	2,653	2
Ipswich,	32	205	354	-
Lawrence,	410	5,187	2,811	-
Lynn,	906	6,289	4,393	-
Lynnfield,	14	86	130	-
Manchester,	15	155	282	-
Marblehead,	64	624	620	-
Merrimac,	30	88	211	-
Methuen,*	175	535	1,051	-
Middleton,	16	54	114	-
Nahant,	11	131	174	-
Newbury,	18	42	208	-
Newburyport,	114	948	992	-
North Andover,	48	389	518	-
Peabody,	96	1,290	876	-
Rockport,	31	183	314	-
Rowley,	8	75	145	-
Salem,	188	2,786	2,085	-
Salisbury,	14	90	143	-
Saugus,	111	469	641	-
Swampscott,	68	311	759	-
Topsfield,	4	44	129	-
Wenham,	15	44	121	-
West Newbury,	14	54	141	-
Totals,	3,331	26,845	25,654	5

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	1	42	69	-
Bernardston,	1	21	82	-
Buckland,	13	108	103	-
Charlemont,	4	19	88	-
Colrain,	3	37	134	-
Conway,	11	68	66	-
Deerfield,	8	109	158	-

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Erving,	3	54	67	–
Gill,	4	34	65	–
Greenfield,	68	816	856	8
Hawley,	2	2	28	–
Heath,	1	15	34	–
Leverett,	–	14	49	–
Leyden,	–	7	33	–
Monroe,	–	3	13	–
Montague,	38	508	364	1
New Salem,	4	19	39	1
Northfield,	8	58	128	–
Orange,	79	234	544	–
Rowe,	1	9	35	–
Shelburne,	18	61	154	–
Shutesbury,	3	6	10	–
Sunderland,	1	20	90	–
Warwick,	5	17	26	–
Wendell,	–	19	15	–
Whately,	2	33	48	–
Totals,	278	2,333	3,298	10

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	15	221	204	–
Blandford,	1	19	57	–
Brimfield,	3	45	59	–
Chester,	1	60	84	–
Chicopee,	115	1,631	967	–
East Longmeadow,	14	47	133	–
Granville,	1	26	54	–
Hampden,	–	29	48	–
Holland,	1	4	22	–
Holyoke,	215	3,837	2,111	2
Longmeadow,	13	85	204	–
Ludlow,	11	159	221	–
Monson,	17	237	287	–
Montgomery,	–	6	23	–
Palmer,	28	582	444	1

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Russell,	7	53	94	-
Southwick,	3	54	97	-
Springfield,	481	5,675	5,878	1
Tolland,	-	8	11	-
Wales,	1	21	40	-
West Springfield,	63	591	597	1
Westfield,	57	1,061	885	-
Wilbraham,	5	61	97	-
Totals,	1,052	14,512	12,617	5

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	13	259	493	-
Belchertown,	8	73	162	-
Chesterfield,	2	30	64	-
Cummington,	7	27	66	-
Easthampton,	44	422	587	-
Enfield,	5	22	87	-
Goshen,	1	5	33	-
Granby,	2	21	58	1
Greenwich,	2	19	37	-
Hadley,	8	72	145	-
Hatfield,	3	93	103	-
Huntington,	4	109	108	-
Middlefield,	-	8	23	-
Northampton,	82	1,219	1,345	-
Pelham,	4	14	53	-
Plainfield,	-	10	49	-
Prescott,	5	6	28	-
South Hadley,	29	215	423	-
Southampton,	3	30	76	-
Ware,	40	542	303	-
Westhampton,	2	8	36	-
Williamsburg,	10	127	167	-
Worthington,	1	20	45	-
Totals,	275	3,351	4,491	1

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Acton,	11	93	228	-
Arlington,	95	930	1,376	-
Ashby,	7	50	51	-
Ashland,	13	112	184	-
Ayer,	16	221	153	1
Bedford,	7	74	123	-
Belmont,	54	413	717	-
Billerica,	30	219	281	-
Boxborough,	2	12	29	-
Burlington,	6	27	70	-
Cambridge,	442	6,127	3,848	2
Carlisle,	2	26	49	-
Chelmsford,	33	258	423	-
Concord,	15	307	449	-
Dracut,	17	161	249	-
Dunstable,	1	15	39	-
Everett,	298	1,786	1,929	-
Framingham,	81	1,168	1,179	-
Groton,	13	131	205	-
Holliston,	14	179	243	-
Hopkinton,	19	213	179	-
Hudson,	45	510	423	-
Lexington,	22	275	554	-
Lincoln,	7	63	110	-
Littleton,	5	55	117	-
Lowell,	416	6,409	4,172	4
Malden,	351	2,465	2,457	1
Marlborough,	135	1,344	912	-
Maynard,	36	361	313	1
Medford,	239	1,957	2,258	-
Melrose,	158	805	1,630	-
Natick,	95	1,007	753	-
Newton,	138	1,946	3,764	-
North Reading,	10	44	112	-
Pepperell,	20	140	218	-
Reading,	78	312	714	-
Sherborn,	6	55	126	-
Shirley,	4	86	106	-
Somerville,	483	4,257	4,729	-
Stoneham,	82	470	562	-
Stow,	5	35	88	-
Sudbury,	3	46	120	-

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Tewksbury,	18	66	149	-
Townsend,	10	93	163	-
Tyngsborough,	6	26	84	-
Wakefield,	100	766	913	-
Waltham,	254	1,756	1,452	-
Watertown,	95	1,083	1,094	1
Wayland,	15	150	189	-
Westford,	14	113	195	-
Weston,	10	61	233	-
Wilmington,	20	85	178	-
Winchester,	80	470	922	-
Woburn,	135	1,294	802	-
Totals,	4,271	41,127	42,616	10

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	24	191	180	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	36	182	99	-
Bellingham,	8	100	80	-
Braintree,	79	472	700	-
Brookline,	82	1,354	2,923	-
Canton,	17	402	345	-
Cohasset,	64	186	204	-
Dedham,	72	801	613	-
Dover,	5	33	82	-
Foxborough,	30	159	329	-
Franklin,	21	323	388	-
Holbrook,	35	191	209	-
Medfield,	23	92	150	-
Medway,	17	189	179	-
Millis,	5	111	121	1
Milton,	59	489	796	-
Needham,	45	269	639	-

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Norfolk,	13	61	85	-
Norwood,	62	724	537	-
Plainville,	11	67	149	1
Quincy,	449	2,157	2,350	-
Randolph,	33	431	213	1
Sharon,	18	140	248	-
Stoughton,	66	578	438	-
Walpole,	42	327	297	-
Wellesley,	29	259	507	-
Westwood,	13	81	112	-
Weymouth,	166	972	871	-
Wrentham,	14	72	152	-
Totals,	1,514	11,222	13,816	3

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	142	405	322	1
Bridgewater,	47	257	359	1
Brockton,	985	3,805	3,171	2
Carver,	6	48	26	-
Duxbury,	63	86	98	-
East Bridgewater,	93	193	217	-
Halifax,	3	2	45	-
Hanover,	46	76	170	-
Hanson,	64	73	90	-
Hingham,	58	322	411	-
Hull,	11	102	122	-
Kingston,	28	74	151	-
Lakeville,	7	32	73	-
Marion,	7	26	94	-
Marshfield,	60	43	136	-
Mattapoisett,	12	27	134	-
Middleborough,	85	367	528	4
Norwell,	27	50	110	-
Pembroke,	26	46	55	-
Plymouth,	169	539	617	-
Plympton,	7	17	45	-
Rochester,	-	22	75	-
Rockland,	179	712	373	-

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Scituate,	121	136	159	–
Wareham,	34	234	196	–
West Bridgewater,	59	110	162	–
Whitman,	174	613	376	1
Totals,	2,513	8,417	8,315	9

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	3,024	47,573	23,757	19
Chelsea,	196	1,871	1,248	–
Revere,	196	1,603	902	–
Winthrop,	174	573	780	–
Totals,	3,590	51,620	26,687	19

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	11	103	146	–
Athol,	96	517	666	1
Auburn,	32	220	215	–
Barre,	20	129	167	1
Berlin,	9	34	98	–
Blackstone,	9	343	120	–
Bolton,	5	30	85	1
Boylston,	9	27	86	–
Brookfield,	24	114	169	–
Charlton,	8	74	129	–
Clinton,	85	995	721	–
Dana,	2	37	40	–
Douglas,	11	93	171	–
Dudley,	10	216	125	–
Fitchburg,	184	2,393	1,898	8
Gardner,	106	846	741	2
Grafton,	31	268	386	–
Hardwick,	5	127	127	–
Harvard,	4	64	115	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Holden,	14	98	224	-
Hopedale,	10	104	291	-
Hubbardston,	10	41	97	-
Lancaster,	10	70	151	-
Leicester,	13	305	191	-
Leominster,	98	1,028	1,274	-
Lunenburg,	11	39	133	-
Mendon,	8	49	73	-
Milford,	55	1,184	520	-
Millbury,	29	291	273	-
Millville,	12	207	89	-
New Braintree,	1	21	36	-
North Brookfield,	22	181	204	-
Northborough,	24	90	188	-
Northbridge,	40	509	501	-
Oakham,	3	19	52	-
Oxford,	23	184	216	-
Paxton,	3	7	39	-
Petersham,	3	32	76	-
Phillipston,	1	11	30	-
Princeton,	4	10	81	-
Royalston,	4	26	70	-
Rutland,	10	58	91	-
Shrewsbury,	17	78	234	-
Southborough,	16	104	171	-
Southbridge,	49	1,140	513	-
Spencer,	34	502	369	-
Sterling,	9	58	155	-
Sturbridge,	7	90	96	-
Sutton,	17	105	129	-
Templeton,	20	152	234	-
Upton,	20	73	189	-
Uxbridge,	28	333	288	2
Warren,	17	207	223	-
Webster,	38	857	488	1
West Boylston,	11	41	104	-
West Brookfield,	12	73	100	-
Westborough,	27	279	447	-
Westminster,	7	45	111	1
Winchendon,	31	372	381	-
Worcester,	1,070	9,161	8,029	2
Totals,	2,499	24,864	23,366	19

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All Others.
Barnstable,	248	1,239	2,381	-
Berkshire,	708	7,336	6,887	6
Bristol,	1,610	13,749	17,125	5
Dukes County,	31	172	348	-
Essex,	3,331	26,845	25,654	5
Franklin,	278	2,333	3,298	10
Hampden,	1,052	14,512	12,617	5
Hampshire,	275	3,351	4,491	1
Middlesex,	4,271	41,127	42,616	10
Nantucket,	24	191	180	-
Norfolk,	1,514	11,222	13,816	3
Plymouth,	2,513	8,417	8,315	9
Suffolk,	3,590	51,620	26,687	19
Worcester,	2,499	24,864	23,366	19
Totals,	21,944	206,978	187,781	92
Absent Voters,[1]	41	500	506	-
Totals,	21,985	207,478	188,287	92

[1] Chapter 293, as amended by Chapter 295, General Acts of 1918.

REPRESENTATIVES—SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1920.

District

No. 1. ALLEN T. TREADWAY (*R.*) of Stockbridge.
No. 2. FREDERICK H. GILLETT (*R.*) of Springfield.
No. 3. CALVIN D. PAIGE (*R.*) of Southbridge.
No. 4. SAMUEL E. WINSLOW (*R.*) of Worcester.
No. 5. JOHN JACOB ROGERS (*R.*) of Lowell.
No. 6. WILLFRED W. LUFKIN (*R.*) of Essex.
No. 7. ROBERT S. MALONEY (*R.*) of Lawrence.
No. 8. FREDERICK W. DALLINGER (*R.*) of Cambridge.
No. 9. CHARLES L. UNDERHILL (*R.*) of Somerville.
No. 10. PETER F. TAGUE (*D.*) of Boston.
No. 11. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM (*R.*) of Boston.
No. 12. JAMES A. GALLIVAN (*D.*) of Boston.
No. 13. ROBERT LUCE (*R.*) of Waltham.
No. 14. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM (*R.*) of Easton.
No. 15. WILLIAM S. GREENE (*R.*) of Fall River.
No. 16. JOSEPH WALSH (*R.*) of New Bedford.

VOTE BY DISTRICTS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, Democratic.	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican.	All Others.
Adams,	1,502	1,231	-
Alford,	19	45	-
Ashfield,	25	163	-
Becket,	66	175	-
Blandford,	14	137	-
Buckland,	62	329	-
Charlemont,	14	208	-
Cheshire,	168	211	-
Chester,	53	228	-
Chesterfield,	19	117	-
Clarksburg,	62	209	-
Colrain,	33	381	-
Conway,	33	156	-
Cummington,	12	156	-
Dalton,	585	778	-
Egremont,	33	130	-
Florida,	5	47	-
Goshen,	3	62	-
Granville,	30	139	-
Great Barrington,	663	1,075	-
Greenfield,	887	2,924	2
Hancock,	9	91	-
Hawley,	9	57	-
Heath,	5	66	-
Hinsdale,	154	139	-
Holyoke,	5,825	8,432	-
Huntington,	125	271	-
Lanesborough,	80	193	-

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, Democratic.	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican.	All Others.
Lee,	596	643	–
Lenox,	584	478	–
Leyden,	5	80	–
Middlefield,	15	57	–
Monroe,	1	32	–
Monterey,	21	61	–
Montgomery,	7	41	–
Mount Washington,	7	15	–
New Ashford,	10	19	–
New Marlborough,	58	140	–
North Adams,	2,464	2,990	–
Otis,	17	91	–
Peru,	18	24	–
Pittsfield,	5,845	6,621	–
Plainfield,	6	109	–
Richmond,	33	144	–
Rowe,	3	69	–
Russell,	39	266	–
Sandisfield,	20	63	–
Savoy,	16	70	–
Sheffield,	70	278	–
Shelburne,	51	465	1
Southampton,	32	214	–
Southwick,	45	250	–
Stockbridge,	218	379	–
Tolland,	9	25	–
Tyringham,	23	80	–
Washington,	5	56	–
West Stockbridge,	111	176	–
Westfield,	1,406	2,952	–
Westhampton,	6	108	–
Williamstown,	314	762	–
Windsor,	12	68	–
Worthington,	15	129	–
Totals,	22,577	36,105	3

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	All Others.
Agawam,	809	2
Amherst,	1,622	–
Belchertown,	402	–
Bernardston,	198	–
Chicopee,	4,046	–
Deerfield,	421	–
East Longmeadow,	482	–
Easthampton,	1,886	–
Enfield,	246	–
Erving,	173	–
Gill,	204	–
Granby,	162	–
Hadley,	304	–
Hampden,	99	1
Hatfield,	307	–
Leverett,	96	–
Longmeadow,	886	1
Ludlow,	770	–
Montague,	1,085	2
Northampton,	4,141	1
Northfield,	464	–
Pelham,	115	–
Shutesbury,	43	–
South Hadley,	1,575	–
Springfield,	22,109	29
Sunderland,	209	–
Ware,	1,211	–
Warwick,	69	–
Wendell,	52	–
West Springfield,	2,557	–
Whately,	138	–
Wilbraham,	335	–
Williamsburg,	442	–
Totals,	47,658	36

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

Cities and Towns.	Nixon Campbell, Sr. of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Republican.	All Others.
Ashburnham,	91	460	–
Ashby,	25	166	–
Athol,	424	1,912	–
Barre,	85	531	–
Boylston,	15	225	–
Brimfield,	33	157	–
Brookfield,	151	470	–
Charlton,	64	374	–
Clinton,	1,716	2,078	–
Dana,	27	144	–
Dudley,	194	465	–
Fitchburg,	3,860	6,445	1
Gardner,	791	2,436	–
Greenwich,	8	103	–
Hardwick,	181	383	–
Holden,	72	640	–
Holland,	3	35	–
Hubbardston,	26	250	–
Lancaster,	63	474	–
Leicester,	349	679	–
Leominster,	1,137	3,649	–
Lunenburg,	42	397	–
Monson,	349	796	–
New Braintree,	10	83	–
New Salem,	13	110	–
North Brookfield,	298	520	–
Oakham,	9	163	–
Orange,	163	1,472	–
Oxford,	154	716	–
Palmer,	787	1,228	–
Paxton,	12	111	–
Petersham,	20	175	–
Phillipston,	9	71	–
Prescott,	2	74	–
Princeton,	5	190	–
Royalston,	17	188	–
Rutland,	54	240	–
Southbridge,	1,544	2,313	–
Spencer,	503	1,107	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Nixon Campbell, Sr. of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Republican.	All Others.
Sterling,	40	370	–
Sturbridge,	118	267	–
Templeton,	181	647	–
Townsend,	77	398	–
Wales,	24	121	–
Warren,	234	553	–
Webster,	810	1,884	–
West Boylston,	31	418	–
West Brookfield,	73	283	–
Westminster,	28	322	–
Winchendon,	389	1,020	–
Totals,	15,311	38,313	1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

Cities and Towns.	John F. McGrath of Worcester, Democratic.	Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, Republican.	All Others.
Auburn,	384	708	–
Blackstone,	632	311	–
Douglas,	144	379	–
Grafton,	544	1,057	–
Hopedale,	182	784	–
Hopkinton,	482	411	–
Mendon,	82	220	–
Milford,	2,008	1,503	–
Millbury,	598	881	–
Millville,	441	216	–
Northbridge,	1,018	1,331	–
Shrewsbury,	209	865	–
Sutton,	150	283	–
Upton,	153	551	–
Uxbridge,	798	803	6
Westborough,	527	1,158	–
Worcester,	20,086	25,862	1
Totals,	28,438	37,323	7

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Jackson Palmer of Lowell, Democratic.	John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Republican.	All Others.
Acton,	76	673	–
Andover,	504	2,443	–
Ayer,	326	562	–
Bedford,	84	372	–
Berlin,	17	333	–
Billerica,	429	899	–
Bolton,	20	218	–
Boxborough,	18	78	–
Burlington,	52	197	–
Carlisle,	24	138	–
Chelmsford,	332	1,433	–
Concord,	463	1,496	–
Dracut,	229	719	–
Dunstable,	19	97	–
Groton,	148	599	–
Harvard,	72	326	–
Hudson,	740	1,526	–
Lincoln,	113	268	–
Littleton,	54	368	–
Lowell,	9,897	15,027	–
Maynard,	540	894	–
Methuen,*	558	3,660	–
Northborough,	92	582	–
Pepperell,	234	622	–
Reading,	398	2,415	–
Shirley,	109	352	–
Stow,	42	296	–
Tewksbury,	70	477	–
Tyngsborough,	30	294	–
Westford,	156	500	–
Wilmington,	81	586	1
Woburn,	1,934	3,411	–
Totals,	17,861	41,861	1

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

Cities and Towns.	Willfred W. Lufkin of Essex, Republican.	John P. O'Connell of Salem, Liberal-Labor. Democratic.	All Others.
Amesbury,	2,228	996	–
Beverly,	5,165	1,616	–
Danvers,	2,399	782	–
Essex,	444	55	1
Georgetown,	494	102	–
Gloucester,	4,454	1,077	–
Groveland,	584	230	1
Hamilton,	451	95	–
Haverhill,	9,590	3,730	–
Ipswich,	1,103	202	–
Manchester,	795	118	–
Marblehead,	2,325	641	–
Merrimac,	708	109	–
Newbury,	505	41	–
Newburyport,	3,036	1,529	–
Rockport,	975	121	–
Rowley,	335	58	–
Salem,	7,558	3,488	–
Salisbury,	435	63	–
Swampscott,	2,612	355	–
Topsfield,	279	21	–
Wenham,	371	30	–
West Newbury,	385	64	–
Totals,	47,231	15,523	2

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

Cities and Towns.	George F. Hogan of Lynn, Prohibition.	Robert S. Maloney of Lawrence, Republican.	Michael F. Phelan of Lynn, Democratic.	All Others.
Boxford,	37	137	23	–
Lawrence,	1,181	9,101	7,990	–
Lynn,	2,630	12,313	13,071	–
Lynnfield,	43	351	106	–
Middleton,	45	220	92	–
Nahant,	53	342	222	–
North Andover,	204	1,242	767	–
North Reading,	43	267	71	–
Peabody,	214	2,406	2,506	–
Saugus,	671	1,630	843	–
Totals,	5,121	28,009	25,691	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Republican.	John D. Lynch of Cambridge, Independent.	Whitfield L. Tuck of Winchester, Democratic.	All Others.
Arlington,	5,091	647	810	–
Belmont,	3,030	173	485	–
Cambridge,	17,317	3,974	5,435	1
Lexington,	1,726	167	236	–
Medford,	8,555	894	1,800	–
Melrose,	5,781	204	560	–
Stoneham,	1,992	285	477	–
Wakefield,	3,018	228	686	–
Watertown,	4,782	614	1,682	–
Winchester,	2,954	221	583	–
Totals,	54,246	7,407	12,754	1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

Cities and Towns.	Maurice F. Ahearn of Somerville, Democratic.	Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Republican.	All Others.
Chelsea,	2,380	4,003	–
Everett,	1,998	6,698	–
Malden,	3,210	8,810	–
Revere,	1,972	3,640	–
Somerville,	7,039	15,819	1
Winthrop,	943	4,141	–
Totals,	17,542	43,111	1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

Cities and Towns.	James E. Maguire of Boston, Republican.	Peter F. Tague of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Boston: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	13,995	14,535	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Alfred J. Moore, of Boston, Democratic.	George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.	All Others.
Boston: Wards 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, ...	18,553	40,278	1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, Republican.	James A. Gallivan of Boston, Democratic.	William H. O'Brien of Boston, "The People's Candidate."	All Others.
Boston: Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, ...	18,259	32,622	4,813	2

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 13.

Cities and Towns.	Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.	Charles F. McCarthy of Marlborough, Democratic.	All Others.
Ashland,	514	141	–
Bellingham,	229	143	–
Boston, Wards 25, 26,	7,399	4,352	–
Brookline,	10,819	2,950	–
Dover,	253	31	–
Framingham,	3,180	1,573	–
Franklin,	1,196	446	–
Holliston,	684	199	–
Marlborough,	2,452	2,822	–
Medfield,	490	105	–
Medway,	549	220	–
Millis,	319	146	–
Natick,	2,357	1,940	–
Needham,	1,993	248	–
Newton,	12,037	3,429	–
Norfolk,	218	46	–
Plainville,	414	35	–
Sherborn,	320	55	–
Southborough,	387	167	–
Sudbury,	337	37	–
Walpole,	1,004	413	–
Waltham,	5,644	2,920	–
Wayland,	536	181	–
Wellesley,	1,886	390	–
Weston,	792	78	–
Wrentham,	442	55	–
Totals,	56,451	23,122	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, Republican.	Richard Olney of Dedham, Democratic.	Zoel Thibadeau of Brockton, Socialist.	All Others.
Abington,	1,008	737	44	–
Avon,	252	352	12	–
Boston, Ward 24,	3,620	2,490	145	–
Braintree,	2,243	857	58	–
Brockton,	11,195	7,058	916	–
Canton,	921	977	16	–
Dedham,	1,842	1,568	92	–
East Bridgewater,	711	356	40	–
Easton,	1,255	519	19	–
Foxborough,	942	219	9	–
Holbrook,	670	371	32	–
Milton,	2,630	1,081	24	–
Norwood,	1,818	1,281	99	–
Quincy,	8,430	4,089	205	–
Randolph,	792	917	37	–
Rockland,	1,487	1,225	123	–
Sharon,	656	284	5	–
Stoughton,	1,252	1,093	43	–
West Bridgewater,	550	194	16	–
Westwood,	345	144	13	–
Weymouth,	2,556	1,712	95	–
Whitman,	1,719	1,072	126	–
Totals,	46,894	28,596	2,169	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 15.

Cities and Towns.	Arthur J. B. Cartier of Fall River, Democratic.	William S. Greene of Fall River, Republican.	All Others.
Attleboro,	1,164	3,649	1
Berkley,	9	161	–
Dighton,	74	449	–
Fall River,	11,920	12,101	–
Freetown,	36	254	–
Lakeville,	23	224	–
Mansfield,	250	1,311	–
North Attleborough,	1,044	1,673	–
Norton,	75	593	–
Raynham,	30	282	–
Rehoboth,	27	331	–
Seekonk,	48	514	–
Somerset,	182	647	–
Swansea,	69	492	–
Taunton,	3,617	4,836	–
Westport,	47	578	–
Totals,	18,615	28,095	1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 16.

Cities and Towns.	George Richards of Dartmouth, Labor Party.	Joseph Walsh of New Bedford, Republican.	All Others.
Acushnet,	92	326	–
Barnstable,	93	1,149	–
Bourne,	43	687	–
Brewster,	8	211	–
Bridgewater,	104	1,230	–
Carver,	13	157	–
Chatham,	19	402	–
Chilmark,	8	52	–
Cohasset,	63	831	2
Dartmouth,	187	656	–
Dennis,	14	507	–
Duxbury,	38	431	–
Eastham,	10	100	–
Edgartown,	5	240	1
Fairhaven,	238	1,411	–
Falmouth,	75	866	–
Gay Head,	–	39	–
Gosnold,	6	37	–
Halifax,	5	124	–
Hanover,	37	588	–
Hanson,	32	427	–
Harwich,	14	414	–
Hingham,	146	1,485	2
Hull,	44	435	–
Kingston,	30	528	–
Marion,	14	296	–
Marshfield,	15	464	–
Mashpee,	–	41	–
Mattapoisett,	34	403	–
Middleborough,	192	1,783	–
Nantucket,	33	629	–
New Bedford,	5,074	16,207	–
Norwell,	15	391	–
Oak Bluffs,	23	233	–
Orleans,	12	334	–
Pembroke,	22	266	–
Plymouth,	217	2,367	–
Plympton,	10	113	–
Provincetown,	22	468	–
Rochester,	12	158	–

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 16 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	George Richards of Dartmouth, Labor Party.	Joseph Walsh of New Bedford, Republican.	All Others.
Sandwich,	38	325	1
Scituate,	35	725	-
Tisbury,	24	247	-
Truro,	2	97	-
Wareham,	96	732	-
Wellfleet,	4	237	-
West Tisbury,	4	99	-
Yarmouth,	17	355	-
Totals,	7,239	40,303	6

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1920.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Barnstable,	1,132	30	4	210	1
Bourne,	706	4	7	75	–
Brewster,	214	10	–	19	–
Chatham,	424	–	–	35	–
Dennis,	517	1	1	28	–
Eastham,	115	2	–	14	–
Falmouth,	875	4	5	111	–
Harwich,	394	3	–	44	4
Mashpee,	44	–	–	2	–
Orleans,	366	1	–	17	–
Provincetown,	485	2	3	56	–
Sandwich,	319	5	1	115	3
Truro,	100	–	–	11	–
Wellfleet,	258	–	–	7	–
Yarmouth,	341	1	–	62	–
Totals,	6,290	63	21	806	8

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams,	1,571	126	69	799	–
Alford,	30	–	–	28	–
Becket,	177	4	–	59	–
Cheshire,	236	4	1	122	–
Clarksburg,	227	3	1	33	–
Dalton,	839	19	2	488	–
Egremont,	129	–	–	40	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Florida,	45	3	1	3	–
Great Barrington,	1,117	26	9	556	–
Hancock,	93	–	–	11	–
Hinsdale,	148	–	1	140	–
Lanesborough,	203	4	–	60	–
Lee,	622	11	2	571	–
Lenox,	521	8	9	508	–
Monterey,	65	–	–	21	–
Mount Washington,	23	–	–	6	–
New Ashford,	22	–	–	5	–
New Marlborough,	140	1	–	59	–
North Adams,	3,275	88	41	1,907	–
Otis,	85	3	–	17	–
Peru,	26	1	–	14	–
Pittsfield,	7,400	234	68	4,629	–
Richmond,	148	1	–	26	–
Sandisfield,	59	2	–	18	–
Savoy,	66	1	–	14	–
Sheffield,	268	5	–	75	–
Stockbridge,	416	18	3	164	–
Tyringham,	83	–	1	18	–
Washington,	53	1	–	10	–
West Stockbridge,	190	6	1	90	–
Williamstown,	824	5	–	238	–
Windsor,	69	1	–	11	–
Totals,	19,170	575	209	10,740	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet,	342	16	9	67	–
Attleboro,	3,925	155	24	918	–
Berkley,	179	2	–	9	–
Dartmouth,	741	36	19	73	–
Dighton,	475	1	2	50	–
Easton,	1,247	29	10	428	–
Fairhaven,	1,494	39	8	188	–
Fall River,	14,209	309	180	9,097	–
Freetown,	265	4	2	24	–

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Mansfield,	1,381	32	3	240	–
New Bedford,	16,664	819	404	4,530	–
North Attleborough,	1,957	96	21	753	–
Norton,	625	7	–	62	–
Raynham,	303	10	1	16	–
Rehoboth,	349	6	3	20	–
Seekonk,	531	11	–	39	–
Somerset,	659	9	18	139	–
Swansea,	503	5	2	53	–
Taunton,	5,383	112	59	2,908	–
Westport,	586	3	–	34	–
Totals,	51,818	1,701	765	19,648	–

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark,	65	–	–	11	–
Edgartown,	243	–	5	13	–
Gay Head,	37	–	–	–	–
Gosnold,	35	–	–	8	–
Oak Bluffs,	236	2	–	28	–
Tisbury,	279	1	1	37	–
West Tisbury,	94	–	–	17	–
Totals,	989	3	6	114	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	2,202	107	12	985	–
Andover,	2,465	20	6	501	–
Beverly,	5,317	171	43	1,306	–
Boxford,	184	6	–	14	–
Danvers,	2,411	65	17	720	–
Essex,	416	10	–	58	–
Georgetown,	506	12	4	94	–
Gloucester,	4,395	102	19	958	–
Groveland,	572	40	6	220	–

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Hamilton,	461	5	1	94	–
Haverhill,	9,660	725	165	3,054	–
Ipswich,	1,107	6	2	165	–
Lawrence,	10,288	624	171	6,655	–
Lynn,	17,008	1,030	300	9,556	–
Lynnfield,	440	11	8	57	–
Manchester,	781	5	–	137	–
Marblehead,	2,232	54	12	605	–
Merrimac,	716	27	3	88	–
Methuen,*	3,700	195	26	451	–
Middleton,	319	6	1	36	–
Nahant,	466	16	2	131	–
Newbury,	523	8	–	36	–
Newburyport,	3,127	104	24	1,252	–
North Andover,	1,673	32	16	493	–
Peabody,	2,674	107	70	2,179	–
Rockport,	985	27	4	113	–
Rowley,	327	4	–	61	–
Salem,	7,099	244	167	3,479	–
Salisbury,	423	14	2	70	–
Saugus,	2,569	133	44	455	–
Swampscott,	2,628	40	15	382	–
Topsfield,	286	2	1	21	–
Wenham,	376	3	1	32	–
West Newbury,	387	19	1	61	–
Totals,	88,723	3,974	1,143	34,519	–

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield,	168	3	–	26	–
Bernardston,	198	1	–	18	–
Buckland,	323	17	–	71	–
Charlemont,	207	–	–	14	–
Colrain,	391	4	1	38	–
Conway,	162	4	–	46	–
Deerfield,	391	12	–	80	–

* Act establishing city government for Methuen held unconstitutional by Supreme Judicial Court, Jan. 8, 1921. Attorney-General, *ex rel. v.* Methuen.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Erving,	171	3	–	53	–
Gill,	199	1	–	23	–
Greenfield,	2,914	248	18	751	–
Hawley,	67	2	–	5	–
Heath,	66	–	–	6	–
Leverett,	100	1	–	9	–
Leyden,	79	–	–	8	–
Monroe,	32	–	–	1	–
Montague,	946	47	5	550	–
New Salem,	115	1	–	15	–
Northfield,	449	3	–	61	–
Orange,	1,508	43	1	180	–
Rowe,	71	–	–	2	–
Shelburne,	499	8	–	36	–
Shutesbury,	44	1	2	1	–
Sunderland,	204	–	–	22	–
Warwick,	68	1	1	13	–
Wendell,	53	2	–	8	–
Whately,	133	–	–	34	–
Totals,	9,558	402	28	2,071	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam,	734	21	4	235	–
Blandford,	133	–	–	19	–
Brimfield,	165	4	1	32	–
Chester,	227	10	1	47	–
Chicopee,	3,476	117	82	2,031	–
East Longmeadow,	454	9	3	73	–
Granville,	141	1	–	26	–
Hampden,	94	1	–	26	–
Holland,	35	–	–	6	–
Holyoke,	8,028	326	170	5,744	–
Longmeadow,	867	9	3	91	–
Ludlow,	643	15	9	296	–
Monson,	818	12	4	397	–

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Montgomery,	41	3	–	8	–
Palmer,	1,217	12	7	907	–
Russell,	253	3	1	50	–
Southwick,	247	3	–	40	–
Springfield,	19,955	682	195	7,917	–
Tolland,	29	–	1	10	–
Wales,	123	–	–	23	–
West Springfield,	2,272	64	10	980	–
Westfield,	2,862	42	15	1,415	–
Wilbraham,	294	1	1	56	–
Totals,	43,108	1,335	507	20,429	–

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	1,559	6	2	297	–
Belchertown,	343	7	1	166	–
Chesterfield,	117	1	–	22	–
Cummington,	154	2	–	13	–
Easthampton,	1,640	71	11	568	–
Enfield,	235	2	–	22	–
Goshen,	66	–	–	4	–
Granby,	158	1	1	22	–
Greenwich,	107	–	–	10	–
Hadley,	283	1	–	94	–
Hatfield,	244	–	1	230	–
Huntington,	259	5	1	146	–
Middlefield,	59	–	–	13	–
Northampton,	3,698	140	17	2,116	–
Pelham,	118	1	–	12	–
Plainfield,	112	1	–	8	–
Prescott,	74	1	–	4	–
South Hadley,	1,482	20	8	338	–
Southampton,	225	–	–	36	–
Ware,	959	21	2	919	–
Westhampton,	110	1	–	9	–
Williamsburg,	427	5	–	200	–
Worthington,	133	2	2	10	–
Totals,	12,562	288	46	5,259	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Acton,	693	4	–	69	–
Arlington,	5,139	77	17	1,460	–
Ashby,	176	9	–	26	–
Ashland,	547	5	4	114	–
Ayer,	578	22	2	291	–
Bedford,	377	3	1	84	–
Belmont,	3,028	36	6	699	–
Billerica,	915	32	6	364	–
Boxborough,	79	1	–	19	–
Burlington,	220	8	–	31	–
Cambridge,	16,037	347	187	10,613	–
Carlisle,	145	1	–	18	–
Chelmsford,	1,366	40	4	355	–
Concord,	1,500	8	2	484	–
Dracut,	680	8	5	245	–
Dunstable,	96	2	–	17	–
Everett,	7,071	238	90	1,966	–
Framingham,	3,374	38	31	1,456	–
Groton,	585	6	–	162	–
Holliston,	706	12	–	210	–
Hopkinton,	471	9	1	400	–
Hudson,	1,482	19	11	737	–
Lexington,	1,768	17	6	358	–
Lincoln,	309	2	–	80	–
Littleton,	379	3	–	47	–
Lowell,	13,362	258	151	10,687	–
Malden,	9,523	371	115	2,958	1
Marlborough,	2,947	70	20	2,088	–
Maynard,	914	98	6	499	–
Medford,	8,708	244	53	2,880	–
Melrose,	5,846	57	14	735	–
Natick,	2,434	37	10	1,862	–
Newton,	12,526	134	49	3,239	1
North Reading,	353	2	–	36	–
Pepperell,	620	5	2	206	–
Reading,	2,459	14	4	381	–
Sherborn,	331	4	–	48	–
Shirley,	362	4	3	91	–
Somerville,	16,980	269	137	6,037	–
Stoneham,	2,028	39	14	740	–
Stow,	312	–	–	42	–
Sudbury,	346	3	–	38	–
Tewksbury,	448	16	1	88	–

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Townsend,	398	8	2	70	–
Tyngsborough,	280	1	–	28	–
Wakefield,	3,039	74	23	892	–
Waltham,	6,062	112	36	2,496	–
Watertown,	4,696	80	49	2,472	–
Wayland,	559	12	8	161	–
Westford,	496	13	4	143	–
Weston,	798	2	1	78	–
Wilmington,	590	14	2	79	–
Winchester,	3,089	19	6	714	–
Woburn,	2,872	39	36	2,315	–
Totals,	151,099	2,946	1,119	62,408	2

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket,	560	2	10	158	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon,	363	15	3	212	–
Bellingham,	243	5	1	134	–
Braintree,	2,484	84	18	503	–
Brookline,	11,321	85	53	2,706	–
Canton,	987	12	11	870	–
Cohasset,	814	5	2	184	–
Dedham,	2,177	94	21	1,075	–
Dover,	254	3	–	44	–
Foxborough,	972	10	2	161	–
Franklin,	1,220	20	2	487	–
Holbrook,	760	48	5	222	–
Medfield,	530	1	1	95	–
Medway,	556	8	5	238	–
Millis,	333	9	1	136	–
Milton,	2,954	32	9	683	–
Needham,	2,057	29	7	224	–

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Norfolk,	229	6	1	39	–
Norwood,	2,000	96	17	1,049	–
Plainville,	414	10	1	40	–
Quincy,	9,452	251	80	2,708	–
Randolph,	935	35	12	714	–
Sharon,	758	15	–	173	–
Stoughton,	1,373	53	13	873	–
Walpole,	1,034	40	4	433	–
Wellesley,	1,941	37	13	355	–
Westwood,	400	18	1	75	–
Weymouth,	3,076	109	21	1,065	–
Wrentham,	459	3	–	64	–
Totals,	50,096	1,133	304	15,562	–

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	1,239	60	12	444	–
Bridgewater,	1,115	28	3	340	–
Brockton,	12,339	848	147	5,366	–
Carver,	162	1	–	28	–
Duxbury,	448	3	1	75	–
East Bridgewater,	825	43	5	211	–
Halifax,	129	2	1	5	–
Hanover,	602	17	3	51	–
Hanson,	442	14	–	46	–
Hingham,	1,402	9	8	440	–
Hull,	400	7	–	101	–
Kingston,	546	9	–	98	–
Lakeville,	235	5	–	17	–
Marion,	292	2	–	32	–
Marshfield,	490	2	–	32	1
Mattapoisett,	441	2	1	29	–
Middleborough,	1,858	35	8	315	–
Norwell,	405	1	–	30	–
Pembroke,	273	7	3	29	–
Plymouth,	2,319	53	16	500	–
Plympton,	124	2	1	14	–
Rochester,	154	5	–	26	–
Rockland,	1,583	123	15	997	–

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Scituate,	751	2	1	151	–
Wareham,	760	24	–	168	–
West Bridgewater,	644	20	–	66	–
Whitman,	1,905	125	19	749	–
Totals,	31,883	1,449	244	10,360	1

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston,	90,234	3,591	1,272	66,235	3
Chelsea,	4,285	437	65	2,106	–
Revere,	3,812	315	56	2,098	–
Winthrop,	4,417	83	8	921	–
Totals,	102,748	4,426	1,401	71,360	3

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham,	464	7	2	78	–
Athol,	1,990	44	32	418	–
Auburn,	825	14	3	240	–
Barre,	531	6	3	94	–
Berlin,	333	4	–	8	–
Blackstone,	344	3	3	570	–
Bolton,	223	2	–	15	–
Boylston,	240	3	–	14	–
Brookfield,	489	4	–	162	–
Charlton,	365	6	1	63	–
Clinton,	1,979	115	13	1,786	–
Dana,	152	4	–	31	–
Douglas,	391	2	–	116	–
Dudley,	437	10	7	222	–
Fitchburg,	6,461	402	53	3,770	2
Gardner,	2,456	177	30	813	–
Grafton,	1,124	8	1	416	–
Hardwick,	379	2	–	214	–
Harvard,	339	1	–	77	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Holden,	631	5	3	87	–
Hopedale,	842	5	1	133	–
Hubbardston,	253	4	1	34	–
Lancaster,	479	5	–	62	–
Leicester,	647	1	2	416	–
Leominster,	3,676	65	17	1,218	–
Lunenburg,	431	4	1	19	–
Mendon,	251	–	1	55	–
Milford,	1,583	71	33	1,840	–
Millbury,	958	26	7	443	–
Millville,	274	15	11	347	–
New Braintree,	82	–	–	14	–
North Brookfield,	537	8	4	325	–
Northborough,	588	5	3	107	–
Northbridge,	1,458	10	4	826	–
Oakham,	164	2	–	8	–
Oxford,	718	8	8	167	–
Paxton,	115	–	–	9	–
Petersham,	176	1	–	25	–
Phillipston,	82	3	–	4	–
Princeton,	192	–	2	1	–
Royalston,	195	3	–	22	–
Rutland,	239	1	1	64	–
Shrewsbury,	913	6	8	109	–
Southborough,	421	3	7	148	–
Southbridge,	1,896	21	8	1,917	–
Spencer,	1,099	8	4	556	–
Sterling,	375	–	–	42	–
Sturbridge,	252	–	1	134	–
Sutton,	307	4	7	111	–
Templeton,	673	10	3	160	–
Upton,	583	2	–	109	–
Uxbridge,	907	8	6	616	–
Warren,	557	6	2	268	–
Webster,	1,770	73	20	944	–
West Boylston,	419	2	–	29	–
West Brookfield,	290	5	1	70	–
Westborough,	1,220	3	6	420	–
Westminster,	339	1	11	18	–
Winchendon,	1,066	14	3	381	–
Worcester,	28,085	560	246	15,551	–
Totals,	75,265	1,782	580	36,916	2

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Cities and Towns.	Channing H. Cox of Boston, Republican.	Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist.	Patrick Mulligan of Boston, Socialist Labor.	John J. Walsh of Boston, Democratic.	All Others.
Barnstable,	6,290	63	21	806	8
Berkshire,	19,170	575	209	10,740	–
Bristol,	51,818	1,701	765	19,648	–
Dukes County,	989	3	6	114	–
Essex,	88,723	3,974	1,143	34,519	–
Franklin,	9,558	402	28	2,071	–
Hampden,	43,108	1,335	507	20,429	–
Hampshire,	12,562	288	46	5,259	–
Middlesex,	151,099	2,946	1,119	62,408	2
Nantucket,	560	2	10	158	–
Norfolk,	50,096	1,133	304	15,562	–
Plymouth,	31,883	1,449	244	10,360	1
Suffolk,	102,748	4,426	1,401	71,360	3
Worcester,	75,265	1,782	580	36,916	2
Totals,	643,869	20,079	6,383	290,350	16

For Lieutenant Governor.

Alvan T. Fuller of Malden (Republican),	506,313	votes.
Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg (Democratic),	270,324	"
Robert M. Washburn of Boston (Independent),	133,480	"
Thomas Nicholson of Methuen (Socialist),	18,870	"
David Craig of Milford (Socialist Labor),	6,972	"
All others,	21	"

For Secretary.

Frederic W. Cook of Somerville (Republican),	629,785	votes.
Edward E. Ginsburg of Brookline (Democratic),	240,063	"
Edith M. Williams of Brookline (Socialist),	24,704	"
Anthony Houtenbrink of Boston (Socialist Labor),	6,748	"
All others,	25	"

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

James Jackson of Westwood (Republican),	609,452	votes.
Patrick O'Hearn of Boston (Democratic),	251,646	"
George H. Jackson of Lynn (Citizen),	25,484	"
Louis Marcus of Boston (Socialist),	21,021	"
Albert L. Waterman of Boston (Socialist Labor),	6,540	"
All others,	17	"

For Auditor.

Alonzo B. Cook of Boston (Republican),	611,490	votes.
Alice E. Cram of Boston (Democratic),	265,180	"
Herbert H. Thompson of Haverhill (Socialist),	20,797	"
Stephen J. Surridge of Lynn (Socialist Labor),	7,032	"
All others,	24	"

For Attorney-General.

J. Weston Allen of Newton (Republican),	612,354	votes.
Michael L. Sullivan of Salem (Democratic),	270,601	"
John Weaver Sherman of Boston (Socialist),	22,245	"
Morris I. Becker of Boston (Socialist Labor),	7,017	"
All others,	2	"

For Executive Councillors.

First District.

Harry H. Williams of Brockton (Republican),	88,312 votes.
Norman D. Gillespie of Whitman (Socialist),	8,591 "
All others,	2 "

Second District.

Horace A. Carter of Needham (Republican),	89,575 votes.
Augustus W. Perry of Boston (Democratic),	32,482 "

Third District.

William J. Foley of Boston (Democratic),	49,473 votes.
E. Coleman Brown of Boston (Republican),	27,589 "

Fourth District.

John C. F. Slayton of Melrose (Republican),	91,602 votes.
All others,	9 "

Fifth District.

James F. Ingraham of Peabody (Republican),	87,419 votes.
George M. Webster of Groveland (Socialist),	9,634 "
All others,	2 "

Sixth District.

Charles Sumner Smith of Lincoln (Republican),	96,309 votes.
All others,	11 "

Seventh District.

John A. White of North Brookfield (Republican),	84,751 votes.
All others,	10 "

Eighth District.

Francis W. Aldrich of West Springfield (Republican),	75,764 votes.
John J. Murphy of Holyoke (Democratic),	36,616 "
All others,	5 "

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH,
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1921

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency CHANNING H. COX (*R.*)
of Boston,
GOVERNOR.

His Honor ALVAN T. FULLER (*R.*)
of Malden,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Council.

District — The Lieutenant-Governor.

I. — Harry H. Williams of Brockton.
II. — Horace A. Carter of Needham.
III. — William J. Foley of Boston.
IV. — John C. F. Slayton of Melrose.
V. — James F. Ingraham of Peabody.
VI. — Charles Sumner Smith of Lincoln.
VII. — John A. White of North Brookfield.
VIII. — Francis W. Aldrich of West Springfield.

Secretary to the Governor.

Herman A. MacDonald of Beverly.

Assistant Secretary to the Governor.

Charles M. Stiller of Boston.

Executive Secretary.

Charles A. Southworth of Swampscott.

Committees of the Council.

On Pardons, Charitable Institutions and Prisons. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Carter, Mr. Foley, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. White.

On Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Carter, Mr. Smith.

On Waterways and Public Lands and Railroads. — Mr. Ingraham, *Chairman*, Mr. Slayton, Mr. Smith, Mr. White, Mr. Carter.

On State House. — Mr. Williams, *Chairman*, Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Smith, Mr. Foley, Mr. Slayton.

On Military and Naval Affairs. — Mr. Slayton, *Chairman*, Mr. White, Mr. Williams, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Foley.

On Nominations. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Williams.

Messenger to the Governor and Council.

William L. Reed, ... Boston.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FREDERIC W. COOK (*R.*) of Somerville.

Herbert H. Boynton, *Deputy*,	North Abington.
Peter F. J. Carney, *Deputy*,	Malden.
John H. Edmonds, *Archives Division*,	Cambridge.
Louis A. Phillips, *Public Records Division*,	Waltham.
William G. Grundy, *Census Division*,	Boston.
Harold D. Wilson, *Vital Statistics Division*,	Somerville.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

JAMES JACKSON (*R.*) of Westwood.

George B. Willard, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General*,	Waltham.
Karl H. Oliver, *Second Deputy*,	Needham.
James C. Bond, *Paying Teller*,	Boston.
Arthur N. Newhall, *Warrant Teller*,	Stoneham.
Eben Sumner, *Assistant Warrant Teller*,	Newton.
Joseph T. Dunican, *Accountant*,	Boston.
William J. Gilfoil, *Receiving Teller*,	Needham.
Oliver P. Lovejoy, *Assistant Receiving Teller*,	Newton.

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK (*R.*) of Boston.

—— ——, *Deputy Auditor*,	——
Arthur E. Hoyt, *Second Deputy Auditor*,	Boston
James W. Bean, *Special Deputy Auditor*,	Cambridge.
James Pope, *First Clerk*,	Melrose.

Attorney-General.

J. WESTON ALLEN (*R.*) of Newton.

Edwin H. Abbot, Jr., *Assistant*,	Cambridge.
Alexander Lincoln, *Assistant*,	Boston.
Arthur E. Seagrave, *Assistant*,	Uxbridge.
Jay R. Benton, *Assistant*,	Belmont.
Albert Hurwitz, *Assistant*,	Boston.
Maynard C. Teall, *Assistant*,	Cambridge.
Charles R. Cabot, *Assistant*,	Newton.

Governor's Staff.

The Adjutant General.

Brig. Gen. JESSE F. STEVENS, ... Quincy (Wollaston).

Aides-de-Camp (Personal).

Capt. John S. Barrows, ... Boston.
Capt. Walter P. Tobey, ... Boston.

Aides-de-Camp (Detailed).

Maj. William H. Blanchard, *Medical Corps, Medical Department*, ... Brookline.
Maj. Edward J. Sampson, *Quartermaster Corps*, . Boston.
Capt. Francis X. Phelan, *Supply Company, 9th Infantry*, ... Boston.
Capt. James G. Rivers, *Company H, 2d Infantry*, Westfield.
Capt. Warren S. Keith, *Battery E, 1st Field Artillery*, ... Brockton.
Capt. Philip L. Brown, *Troop B, 1st Separate Squadron Cavalry*, ... Newton Highlands.
Capt. Robert P. Holmes, *Staff, 1st Engineers*, . Brookline.
Capt. Albert F. Walker, *Quartermaster Corps*, . Winthrop.

Massachusetts National Guard.

Inspector General's Department.

Col. Alfred F. Foote, *State Inspector*, . . Quincy (Wollaston).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Col. Ralph M. Smith, *State Judge Advocate*, . Somerville.

Quartermaster Corps.

Col. William B. Emery, *State Quartermaster*, . Newton.
Lieut. Col. Charles F. Sargent, *United States Property and Disbursing Officer*, . . . Lawrence.

Medical Department.

Col. Frank P. Williams, *State Surgeon*, . . Brookline.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Brown, *State Ordnance Officer*, ... Boston.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. FRANK G. ALLEN (*R.*), *President.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Cape and Plymouth,	John W. Churchill (*R.*), .	Plymouth, 13 Chilton Street.	At home.
First Bristol, . .	Silas D. Reed (*R.*), . .	Taunton, 33 Granite Street.	At home.
Second Bristol, . .	Walter E. McLane (*R.*), .	Fall River, 95 June Street,	At home.
Third Bristol, . .	John Halliwell (*R.*), . .	New Bedford, 26 George Street.	At home.
Plymouth, . . .	Edward N. Dahlborg (*R.*), .	Brockton, 116 Hillberg Avenue.	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	Elwin T. Wright (*R.*), . .	Rockland, 222 Webster Street.	At home.
Norfolk, . . .	Frank G. Allen (*R.*), . .	Norwood, ...	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Norfolk and Suffolk,	Wesley E. Monk (*R.*),	Watertown, 55 Franklin Street.	At home.
First Suffolk,	Andrew A. Casassa (*R.*),	Revere, 655 Beach Street,	At home.
Second Suffolk,	Thomas H. Green (*D.*),	Boston (Charlestown), 117 Baldwin Street.	At home.
Third Suffolk,	William H. McDonnell (*D.*),	Boston (South), 23 Ticknor Street.	At home.
Fourth Suffolk,	Thomas F. Donovan (*D.*),	Boston, 24 Pelham Street,	At home.
Fifth Suffolk,	Wellington Wells (*R.*),	Boston, 171 Bay State Road.	At home.
Sixth Suffolk,	John P. Englert (*D.*),	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 306 Centre Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk,	John J. Carey (*D.*),	Boston (Dorchester), 149 Westville Street.	At home.
Eighth Suffolk,	George W. P. Babb (*R.*),	Boston (Roslindale), 21 Conway Street.	At home.
Ninth Suffolk,	Henry S. Clark (*R.*),	Boston (Dorchester), 11 Montague Street.	At home.
First Essex,	Martin Lewis Quinn (*R.*),	Swampscott, 47 Hillside Avenue.	At home.

Second Essex, . .	Raymond H. Trefry (*R.*), .	Marblehead, 14 South Street.	At home.
Third Essex, . .	Carl C. Emery (*R.*), . .	Newburyport, 17 Orange Street.	At home.
Fourth Essex, . .	Albert P. Wadleigh (*R.*), .	Merrimac, 67 Church Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex, . .	Frederick Butler (*R.*), . .	Lawrence, 18 Holton Street.	At home.
First Middlesex, .	William J Naphen (*R.*), .	Natick, 75 South Avenue,	At home.
Second Middlesex, .	George H. Carrick (*R.*), .	Cambridge, 58 Fayerweather Street.	At home.
Third Middlesex, .	Charles M. Austin (*R.*), .	Somerville, 23 Berkeley Street.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex, .	Alvin E. Bliss (*R.*), . .	Malden, 60 Linden Avenue.	At home.
Fifth Middlesex, .	John M. Gibbs (*R.*), . .	Waltham, 22 Lyman Street.	At home.
Sixth Middlesex, .	Lewis Parkhurst (*R.*), . .	Winchester, Oak Knoll, .	At home.
Seventh Middlesex, .	Gardner W. Pearson (*R.*), .	Lowell, 69 Clitheroe Street,	At home.
Eighth Middlesex, .	Frank H. Putnam (*R.*), .	Lowell, 12 Marlborough Street.	At home.
First Worcester, .	Christian Nelson (*R.*), . .	Worcester, 37 Sterling Street.	At home.
Second Worcester, .	Harry A. Cooke (*R.*), . .	Worcester, 18 Beaconsfield Road.	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Third Worcester, .	Walter A. Hardy (*R.*), . .	Fitchburg, 133 Water Street.	Boston, Adams House.
Fourth Worcester, .	Charles W. Gould (*R.*), .	Milford, 18 Grant Street,	At home.
Worcester and Hampden.	Warren E. Tarbell (*R.*), .	East Brookfield, . . .	Boston, Adams House.
Berkshire, . . .	William C. Moulton (*R.*), .	Pittsfield, 131 Appleton Avenue.	Boston, Bellevue Hotel.
Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	Leonard F. Hardy (*R.*), . .	Huntington, . . .	Boston, Adams House.
Franklin and Hampshire.	Lyman W. Griswold (*R.*), .	Greenfield, ...	Boston, Adams House.
First Hampden, .	George D. Chamberlain (*R.*),	Springfield, 127 Mulberry Street.	Boston, 103 Hemenway Street, Suite 12A.
Second Hampden, .	John F. Shea (*R.*), . .	Holyoke, 95 Lexington Avenue.	Boston, Adams House.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. FRANK G. ALLEN, *President.*

RIGHT.	LEFT.
1. Hon. Charles W. Gould.	1. Hon. Walter E. McLane.
2. Hon. George H. Carrick.	2. Hon. Alvin E. Bliss.
3. Hon. Frank H. Putnam.	3. Hon. Wellington Wells.
4. Hon. Andrew A. Casassa.	4. Hon. William C. Moulton.
5. Hon. William H. McDonnell.	5. Hon. Lewis Parkhurst.
6. Hon. Elwin T. Wright.	6. Hon. John W. Churchill.
7. Hon. William J. Naphen.	7. Hon. Harry A. Cooke.
8. Hon. Edward N. Dahlborg.	8. Hon. Christian Nelson.
9. Hon. John Halliwell.	9. Hon. Albert P. Wadleigh.
10. Hon. Thomas F. Donovan.	10. Hon. Thomas H. Green.
11. Hon. Charles M. Austin.	11. Hon. John J. Carey.
12. Hon. Frederick Butler.	12. Hon. John F. Shea.
13. Hon. Martin Lewis Quinn.	13. ——(Vacant)——
14. Hon. Carl C. Emery.	14. Hon. Warren E. Tarbell.
15. Hon. John P. Englert.	15. Hon. Silas D. Reed.
16. Hon. Henry S. Clark.	16. Hon. Wesley E. Monk.
17. Hon. George W. P. Babb.	17. Hon. Lyman W. Griswold.
18. Hon. George D. Chamberlain.	18. Hon. Gardner W. Pearson.
19. Hon. Walter A. Hardy.	19. Hon. Raymond H. Trefry.
20. Hon. Leonard F. Hardy.	20. Hon. John M. Gibbs.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

HON. FRANK G. ALLEN (Norfolk), *President.*

Allen, Frank G.,	*Norfolk District.*
Austin, Charles M.,	*Third Middlesex District.*
Babb, George W. P.,	*Eighth Suffolk District.*
Bliss, Alvin E.,	*Fourth Middlesex District.*
Butler, Frederick,	*Fifth Essex District.*
Carey, John J.,	*Seventh Suffolk District.*
Carrick, George H.,	*Second Middlesex District.*
Casassa, Andrew A.,	*First Suffolk District.*
Chamberlain, George D.,	*First Hampden District.*
Churchill, John W.,	*Cape and Plymouth District.*
Clark, Henry S.,	*Ninth Suffolk District.*
Cooke, Harry A.,	*Second Worcester District.*
Dahlborg, Edward N.,	*Plymouth District.*
Donovan, Thomas F.,	*Fourth Suffolk District.*
Emery, Carl C.,	*Third Essex District.*
Englert, John P.,	*Sixth Suffolk District.*
Gibbs, John M.,	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Gould, Charles W.,	*Fourth Worcester District.*
Green, Thomas H.,	*Second Suffolk District.*
Griswold, Lyman W.,	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
Halliwell, John,	*Third Bristol District.*

Hardy, Leonard F.,	*Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District.*
Hardy, Walter A.,	*Third Worcester District.*
McDonnell, William H.,	*Third Suffolk District.*
McLane, Walter E.,	*Second Bristol District.*
Monk, Wesley E.,	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Moulton, William C.,	*Berkshire District.*
Naphen, William J.,	*First Middlesex District.*
Nelson, Christian,	*First Worcester District.*
Parkhurst, Lewis,	*Sixth Middlesex District.*
Pearson, Gardner W.,	*Seventh Middlesex District.*
Putnam, Frank H.,	*Eighth Middlesex District.*
Quinn, Martin L.,	*First Essex District.*
Reed, Silas D.,	*First Bristol District.*
Shea, John F.,	*Second Hampden District.*
Tarbell, Warren E.,	*Worcester and Hampden District.*
Trefry, Raymond H.,	*Second Essex District.*
Wadleigh, Albert P.,	*Fourth Essex District.*
Wells, Wellington,	*Fifth Suffolk District.*
Wright, Elwin T.,	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Concord, *Clerk.*
WILLIAM H. SANGER, Cambridge, *Assistant Clerk.*
CHARLES O. HOLT, Somerville, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Rev. EDWARD A. HORTON, D.D., Boston, *Chaplain.*

IRVING N. HAYDEN, Quincy, *Clerical Assistant to the Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY COUNTIES.)

[In this list the politics of the several members are designated as follows: *R.*, Republican; *D.*, Democrat; *I.*, Independent.]

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich,	Edward C. Hinckley, *R.*,	Barnstable.
2	Chatham, Dennis, Harwich, Yarmouth,	Richard H. Hefler, *R.*,	Dennis.
3	Brewster, Eastham, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet,	Jerome S. Smith, *R.*,	Provincetown.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	Clarksburg, Florida, North Adams, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, Savoy,	James Tracy Potter, *R.*,	North Adams.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Hancock, New Ashford, North Adams, Wards 1, 2, 7, Williamstown,	John B. Locke,[1]	Williamstown.
3	Adams, Cheshire, Hinsdale, Peru, Windsor,	Elmer L. McCulloch, *R.*,	Adams.
4	Lanesborough, Pittsfield,	Charles R. Foote, *R.*, John C. Marshall, *R.*, John Glenn Orr, *R.*,	Pittsfield. Pittsfield. Pittsfield.
5	Becket, Dalton, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Otis, Richmond, Tyringham, Washington,	Charles H. Shaylor, *R.*,	Lee.
6	Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Mt. Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge,	Orlando C. Bidwell, *R.*,	Gt.Barrington.

[1] No designation.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Attleboro, No. Attleborough,	William Plattner, *D.*, *R.*, George M. Worrall, *D.*, *R.*,	No. Attleboro'. Attleboro.
2	Easton, Mansfield, Norton,	Austin M. Sweet, *R.*,	Norton.
3	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8,	Matthew A. Higgins, *R.*, *D.*,	Taunton.
4	Raynham, Taunton, Wards 2, 3, 4,	Thomas J. Morton, *R.*,	Taunton.
5	Berkley, Dighton, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Taunton, Wards 1, 6,	Albert C. Goff, *R.*,	Rehoboth.
6	Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Freetown,	Walter F. Douglas, *R.*,	Acushnet.
7	New Bedford, Wards 1, 2, 3,	Alfred M. Bessette, *R.*, D. Herbert Cook, *R.*,	New Bedford. New Bedford.
8	New Bedford, Wards 4, 5, 6,	Andrew P. Doyle, *R.*, Edgar Frank Howland, *R.*, Frederick D. Sowle, *R.*,	New Bedford. New Bedford. New Bedford.
9	Fall River, Wards 1, 2, Westport,	Robert L. Manley, *R.*, Isaac U. Wood, *R.*,	Fall River. Fall River.
10	Fall River, Wards 3, 4, 5,	William S. Conroy, *D.*, Edward F. Harrington, *D.*,	Fall River. Fall River.
11	Fall River, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, Somerset, Swansea,	James T. Bagshaw, *R.*, William Cyril Crossley, *R.*, Ernest A. Larocque, *R.*,	Fall River. Fall River. Fall River.

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury,	William J. Look, *R.*,	Tisbury.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Amesbury, Merrimac, Salisbury,	George L. Briggs, *R.*,	Amesbury.
2	Haverhill, Wards 1, 2, 3,	Brad D. Harvey, *R.*,	Haverhill.
3	Haverhill, Wards 4, 6,	Essex S. Abbott, *R.*,	Haverhill.
4	Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Wards 5, 7,	J. Bradford Davis, *R.*, George P. Webster, *R.*,	Haverhill. Boxford.
5	Lawrence, Wards 1, 2, Methuen,	Robert W. Dow, *R.*, William L. Stedman, *R.*,	Methuen. Methuen.
6	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4,	Michael H. Jordan, *D.*,	Lawrence.
7	Lawrence, Ward 5,	Albert L. Kerr, *R.*,	Lawrence.
8	Lawrence, Ward 6,	David D. Daley, *D.*,	Lawrence.
9	Andover, Middleton, North Andover,	Charles E. Abbott, *R.*,	Andover.
10	Danvers, Hamilton, Topsfield, Wenham,	Walter T. Creese, *R.*,	Danvers.

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
11	Peabody,	James E. McVann, *R.*,	Peabody.
12	Lynn, Wards 2, 5,	Mial W. Chase, *R.*, Charles B. Frothingham, *R.*,	Lynn. Lynn.
13	Lynn, Wards 1, 6, 7, Lynnfield, Saugus,	Vernon W. Evans, *R.*, Charles F. Hawthorne, *R.*, Fred A. Hutchinson, *R.*,	Saugus. Lynn. Lynn.
14	Lynn, Wards 3, 4, Nahant,	Charles H. Annis, *R.*, George H. Newhall, *R.*, Harry E. Pinkham, *R.*,	Lynn. Lynn. Lynn.
15	Salem, Ward 3, Swampscott,	James D. Bentley, *R.*,	Swampscott.
16	Marblehead,	Fred R. Cooksey, *R.*,	Marblehead.
17	Salem, Wards 1, 5,	Chauncey Pepin, *R.*,	Salem.
18	Salem, Wards 2, 4, 6,	George J. Bates, *R.*,	Salem.
19	Beverly, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5,	James A. Torrey, *R.*,	Beverly.
20	Beverly, Wards 4, 6, Essex, Manchester,	Joseph E. Herrick, *R.*,	Beverly.
21	Gloucester, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 8,	John Thomas, *R.*,	Gloucester.
22	Gloucester, Wards 1, 2, 7, Rockport,	Walter S. Hale, *R.*,	Rockport.
23	Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, Ward 6, Rowley, West Newbury,	Charles G. Hull, *R.*,	Ipswich.
24	Newburyport, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	Frank M. Kelley, *R.*,	Newburyport.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Hawley, Heath, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne, Whately,	Walter H. Kemp, *R.*,	Colrain.
2.	Greenfield,	George K. Pond, *R.*,	Greenfield.
3	Bernardston, Deerfield, Gill, Leverett, Leyden, Montague, Sunderland,	Fred C. Haigis, *D.*, *R.*,	Montague.
4	Erving, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Warwick, Wendell,	Charles S. Warner, *R.*,	Northfield.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales,	Omer E. Bradway, *R.*,	Monson.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield, Wilbraham,	Herbert L. Miller, *R.*, Frederick A. Warren, *R.*,	Southwick. Wilbraham.
3	Springfield, Wards 1, 2,	William H. Grady, *R.*, *D.*, John Mitchell, *R.*, *D.*,	Springfield. Springfield.
4	Springfield, Wards 3, 6, 7,	Julius F. Carman, *R.*, Merle D. Graves, *R.*,	Springfield. Springfield.
5	Springfield, Wd. 4,	Arthur E. Littlefield, *R.*,	Springfield.
6	Springfield, Wd. 5,	C. Wesley Hale, *R.*,	Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 8,	Samuel F. Brown, *R.*,	Springfield.
8	Chicopee,	Leo P. Senecal, *R.*,	Chicopee.
9	Holyoke, Wards 1, 2, 4,	Hugh J. Lacey, *D.*,	Holyoke.
10	Holyoke, Wards 3, 6,	Lawrence F. Dowd, *R.*, *D.*,	Holyoke.
11	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7,	James F. Sweeney, *D.*,	Holyoke.
12	Westfield,	Dexter A. Snow, *R.*,	Westfield.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Northampton,	William Grant, *R.*,	Northampton.
2	Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, Worthington,	Frank E. Lyman, *R.*,	Easthampton.
3	Amherst, Hadley, Hatfield, South Hadley,	Henry E. Paige, *R.*,	Amherst.
4	Belchertown, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott, Ware,	Roland D. Sawyer, *D.*,	Ware.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1	Cambridge, Wards 1, 2, 3,	James H. Kelleher, *D.*,	Cambridge.
2	Cambridge, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7,	Clarence P. Kidder, *R.*, Julius Meyers, *R.*, Ralph R. Stratton, *R.*,	Cambridge. Cambridge. Cambridge.
3	Cambridge, Wards 8, 9, 10, 11,	Arthur E. Beane, *R.*, Louis L. Green, *R.*, Arthur K. Reading, *R.*,	Cambridge. Cambridge. Cambridge.
4	Newton,	John C. Brimblecom, *R.*, Bernard Early, *R.*, Abbott B. Rice, *R.*,	Newton. Newton. Newton.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5	Waltham,	Albert W. Bullock, *R.*, George G. Moyse, *R.*,	Waltham. Waltham.
6	Natick,	Jeremiah J. Healy, *D.*,	Natick.
7	Framingham,	Edgar A. Bowers, *R.*,	Framingham.
8	Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn,	William P. Kingsbury, *R.*,	Holliston.
9	Marlborough,	William H. Hannagan, *D.*,	Marlborough.
10	Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow,	Frederick P. Glazier, *R.*,	Hudson.
11	Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton, Tyngsborough, Westford,	Alfred W. Hartford, *R.*,	Westford.
12	Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend,	Howard B. White, *R.*,	Ayer.
13	Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland, Weston,	Benjamin Loring Young, *R.*,	Weston.
14	Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 9,	Owen E. Brennen, *D.*, Charles H. Slowey, *D.*,	Lowell. Lowell.
15	Lowell, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8,	Henry Achin, Jr., *R.*, Adelard Berard, *R.*, Victor Francis Jewett, *R.*,	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
16	Lowell, Wds. 4, 5,	Thomas J. Corbett, *D.*, .	Lowell.
17	Billerica, . . Burlington, . . Dracut, . . . North Reading, . Tewksbury, . . Wilmington, . .	Edward D. Bennett, *R.*, .	Burlington.
18	Reading, . . Stoneham, . . Woburn, . . .	Samuel W. Mendum, *R.*, . Walter S. Parker, *R.*, . .	Woburn. Reading.
19	Wakefield, . .	Loring P. Jordan, *R.*, .	Wakefield.
20	Everett, . . .	James B. Brown, *R.*, . . Joseph L. Larson, *R.*, .	Everett. Everett.
21	Malden, . . .	Elbridge G. Davis, *R.*, . Lloyd Makepeace, *R.*, . George Louis Richards, *R.*,	Malden. Malden. Malden.
22	Melrose, . . .	Harry C. Woodill, *R.*, . .	Melrose.
23	Somerville, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, . .	William J. Bell, *R.*, . . Harvey E. Frost, *R.*, . . Walter H. Snow, *R.*, . .	Somerville. Somerville. Somerville.
24	Somerville, Wards 2, 6, 7, . . .	Warren C. Daggett, *R.*, . Wilbur F. Lewis, *R.*, . . John M. Woods, *R.*, . .	Somerville. Somerville. Somerville.
25	Medford, Ward 3, Winchester, . .	Richard B. Coolidge, *R.*, .	Medford.
26	Medford, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, .	Thomas D. Collins, *R.*, . Richard D. Crockwell, *R.*,	Medford. Medford.
27	Arlington, . .	Charles C. Warren, *R.*, .	Arlington.
28	Belmont, . . Lexington, . .	Guy L. Weymouth, *R.*, .	Belmont.
29	Watertown, . .	George H. Dale, *R.*, . .	Watertown.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Nantucket, . .	Arthur W. Jones, *R.*, . .	Nantucket.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Dedham, . . Needham, . .	Samuel H. Wragg, *R.*, .	Needham.
2	Brookline, . .	Erland F. Fish, *R.*, . .	Brookline.
		Renton Whidden, *R.*, .	Brookline.
3	Quincy, . . .	Russell T. Bates, *R.*, . .	Quincy.
		Allan R. McDonald, *R.*, .	Quincy.
		John R. Nelson, *R.*, . .	Quincy.
4	Canton, . . . Milton, . . . Westwood, . .	Talbot Aldrich, *R.*, . .	Canton.
5	Weymouth, . .	Prince H. Tirrell, *R.*, . .	Weymouth.
6	Avon, . . . Braintree, . . Holbrook, . .	Allen Lawson, *R.*, . .	Braintree.
7	Randolph, . . Sharon, . . . Stoughton, . .	Walter F. Stephens, *R.*, .	Randolph.
8	Norwood, . . Walpole, . . .	Frederic W. Kingman, *R.*,	Walpole.
9	Dover, . . . Medfield, . . Medway, . . Millis, . . . Norfolk, . . . Wellesley, . .	John H. Faulk, *R.*, . .	Dover.
10	Bellingham, . . Foxborough, . . Franklin, . . Plainville, . . Wrentham, . .	Jacob F. Geb, *R.*, . .	Franklin.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Plymouth,	Alfred P. Richards, *R.*,	Plymouth.
2	Duxbury, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke, Scituate,	Ernest H. Sparrell, *R.*,	Norwell.
3	Cohasset, Hingham, Hull,	Walter Shuebruk, *R.*,	Cohasset.
4	Hanover, Hanson, Rockland,	Arthur C. Sampson, *R.*,	Hanson.
5	Abington, Whitman,	Frank N. Coulson, *R.*,	Whitman.
6	Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester, Wareham,	Frank E. Barrows, *R.*,	Carver.
7	Halifax, Kingston, Middleborough, Plympton,	Morrill S. Ryder, *R.*,	Middleborough.
8	Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater,	George M. Webber, *R.*,	E. Bridgewater.
9	Brockton, Wards 3, 4,	Charles R. Hillberg, *R.*,	Brockton.
10	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 5,	Herbert A. Bartlett, *R.*, Ezra W. Clark, *R.*,	Brockton. Brockton.
11	Brockton, Wards 6, 7,	Frank W. Eaton, *R.*,	Brockton.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Boston, Ward 1, .	Edward J. Cox, *R.*, . .	Boston.
		Stephen C. Sullivan, *R.*, .	Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2, .	John B. Cashman, *D.*, .	Boston.
		William H. Hearn, *D.*, .	Boston.
3	Boston, Ward 3, .	John F. Harvey, *I.*, . .	Boston.
		William H. Winnett, *D.*, .	Boston.
4	Boston, Ward 4, .	William J. Francis, *D.*, .	Boston.
		James J. Mellen, *D.*, . .	Boston.
5	Boston, Ward 5, .	George Costanza, *D.*, . .	Boston.
		Bernard Finkelstein, *D.*, .	Boston.
		Martin M. Lomasney, *D.*,	Boston.
6	Boston, Ward 6, .	Cornelius J. Driscoll, *D.*,	Boston.
		John F. Heffernan, *D.*, .	Boston.
		Patrick J. Melody, *D.*, .	Boston.
7	Boston, Ward 7, .	William J. Conlon, *R.*, .	Boston.
		Davis B. Keniston, *R.*, .	Boston.
		Albert A. Sutherland, *R.*,	Boston.
8	Boston, Ward 8, .	James M. Hunnewell, *R.*, .	Boston.
		Henry L. Shattuck, *R.*, .	Boston.
9	Boston, Ward 9, .	William P. Hickey, *D.*, .	Boston.
		Joseph D. Toomey, *D.*, .	Boston.
10	Boston, Ward 10, .	Daniel W. Casey, *D.*, . .	Boston.
		Paul H. Hines, *D.*, . .	Boston.
11	Boston, Ward 11, .	John W. McCormack, *D.*, .	Boston.
		James B. Troy, *D.*, . .	Boston.
12	Boston, Ward 12, .	John H. Drew, *D.*, . .	Boston.
		Thomas M. Joyce, *D.*, .	Boston.
13	Boston, Ward 13, .	Frank J. Burke, *D.*, . .	Boston.
		Timothy J. Driscoll, *D.*, .	Boston.
14	Boston, Ward 14, .	Hugh J. Campbell, *D.*, .	Boston.
		James A. Goode, *D.*, . .	Boston.
15	Boston, Ward 15, .	Stephen R. Mealey, *D.*, .	Boston.
		James J. Mulvey, *D.*, . .	Boston.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
16	Boston, Ward 16, .	Elijah Adlow, *R.*, . .	Boston.
		Coleman Silbert, *R.*, . .	Boston.
17	Boston, Ward 17, .	Frank S. Atwood, *R.*, .	Boston.
		Coleman E. Kelly, *I.*, .	Boston.
18	Boston, Ward 18, .	Francis X. Coyne, *D.*, .	Boston.
		William I. Hennessey, *D.*, .	Boston.
19	Boston, Wards 19, 20, ...	Frank L. Brier, *R.*, . .	Boston.
		Herbert W. Burr, *R.*, . .	Boston.
		Charles Shulman, *R.*, .	Boston.
20	Chelsea, Wds. 4, 5, Revere, Ward 4, .	Edward E. Willard, *R.*, .	Chelsea.
21	Winthrop, . .	Elmer E. Dawson, *R.*, .	Winthrop.
22	Boston, Wards 22, 23, ...	Osgood C. Blaney, *R.*, .	Boston.
		George A. Gilman, *R.*, .	Boston.
		Benjamin C. Lane, *R.*, .	Boston.
23	Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 3, . . .	Thomas I. Carleton, *R.*, .	Chelsea.
24	Boston, Wards 21, 24, ...	Leo S. Hamburger, *R.*, .	Boston.
		William D. Lancaster, *R.*,	Boston.
		Frank B. Phinney, *R.*, .	Boston.
25	Boston, Ward 25, .	Martin Hays, *R.*, . . .	Boston.
26	Boston, Ward 26, .	John J. Heffernan, *D.*, .	Boston.
27	Revere, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, . . .	Michael F. Shaw, *D.*, . .	Revere.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

1	Athol, . . . Barre, . . . Dana, . . . Petersham, . . Phillipston, . .	Almond Smith, *R.*, . .	Athol.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Continued.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton, Winchendon,	Charles H. Hartshorn, *R.*, James Edward Young, *R.*,	Gardner. Winchendon.
3	Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Spencer, West Brookfield,	Joseph C. Paige, *R.*,	Hardwick.
4	Brookfield, Charlton, Leicester, Paxton, Sturbridge, Warren,	Alonzo B. Davidson, *R.*,	Leicester.
5	Dudley, Southbridge,	Felix Gatineau, *R.*,	Southbridge.
6	Auburn, Oxford, Webster,	George J. Brunell, *R.*,	Webster.
7	Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton, Uxbridge,	Charles F. Holman, *R.*,	Millbury.
8	Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon, Northbridge,	Eben S. Draper, *R.*,	Hopedale.
9	Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton, Westborough,	Elbert M. Crockett, *R.*, Howard S. Shepard, *R.*,	Milford. Shrewsbury.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

No. of District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
10	Berlin, . . . Bolton, . . . Boylston, . . . Clinton, . . . Harvard, . . . Holden, . . . Lancaster, . . Northborough, . Princeton, . . Sterling, . . . West Boylston, .	Frank H. Baldwin, *R.*, . George C. F. Hudson, *R.*, .	West Boylston. Clinton.
11	Ashburnham, . Fitchburg, Wd. 1, Leominster, . . Westminster, .	John C. Hull, *R.*, . . Alfred H. Whitney, *R.*, .	Leominster. Ashburnham.
12	Fitchburg, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, . Lunenburg, . .	Louis N. M. DesChenes, *R.*, Henry H. Wheelock, *R.*, .	Fitchburg. Fitchburg.
13	Worcester, Ward 1,	Edwin G. Norman, *R.*, .	Worcester.
14	Worcester, Ward 2,	Albert T. Wall, *R.*, . .	Worcester.
15	Worcester, Ward 3,	Cornelius W. Corbett, *D.*, .	Worcester.
16	Worcester, Ward 4,	Charles A. Kelley, *D.*, .	Worcester.
17	Worcester, Ward 5,	Michael J. Fitzgerald, *D.*,	Worcester.
18	Worcester, Ward 6,	Carl J. Rolander, *R.*, . .	Worcester.
19	Worcester, Ward 7,	Herbert F. Winn, *R.*, . .	Worcester.
20	Worcester, Ward 8,	Walter L. Mellen, *R.*, . .	Worcester.
21	Worcester, Ward 9,	George F. Brooks, *R.*, .	Worcester.
22	Worcester, Wd. 10,	Charles S. Holden, *R.*, .	Worcester.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH THE DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, PLACES OF RESIDENCE, AND PLACES OF ADDRESS DURING THE SESSION.

HON. BENJAMIN LORING YOUNG, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Abbott, Charles E.,	9, Essex,	Andover,	At home,	55
Abbott, Essex S.,	3, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	30
Achin, Henry, Jr.,	15, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	112
Adlow, Elijah,	16, Suffolk,	35 Elm Hill Park, Grove Hall.	At home,	69
Aldrich, Talbot,	4, Norfolk,	Canton,	34 Fairfield Street, Boston.	10
Annis, Charles H.,	14, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	98
Atwood, Frank S.,	17, Suffolk,	29 Woodford Street, Boston.	At home,	234

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Bagshaw, James T.,	11, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	209
Baldwin, Frank H.,	10, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	45
Barrows, Frank E.,	6, Plymouth,	Carver,	At home,	89
Bartlett, Herbert A.,	10, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	59
Bates, George J.,	18, Essex,	Salem,	At home,	34
Bates, Russell T.,	3, Norfolk,	Quincy,	At home,	Desk
Beane, Arthur E.,	3, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	216
Bell, William J.,	23, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	222
Bennett, Edward D.,	17, Middlesex,	Burlington,	Woburn,	197
Bentley, James D.,	15, Essex,	Swampscott,	At home,	230
Berard, Adelard,	15, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	43
Bessette, Alfred M.,	7, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	120

Bidwell, Orlando C.,	6, Berkshire,	Great Barrington,	Adams House,	221
Blaney, Osgood C.,	22, Suffolk,	44 Hastings Street, West Roxbury.	At home,	117
Bowers, Edgar A.,	7, Middlesex,	Framingham,	At home,	26
Bradway, Omer E.,	1, Hampden,	Monson,	Adams House,	35
Brennen, Owen E.,	14, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	198
Brier, Frank L.,	19, Suffolk,	47 Bushnell Street, Dorchester.	At home,	125
Briggs, George L.,	1, Essex,	Amesbury,	At home,	126
Brimblecom, John C.,	4, Middlesex,	Box 205, Newton,	At home,	142
Brooks, George F.,	21, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	47
Brown, James B.,	20, Middlesex,	Everett,	At home,	87
Brown, Samuel F.,	7, Hampden,	Indian Orchard,	Argonne Hotel,	22
Brunell, George J.,	6, Worcester,	Webster,	143 Hemenway Street, Boston.	163
Bullock, Albert W.,	5, Middlesex,	Waltham,	At home,	166
Burke, Frank J.,	13, Suffolk,	11 Auburn Street, Roxbury.	At home,	169

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Burr, Herbert W.,	19, Suffolk,	45 Nixon Street, Boston, 24.	At home,	208
Campbell, Hugh J.,	14, Suffolk,	208 South Huntington Avenue, Roxbury.	At home,	85
Carleton, Thomas I.,	23, Suffolk,	Chelsea,	At home,	204
Carman, Julius F.,	4, Hampden,	Springfield,	Adams House,	145
Casey, Daniel W.,	10, Suffolk,	311 K Street, South Boston.	At home,	224
Cashman, John B.,	2, Suffolk,	241 Chelsea Street, East Boston.	At home,	212
Chase, Mial W.,	12, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	217
Clark, Ezra W.,	10, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	48
Collins, Thomas D.,	26, Middlesex,	Medford,	At home,	160
Conlon, William J.,	7, Suffolk,	200 West Springfield Street, Boston.	At home,	173
Conroy, William S.,	10, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	124
Cook, D. Herbert,	7, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	42

Cooksey, Fred R.,	16, Essex,	Marblehead,	At home,	80
Coolidge, Richard B.,	25, Middlesex,	89 State Street, Boston,	Medford,	11
Corbett, Cornelius W.,	15, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	178
Corbett, Thomas J.,	16, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	105
Costanza, George,	5, Suffolk,	309 North Street, Boston.	At home,	72
Coulson, Frank N.,	5, Plymouth,	Whitman,	At home,	225
Cox, Edward J.,	1, Suffolk,	135 Addison Street, East Boston.	At home,	94
Coyne, Francis X.,	18, Suffolk,	223 Hamilton Street, Dorchester.	At home,	90
Creese, Walter T.,	10, Essex,	Danvers,	At home,	92
Crockett, Elbert M.,	9, Worcester,	Milford,	At home,	138
Crockwell, Richard D.,	26, Middlesex,	Medford,	At home,	233
Crossley, William C.,	11, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	44
Daggett, Warren C.,	24, Middlesex,	Somerville, 44,	At home,	229
Dale, George H.,	29, Middlesex,	Watertown,	At home,	136

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Daley, David D.,	8, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	191
Davidson, Alonzo B.,	4, Worcester,	Leicester,	At home,	134
Davis, Elbridge G.,	21, Middlesex,	926 Tremont Building, Boston.	Malden,	110
Davis, J. Bradford,	4, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	151
Dawson, Elmer E.,	21, Suffolk,	Winthrop,	At home,	200
DesChenes, Louis N. M.,	12, Worcester,	Fitchburg,	At home,	27
Douglas, Walter F.,	6, Bristol,	Box 28, Acushnet,	At home,	131
Dow, Robert W.,	5, Essex,	Methuen,	At home,	11
Dowd, Lawrence F.,	10, Hampden,	Holyoke,	Argonne Hotel,	78
Doyle, Andrew P.,	8, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	19
Draper, Eben S.,	8, Worcester,	282 Marlborough Street, Boston.	At home,	152
Drew, John H.,	12, Suffolk,	141 Eustis Street, Roxbury.	At home,	41

Driscoll, Cornelius J.,	6, Suffolk,	27 Emerald Street, Boston.	At home,	76
Driscoll, Timothy J.,	13, Suffolk,	134 Vernon Street, Roxbury.	At home,	155
Early, Bernard,	4, Middlesex,	Newton Lower Falls,	At home,	119
Eaton, Frank W.,	11, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	143
Evans, Vernon W.,	13, Essex,	East Saugus,	At home,	102
Faulk, John H.,	9, Norfolk,	Dover,	At home,	91
Finkelstein, Bernard,	5, Suffolk,	258 Washington Street, Boston.	5 Bowdoin Square, Boston.	192
Fish, Erland F.,	2, Norfolk,	207 Mountfort Street, Brookline.	At home,	199
Fitzgerald, Michael J.,	17, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	167
Foote, Charles R.,	4, Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Argonne Hotel,	161
Francis, William J.,	4, Suffolk,	45 Corey Street, Charlestown, 29.	At home,	133
Frost, Harvey E.,	23, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	164
Frothingham, Charles B.,	12, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	16
Gatineau, Felix,	5, Worcester,	Southbridge,	Adams House,	40

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Geb, Jacob F.,	10, Norfolk,	Franklin,	At home,	49
Gilman, George A.,	22, Suffolk,	22 Bradfield Avenue, Roslindale, 31.	At home,	18
Glazier, Frederick P.,	10, Middlesex,	Hudson,	At home,	165
Goff, Albert C.,	5, Bristol,	Rehoboth,	Argonne Hotel,	158
Goode, James A.,	14, Suffolk,	11 Smyrna Street, Boston, 17.	At home,	174
Grady, William H.,	3, Hampden,	Springfield,	Argonne Hotel,	137
Grant, William,	1, Hampshire,	Northampton,	Adams House,	201
Graves, Merle D.,	4, Hampden,	Springfield,	Adams House,	4
Green, Louis L.,	3, Middlesex,	15 State Street, Boston,	Cambridge,	177
Haigis, Fred C.,	3, Franklin,	Turner's Falls,	Adams House,	235
Hale, C. Wesley,	6, Hampden,	Springfield,	829 Beacon Street, Boston.	115
Hale, Walter S.,	22, Essex,	Rockport,	At home,	64

Hamburger, Leo S.,	24, Suffolk,	80 Wellington Hill Street, Mattapan.	At home,	104
Hannagan, William H.,	9, Middlesex,	Marlborough,	At home,	193
Harrington, Edward F.,	10, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	203
Hartford, Alfred W.,	11, Middlesex,	Westford,	At home,	189
Hartshorn, Charles H.,	2, Worcester,	Gardner,	At home,	52
Harvey, Brad D.,	2, Essex,	Haverhill,	At home,	184
Harvey, John F.,	3, Suffolk,	6 Polk Street, Charlestown, 29.	At home,	214
Hawthorne, Charles F.,	13, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	79
Hays, Martin,	25, Suffolk,	Park Vale Avenue, Allston, 34.	At home,	37
Healy, Jeremiah J.,	6, Middlesex,	Natick,	At home,	237
Hearn, William H.,	2, Suffolk,	4 Lamson Street, East Boston.	At home,	206
Heffernan, John F.,	6, Suffolk,	132 Union Park Street, Station A, Boston.	At home,	171
Heffernan, John J.,	26, Suffolk,	4 Sparhawk Street, Brighton.	At home,	153
Hefler, Richard H.,	2, Barnstable,	Dennis,	69 Hancock Street, Boston.	168

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Hennessey, William I.,	18, Suffolk,	333 Geneva Avenue, Dorchester.	At home,	38
Herrick, Joseph E.,	20, Essex,	Beverly,	At home,	157
Hickey, William P.,	9, Suffolk,	485 East First Street, South Boston.	At home,	187
Higgins, Matthew A.,	3, Bristol,	Taunton,	At home,	188
Hillberg, Charles R.,	9, Plymouth,	Brockton,	At home,	127
Hinckley, Edward C.,	1, Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Hotel Arlington,	82
Hines, Paul H.,	10, Suffolk,	1772 Columbia Road, South Boston.	At home,	57
Holden, Charles S.,	22, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	21
Holman, Charles F.,	7, Worcester,	Millbury,	At home,	228
Howland, Edgar F.,	8, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	215
Hudson, George C. F.,	10, Worcester,	Clinton,	At home,	20
Hull, Charles G.,	23, Essex,	Ipswich,	At home,	202

Hull, John C.,	11, Worcester,	Leominster,	At home,	56
Hunnewell, James M.,	8, Suffolk,	340 Tremont Building, Boston.	14 Chestnut Street, Boston.	106
Hutchinson, Fred A.,	13, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	223
Jewett, Victor Francis,	15, Middlesex,	P. O. Box 835, Lowell,	At home,	6
Jones, Arthur W.,	1, Nantucket,	Nantucket,	76 Huntington Avenue, Boston.	210
Jordan, Loring P.,	19, Middlesex,	Wakefield,	At home,	207
Jordan, Michael H.,	6, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	183
Joyce, Thomas M.,	12, Suffolk,	423 Dudley Street, Boston.	At home,	238
Kelleher, James H.,	1, Middlesex,	Cambridge, 41,	At home,	132
Kelley, Charles A.,	16, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	172
Kelley, Frank M.,	24, Essex,	Newburyport,	At home,	176
Kelly, Coleman E.,	17, Suffolk,	104 Pleasant Street, Dorchester.	At home,	213
Kemp, Walter H.,	1, Franklin,	Colrain,	Adams House,	28
Keniston, Davis B.,	7, Suffolk,	Hotel Westminster,	At home,	1

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Kerr, Albert L.,	7, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	100
Kidder, Clarence P.,	2, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	162
Kingman, Frederic W.,	8, Norfolk,	Walpole,	At home,	190
Kingsbury, William P.,	8, Middlesex,	Holliston,	At home,	70
Lacey, Hugh J.,	9, Hampden,	Holyoke,	4 Bulfinch Street, Boston.	149
Lancaster, William D.,	24, Suffolk,	1215 Morton Street, Mattapan.	At home,	211
Lane, Benjamin C.,	22, Suffolk,	266 Devonshire Street, Boston.	28 Maxfield Street, West Roxbury.	51
Larocque, Ernest A.,	11, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	73
Larson, Joseph L.,	20, Middlesex,	Everett,	At home,	150
Lawson, Allen,	6, Norfolk,	Braintree,	At home,	181
Lewis, Wilbur F.,	24, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	194
Littlefield, Arthur E.,	5, Hampden,	Springfield,	Adams House,	148

Locke, John B., . .	2, Berkshire, .	Williamstown, . .	Newton Highlands, 109
Lomasney, Martin M.,	5, Suffolk, .	27 McLean Street, Boston.	At home, . . . 128
Look, William J., . .	1, Dukes, .	Vineyard Haven, . .	Adams House, . 107
Lyman, Frank E., .	2, Hampshire,	Easthampton, . .	Adams House, . 13
Makepeace, Lloyd, .	21, Middlesex, .	Malden, ...	At home, . . . 46
Manley, Robert L., .	9, Bristol, .	Fall River, . . .	At home, . . . 67
Marshall,* John C., .	4, Berkshire, .	Pittsfield, . . .	Argonne Hotel, . 63
McCormack, John W.,	11, Suffolk, .	20 Dawes Street, Boston,	At home, . . . 175
McCulloch, Elmer L., .	3, Berkshire, .	Adams, ...	Adams House, . 61
McDonald, Allan R., .	3, Norfolk, .	Wollaston, . . .	At home, . . . 39
McVann, James E., .	11, Essex, . .	Peabody, . . .	At home, . . . 121
Mealey, Stephen R., .	15, Suffolk, .	28 Bromley Park, Roxbury.	At home, . . . 62
Mellen, James J., . .	4, Suffolk, .	18 Tremont Street, Charlestown.	At home, . . . 60
Mellen, Walter L., .	20, Worcester, .	Worcester, . . .	At home, . . . 88

* Died February 21, 1921.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Melody, Patrick J.,	6, Suffolk,	65 Pembroke Street, Boston.	At home,	31
Mendum, Samuel W.,	18, Middlesex,	Woburn,	At home,	24
Meyers, Julius,	2, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	29
Miller, Herbert L.,	2, Hampden,	Southwick,	Adams House,	32
Mitchell, John,	3, Hampden,	Springfield,	Adams House,	81
Morton, Thomas J.,	4, Bristol,	Taunton,	316 Huntington Avenue, Boston.	195
Moyse, George G.,	5, Middlesex,	Waltham,	At home,	3
Mulvey, James J.,	15, Suffolk,	23 Codman Park, Roxbury.	At home,	66
Nelson, John R.,	3, Norfolk,	Quincy,	At home,	156
Newhall, George H.,	14, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	219
Norman, Edwin G.,	13, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	147
Orr, John Glenn,	4, Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	129 St. Botolph Street, Boston.	227

Paige, Henry E.,	3, Hampshire,	Amherst,	Adams House,	135
Paige, Joseph C.,	3, Worcester,	Hardwick,	Adams House,	84
Parker, Walter S.,	18, Middlesex,	Reading,	At home,	101
Pepin, Chauncey,	17, Essex,	Salem,	At home,	118
Phinney, Frank B.,	24, Suffolk,	1417 River Street, Hyde Park.	At home,	108
Pinkham, Harry E.,	14, Essex,	Lynn,	At home,	205
Plattner, William,	1, Bristol,	North Attleborough,	At home,	139
Pond, George K.,	2, Franklin,	Greenfield,	Adams House,	179
Potter, James T.,	1, Berkshire,	North Adams,	Adams House,	130
Reading, Arthur K.,	3, Middlesex,	40 Court Street, Boston,	Cambridge,	14
Rice, Abbott B.,	4, Middlesex,	Newton Center,	At home,	103
Richards, Alfred P.,	1, Plymouth,	Plymouth,	At home,	146
Richards, George Louis,	21, Middlesex,	Malden,	At home,	33
Rolander, Carl J.,	18, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	236

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Ryder, Morrill S.,	7, Plymouth,	Middleborough,	At home,	141
Sampson, Arthur C.,	4, Plymouth,	South Hanson,	At home,	122
Sawyer, Roland D.,	4, Hampshire,	Ware,	At home,	5
Senecal, Leo P.,	8, Hampden,	Willimansett,	Adams House,	83
Shattuck, Henry L.,	8, Suffolk,	135 Marlborough Street, Boston.	At home,	154
Shaw, Michael F.,	27, Suffolk,	Revere,	At home,	8
Shaylor, Charles H.,	5, Berkshire,	Lee,	Adams House,	97
Shepard, Howard S.,	9, Worcester,	Shrewsbury,	At home,	123
Shuebruk, Walter,	3, Plymouth,	10 State Street, Boston,	Cohasset,	68
Shulman, Charles,	19, Suffolk,	568 Blue Hill Avenue, Grove Hall.	At home,	74
Silbert, Coleman,	16, Suffolk,	15 Homestead Street, Grove Hall.	At home,	53
Slowey, Charles H.,	14, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	220

Smith, Almond,	1, Worcester,	Athol,	Argonne Hotel,	25
Smith, Jerome S.,	3, Barnstable,	Provincetown,	65 Hancock Street, Boston.	23
Snow, Dexter A.,	12, Hampden,	Westfield,	Adams House,	86
Snow, Walter H.,	23, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	58
Sowle, Frederick D.,	8, Bristol,	New Bedford,	At home,	96
Sparrell, Ernest H.,	2, Plymouth,	Norwell,	At home,	2
Stedman, William L.,	5, Essex,	Lawrence,	At home,	75
Stephens, Walter F.,	7, Norfolk,	Randolph,	At home,	140
Stratton, Ralph R.,	2, Middlesex,	Cambridge,	At home,	159
Sullivan, Stephen C.,	1, Suffolk,	60 Butler Avenue, East Boston.	At home,	15
Sutherland, Albert A.,	7, Suffolk,	44 Bromfield Street, Boston.	36 Rutland Square, Boston.	185
Sweeney, James F.,	11, Hampden,	Holyoke,	Argonne Hotel,	232
Sweet, Austin M.,	2, Bristol,	Norton,	At home,	231
Thomas, John,	21, Essex,	Gloucester,	146 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.	71

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Tirrell, Prince H.,	5, Norfolk,	Weymouth,	At home,	186
Toomey, Joseph D.,	9, Suffolk,	510 Broadway, South Boston.	At home,	99
Torrey, James A.,	19, Essex,	Beverly,	At home,	93
Troy, James B.,	11, Suffolk,	4 Mayhew Street, Dorchester.	At home,	170
Wall, Albert T.,	14, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	114
Warner, Charles S.,	4, Franklin,	Northfield,	Adams House,	17
Warren, Charles C.,	27, Middlesex,	Arlington,	At home,	144
Warren, Frederick A.,	2, Hampden,	North Wilbraham,	Adams House,	218
Webber, George M.,	8, Plymouth,	East Bridgewater,	At home,	113
Webster, George P.,	4, Essex,	Bradford, R. F. D. No. 5,	At home,	7
Weymouth, Guy L.,	28, Middlesex,	Belmont,	At home,	36
Wheelock, Henry H.,	12, Worcester,	Fitchburg,	At home,	196

Whidden, Renton,	2, Norfolk,	79 Milk Street, Boston,	Brookline,	226
White, Howard B.,	12, Middlesex,	Ayer,	At home,	95
Whitney, Alfred H.,	11, Worcester,	Ashburnham,	At home,	182
Willard, Edward E.,	20, Suffolk,	Chelsea,	At home,	54
Winn, Herbert F.,	19, Worcester,	Worcester,	At home,	65
Winnett, William H.,	3, Suffolk,	243. Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown, 29.	At home,	180
Wood, Isaac U.,	9, Bristol,	Fall River,	At home,	50
Woodill, Harry C.,	22, Middlesex,	Melrose,	At home,	77
Woods, John M.,	24, Middlesex,	Somerville,	At home,	9
Worrall, George M.,	1, Bristol,	Attleboro,	At home,	129
Wragg, Samuel H.,	1, Norfolk,	Needham Heights,	At home,	12
Young, Benjamin Loring,	13, Middlesex,	Auburndale, 66,	At home,	Spk'r.
Young, James E.,	2, Worcester,	Winchendon,	At home,	116

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CHARLES O. HOLT, Somerville, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
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Assistant Doorkeeper — Arthur R. Driscoll.
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Pages — David M. Brackman, Raymond F. Duval, M. Clayton Gould, Ernest W. Ricker.

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Assistant Doorkeeper — Jacob B. Henry.
Postmaster — Morris C. Jackson.
Assistant Postmaster — George F. Beatty.
Messengers — Thomas P. Frost, Nathaniel D. Curry, Ernest Saunders, Henry P. Furnald, Patrick F. Brennan, Albert T. Galpin, George Liberge, Wallace C. Day, Austin T. Davis, Clarence R. Van Allen, M. William H. O'Neil, Eugene P. Mellody, Alonzo J. Fernald, Franklin E. Campbell, George Faber.
Pages — William Thomas Shea, James E. Slattery, Thomas A. Chadwick, Charles J. Facey, William Joseph Francis, Stuart Milton Hall, Eben N. Lambert, 3d, Gilbert Marshall Upham.

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CASASSA . . . . . of Suffolk.
NAPHEN . . . . . of Middlesex.
MCDONNELL . . . . . of Suffolk.

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MCLANE . . . . . of Bristol.
HARDY . . . . . of Worcester.
CHAMBERLAIN . . . . . of Hampden.
DONOVAN . . . . . of Suffolk.

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Messrs. GOULD . . . . . of Worcester.
CARRICK . . . . . of Middlesex.
ENGLERT . . . . . of Suffolk.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

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HARDY . . . . . of Worcester.
CAREY . . . . . of Suffolk.

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MCDONNELL . . . . . of Suffolk.

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Messrs.	JEWETT	of Lowell.
	ACHIN	of Lowell.
	DOYLE	of New Bedford.
	HAYS	of Boston.
	SNOW	of Westfield.
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	HARRINGTON	of Fall River.
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	MCCORMACK	of Boston.

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	ORR	of Pittsfield.
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* Clerk.

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	HAYS	of Boston.
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	SHUEBRUK	of Cohasset.
	STEPHENS	of Randolph.
	COOLIDGE *	of Medford.
	CROSSLEY	of Fall River.
	MCCORMACK	of Boston.
	SHAW	of Revere.

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	BRIMBLECOM	of Newton.
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	WHITNEY	of Ashburnham.
	GRADY	of Springfield.
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	GRAVES	of Springfield.

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	BIDWELL	of Gt. Barrington.
	HEFFERNAN, JOHN J.	of Boston.

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CONLON . . . of Boston.
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LOOK . . . of Tisbury.
BARROWS . . of Carver.

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PLATTNER . of No. Attleborough.
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WRIGHT of Norfolk and Plymouth.
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BROWN . . . of Springfield.
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MENDUM . . of Woburn.
KINGMAN . . of Walpole.
MELLEN . . of Worcester.
LARSON * . . of Everett.
SHEPARD . . of Shrewsbury.
HILLBERG . . of Brockton.
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ON ELECTION LAWS.

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HINCKLEY * . . of Barnstable.
LANE . . . of Boston.
GILMAN . . . of Boston.
BOWERS . . . of Framingham.
SENECAL . . of Chicopee.
LARSON . . . of Everett.
STRATTON . . of Cambridge.
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COOK . . . of New Bedford.
STEDMAN. . . of Methuen.
HERRICK . . of Beverly.
THOMAS . . . of Gloucester.
McDONALD . . of Quincy.
HEFLER . . . of Dennis.
LOCKE . . . of Williamstown.
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PUTNAM . . . of Middlesex.
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DOW . . . . of Methuen.
SMITH . . . of Provincetown.
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ON INSURANCE.

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BRIGGS . . . of Amesbury.
LEWIS . . . of Somerville.
GATINEAU . . of Southbridge.
SAMPSON . . of Hanson.
HOLMAN . . . of Millbury.
HARTFORD * . . of Westford.
SUTHERLAND . of Boston.
DRISCOLL, T. J. of Boston.
TOOMEY . . . of Boston.
HENNESSEY . . of Boston.

ON LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

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GRISWOLD . . of Franklin and Hampshire.
CLARK . . . of Suffolk.
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ROLANDER . . of Worcester.
COLLINS . . . of Medford.
LITTLEFIELD . of Springfield.
SWEET * . . . of Norton.
HULL . . . of Ipswich.
KELLEY . . . of Worcester.
HEFFERNAN, J. F. of Boston.

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MONK . of Norfolk and Suffolk.
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GREEN * . . . of Cambridge.
TIRRELL . . . of Weymouth.
MENDUM . . of Woburn.
RICHARDS . . of Plymouth.
McVANN . . of Peabody.

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JORDAN . . . of Wakefield.
LAWSON . . . of Braintree.
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HEFFERNAN, J. J. of Boston.

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TARBELL of Worcester and Hampden.
DAHLBORG . . of Plymouth.
ENGLERT . . of Suffolk.
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MEYERS . . . of Cambridge.
RYDER . . . of Middleborough.
PHINNEY . . of Boston.
ALDRICH . . of Canton.
WARREN . . of Wilbraham.
DALE * . . . of Watertown.
MORTON . . . of Taunton.
SOWLE . . . of New Bedford.
CASEY . . . of Boston.
DREW . . . of Boston.

ON METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. CASASSA . . . of Suffolk.
WELLS . . . of Suffolk.
NAPHEN . . . of Middlesex.
GREEN . . . of Suffolk.
Of the House. — Messrs. READING . . of Cambridge.
DAVIS * . . . of Malden.
GILMAN . . . of Boston.
NELSON . . . of Quincy.
WHIDDEN . . of Brookline.
RICE . . . . of Newton.
BULLOCK . . of Waltham.
SUTHERLAND . of Boston.

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* Clerk.

Of the House. — Messrs. ADLOW . . . of Boston.
LOMASNEY . . of Boston.
FRANCIS . . . of Boston.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. DAHLBORG . . of Plymouth.
GIBBS . . . of Middlesex.
PUTNAM . . . of Middlesex.
TREFRY . . . of Essex.
Of the House. — Messrs. POTTER . . . of North Adams.
RICHARDS . . of Malden.
WHEELOCK . . of Fitchburg.
BOWERS . . . of Framingham.
TORREY . . . of Beverly.
MOYSE . . . of Waltham.
HALE * . . . of Rockport.
CROCKETT . . of Milford.
TROY . . . of Boston.
HINES . . . of Boston.
HEALY . . . of Natick.

ON MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. MOULTON . . of Berkshire.
DAHLBORG . . of Plymouth.
BLISS . . . of Middlesex.
BABB . . . of Suffolk.
Of the House. — Messrs. BATES . . . of Salem.
NEWHALL . . of Lynn.
KIDDER * . . of Cambridge.
NELSON . . . of Quincy.
WILLARD . . of Chelsea.
LANE . . . of Boston.
LAROCQUE . . of Fall River.
STEDMAN . . of Methuen.
CORBETT . . of Lowell.
CASHMAN . . of Boston.
MELLEN . . . of Boston.

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* Clerk.

ON POWER AND LIGHT.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. PARKHURST . . of Middlesex.
HALLIWELL . . of Bristol.
CASASSA . . . of Suffolk.
GREEN . . . of Suffolk.

Of the House. — Messrs. PLATTNER . of No. Attleborough.
McDONALD . . of Quincy.
FROTHINGHAM . of Lynn.
DOYLE * . . . of New Bedford.
FISH . . . . of Brookline.
DAVIS . . . of Malden.
BROOKS . . . of Worcester.
WARNER . . of Northfield.
CARLETON . . of Chelsea.
MITCHELL . . of Springfield.
HARRINGTON . of Fall River.

ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. PEARSON . . of Middlesex.
HARDY . . . of Worcester.
GRISWOLD . . of Franklin and Hampshire.
BABB . . . of Suffolk.

Of the House. — Messrs. GLAZIER . . . of Hudson.
RYDER . . . of Middleborough.
HUNNEWELL . of Boston.
ABBOTT . . . of Andover.
HALE . . . of Springfield.
BELL . . . of Somerville.
KERR . . . of Lawrence.
BARTLETT * . . of Brockton.
CORBETT . . of Lowell.
KELLEHER . . of Cambridge.
COSTANZA . . of Boston.

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* Clerk.

ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. BUTLER . . . of Essex.
AUSTIN . . . of Middlesex.
SHEA . . . of Hampden.
GREEN . . . of Suffolk.
Of the House. — Messrs. LAROCQUE . . of Fall River.
EARLY . . . of Newton.
HERRICK * . . of Beverly.
LEWIS . . . of Somerville.
HOWLAND . . of New Bedford.
WINN . . . of Worcester.
CONLON . . . of Boston.
COX . . . . of Boston.
ABBOTT . . . of Andover.
MELODY . . . of Boston.
COYNE . . . of Boston.

ON PUBLIC SAFETY.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. CLARK . . . of Suffolk.
BUTLER . . . of Essex.
DONOVAN . . of Suffolk.
Of the House. — Messrs. ACHIN . . . of Lowell.
WHEELOCK . . of Fitchburg.
TIRRELL . . . of Weymouth.
SULLIVAN . . of Boston.
CARMAN . . . of Springfield.
HUTCHINSON * . of Lynn.
HARVEY . . . of Boston.
DALEY . . . of Lawrence.

ON PUBLIC SERVICE.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. PUTNAM . . . of Middlesex.
QUINN . . . of Essex.
COOKE . . . of Worcester.
REED . . . of Bristol.

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* Clerk.

Of the House. — Messrs. Wood . . . of Fall River.
Marshall † . of Pittsfield.
Willard . . of Chelsea.
Hunnewell . of Boston.
Berard . . . of Lowell.
Pond . . . of Greenfield.
McCulloch . of Adams.
Hinckley . . of Barnstable.
Graves * . . of Springfield.
Grady . . . of Springfield.
Kelly . . . of Boston.

ON RAILROADS.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. Hardy . . . of Worcester.
Emery . . . of Essex.
Wright of Norfolk and Plymouth.
Carey . . . of Suffolk.
Of the House. — Messrs. Pepin . . . of Salem.
Jewett . . . of Lowell.
Foote * . . . of Pittsfield.
Cook . . . of New Bedford.
Manley . . of Fall River.
Worrall . . of Attleboro.
Hudson . . . of Clinton.
Snow . . . of Somerville.
Blaney . . . of Boston.
Jordan . . . of Lawrence.
Hannagan . . of Marlborough.

ON SOCIAL WELFARE.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. Wright of Norfolk and Plymouth.
Churchill of Cape and Plymouth.
Moulton . . of Berkshire.
Of the House. — Messrs. Webster . . of Boxford.
Brimblecom . of Newton.
Warren . . of Wilbraham.

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* Clerk. † Died February 21, 1921.

Of the House. — Messrs. COULSON . . of Whitman.
DAWSON . . of Winthrop.
COOKSEY * . . of Marblehead.
HEALY . . . of Natick.
CAMPBELL . . of Boston.

ON STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. QUINN . . . of Essex.
PEARSON . . of Middlesex.
TARBELL of Worcester and Hampden.
TREFRY . . . of Essex.
Of the House. — Messrs. EARLY . . . of Newton.
WEBSTER . . of Boxford.
HAMBURGER . of Boston.
PAIGE . . . of Amherst.
DAGGETT . . of Somerville.
DAVIDSON . . of Leicester.
ATWOOD * . . of Boston.
PINKHAM . . of Lynn.
MEALEY . . . of Boston.
HEARN . . . of Boston.
BURKE . . . of Boston.

ON THE STATE HOUSE.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. WADLEIGH . . of Essex.
BUTLER . . . of Essex.
NELSON . . . of Worcester.
Of the House. — Messrs. NEWHALL . . of Lynn.
BESSETTE . . of New Bedford.
BRIGGS . . . of Amesbury.
TORREY . . . of Beverly.
HARVEY . . . of Haverhill.
SNOW . . . of Somerville.
HIGGINS * . . of Taunton.
KELLEY . . . of Worcester.

* Clerk.

ON STREET RAILWAYS.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. TREFRY . . . of Essex.
HARDY of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
PEARSON . . of Middlesex.
SHEA . . . of Hampden.

Of the House. — Messrs. WORRALL . . of Attleboro.
WOODILL . . of Melrose.
MELLEN . . . of Worcester.
BURR . . . of Boston.
RICHARDS . . of Malden.
PHINNEY . . of Boston.
FOOTE . . . of Pittsfield.
CLARK . . . of Brockton.
YOUNG * . . . of Winchendon.
DOWD . . . of Holyoke.
MELODY . . . of Boston.

ON TAXATION.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. MONK . of Norfolk and Suffolk.
WELLS . . . of Suffolk.
CHAMBERLAIN . of Hampden.
McDONNELL . of Suffolk.

Of the House. — Messrs. BEANE . . . of Cambridge.
BATES . . . of Quincy.
SNOW . . . of Westfield.
POTTER . . . of North Adams.
RICHARDS . . of Plymouth.
FISH . . . . of Brookline.
CREESE . . . of Danvers.
POND * . . . of Greenfield.
LOOK . . . of Tisbury.
FITZGERALD . . of Worcester.
DRISCOLL, C. J. of Boston.

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* Clerk.

ON TOWNS.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. TARBELL of Worcester and Hampden.
REED . . . of Bristol.
GRISWOLD . . of Franklin and Hampshire.
BUTLER . . . of Essex.

Of the House. — Messrs. WRAGG . . . of Needham.
MILLER . . . of Southwick.
PAIGE . . . of Amherst.
KEMP . . . of Colrain.
PARKER . . . of Reading.
EVANS * . . . of Saugus.
BRUNELL . . of Webster.
GATINEAU . . of Southbridge.
FAULK . . . of Dover.
DOUGLAS . . of Acushnet.
SPARRELL . . of Norwell.

ON WATER SUPPLY.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. NELSON . . . of Worcester.
MONK . of Norfolk and Suffolk.
CLARK . . . of Suffolk.

Of the House. — Messrs. HAMBURGER . of Boston.
WHITNEY . . of Ashburnham.
BULLOCK . . of Waltham.
GLAZIER . . . of Hudson.
HAWTHORNE . of Lynn.
LANCASTER . . of Boston.
MELLEN . . . of Boston.
CORBETT * . . of Worcester.

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* Clerk.

JOINT SPECIAL ON COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Of the Senate. — Messrs. Bliss . . . of Middlesex.
McLane . . of Bristol.
Monk . . of Norfolk and Suffolk.
Chamberlain . of Hampden.
Cooke . . . of Worcester.

Of the House. — Messrs. Brier . . . of Boston.
Bagshaw . . of Fall River.
Snow . . . of Westfield.
Kidder . . . of Cambridge.
Norman . . of Worcester.
Coulson . . of Whitman.
Kingman . . of Walpole.
Creese . . . of Danvers.
Sawyer . . . of Ware.
Goode . . . of Boston.

List of Members of the Senate, with Committees of which Each Person is a Member.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Allen, Frank G. . . .	[*President.*] Rules (*chairman*).
Austin, Charles M. . .	Cities, Conservation (*chairman*), Public Institutions.
Babb, George W. P. . .	Election Laws (*chairman*), Municipal Finance, Public Health.
Bliss, Alvin E. . . .	Cities (*chairman*), Election Laws, Municipal Finance, Rules, Joint Special on County Government (*chairman*).
Butler, Frederick . .	Public Institutions (*chairman*), Public Safety, State House, Towns.
Carey, John J. . . .	Cities, Engrossed Bills, Insurance, Railroads.
Carrick, George H. . .	Bills in the Third Reading, Education, Insurance, Mercantile Affairs (*chairman*).
Casassa, Andrew A. . .	Judiciary, Metropolitan Affairs (*chairman*), Power and Light.
Chamberlain, Geo. D. .	Education (*chairman*), Taxation, Ways and Means, Joint Special on County Government.
Churchill, John W. . .	Conservation, Labor and Industry (*chairman*), Social Welfare.
Cooke, Harry A. . . .	Conservation, Counties (*chairman*), Public Service, Joint Special on County Government.
Clark, Henry S. . . .	Labor and Industry, Public Safety (*chairman*), Water Supply.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Dahlborg, Edward N. .	Judiciary, Mercantile Affairs, Military Affairs (*chairman*), Municipal Finance.
Donovan, Thomas F. .	Constitutional Law, Education, Public Safety, Ways and Means.
Emery, Carl C. . . .	Conservation, Highways and Motor Vehicles (*chairman*), Railroads.
Englert, John P. . . .	Banks and Banking, Bills in the Third Reading, Harbors and Public Lands, Mercantile Affairs.
Gibbs, John M. . . .	Constitutional Law, Judiciary (*chairman*), Military Affairs, Rules.
Gould, Charles W. . .	Banks and Banking, Bills in the Third Reading (*chairman*), Legal Affairs.
Green, Thomas H. . .	Election Laws, Metropolitan Affairs, Power and Light, Public Institutions.
Griswold, Lyman W. .	Agriculture (*chairman*), Labor and Industry, Public Health, Towns.
Halliwell, John . . .	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands (*chairman*), Power and Light.
Hardy, Leonard F. . .	Agriculture, Education, Street Railways, Ways and Means (*chairman*).
Hardy, Walter A. . .	Engrossed Bills, Public Health, Railroads (*chairman*), Ways and Means.
McDonnell, William H. .	Judiciary, Rules, Taxation.
McLane, Walter E. . .	Insurance (*chairman*), Rules, Ways and Means, Joint Special on County Government.
Monk, Wesley E. . .	Legal Affairs, Taxation (*chairman*), Water Supply, Joint Special on County Government.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Moulton, William C.	Insurance, Municipal Finance (*chairman*), Social Welfare.
Naphen, William J.	Constitutional Law (*chairman*), Judiciary, Metropolitan Affairs.
Nelson, Christian	Harbors and Public Lands, Highways and Motor Vehicles, State House, Water Supply (*chairman*).
Parkhurst, Lewis	Banks and Banking, Harbors and Public Lands, Power and Light (*chairman*).
Pearson, Gardner W.	Legal Affairs, Public Health (*chairman*), State Administration, Street Railways.
Putnam, Frank H.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Military Affairs, Public Service (*chairman*).
Quinn, Martin L.	Election Laws, Public Service, State Administration (*chairman*).
Reed, Silas D.	Legal Affairs (*chairman*), Public Service, Rules, Towns.
Shea, John F.	Engrossed Bills (*chairman*), Public Institutions, Street Railways.
Tarbell, Warren E.	Agriculture, Mercantile Affairs, Towns (*chairman*), State Administration.
Trefry, Raymond H.	Military Affairs, State Administration, Street Railways (*chairman*).
Wadleigh, Albert P.	Agriculture, Counties, State House (*chairman*).
Wells, Wellington	Banks and Banking (*chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs, Rules, Taxation.
Wright, Elwin T.	Counties, Railroads, Social Welfare (*chairman*).

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each Person is a Member.

A.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Abbott, Charles E.	Public Health, Public Institutions.
Abbott, Essex S.	Rules, Judiciary (*chairman*).
Achin, Henry, Jr.	Rules, Public Safety (*chairman*).
Adlow, Elijah	Metropolitan Affairs.
Aldrich, Talbot	Conservation (*clerk*), Mercantile Affairs.
Annis, Charles H.	Cities.
Atwood, Frank S.	State Administration (*clerk*).

B.

Bagshaw, James T.	Ways and Means, Joint Special on County Government.
Baldwin, Frank H.	Counties.
Barrows, Frank E.	Agriculture, Conservation.
Bartlett, Herbert A.	Public Health (*clerk*).
Bates, George J.	Municipal Finance (*chairman*).
Bates, Russell T.	Engrossed Bills (*chairman*), Taxation.
Beane, Arthur E.	Elections, Taxation (*chairman*).
Bell, William J.	Public Health.
Bennett, Edward D.	Agriculture.
Bentley, James D.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*chairman*).
Berard, Adelard	Public Service.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Bessette, Alfred M.	Cities, State House.
Bidwell, Orlando C.	Engrossed Bills, Agriculture (*chairman*).
Blaney, Osgood C.	Counties, Railroads.
Bowers, Edgar A.	Election Laws, Military Affairs.
Bradway, Omer E.	Conservation.
Brennen, Owen E.	Banks and Banking.
Brier, Frank L.	Legal Affairs (*chairman*), Joint Special on County Government (*chairman*).
Briggs, George L.	Insurance, State House.
Brimblecom, John C.	Elections, Social Welfare.
Brooks, George F.	Power and Light.
Brown, James B.	Banks and Banking.
Brown, Samuel F.	Banks and Banking, Counties.
Brunell, George J.	Pay-Roll, Towns.
Bullock, Albert W.	Metropolitan Affairs, Water Supply.
Burke, Frank J.	State Administration.
Burr, Herbert W.	Election Laws (*chairman*), Street Railways.

C.

Campbell, Hugh J.	Social Welfare.
Carleton, Thomas I.	Power and Light.
Carman, Julius F.	Public Safety.
Casey, Daniel W.	Mercantile Affairs, Banks and Banking.
Cashman, John B.	Municipal Finance.
Chase, Mial W.	Banks and Banking, Education.
Clark, Ezra W.	Street Railways.
Collins, Thomas D.	Labor and Industry.
Conlon, William J.	Cities, Public Institutions.
Conroy, William S.	Conservation, Harbors and Public Lands (*clerk*).
Cook, D. Herbert	Harbors and Public Lands, Railroads.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Cooksey, Fred R.	Social Welfare (*clerk*).
Coolidge, Richard B.	Judiciary (*clerk*).
Corbett, Cornelius W.	Water Supply (*clerk*).
Corbett, Thomas J.	Municipal Finance, Public Health.
Costanza, George	Public Health.
Coulson, Frank N.	Social Welfare, Joint Special on County Government.
Cox, Edward J.	Public Institutions.
Coyne, Francis X.	Public Institutions.
Creese, Walter T.	Taxation, Joint Special on County Government.
Crockett, Elbert M.	Military Affairs.
Crockwell, Richard D.	Cities (*clerk*).
Crossley, William C.	Judiciary.

D.

Daggett, Warren C.	Counties (*chairman*), State Administration.
Dale, George H.	Mercantile Affairs (*clerk*).
Daley, David D.	Public Safety.
Davidson, Alonzo B.	State Administration.
Davis, Elbridge G.	Metropolitan Affairs (*clerk*), Power and Light.
Davis, J. Bradford	Constitutional Law (*clerk*).
Dawson, Elmer E.	Social Welfare.
DesChenes, Louis N. M.	Conservation.
Douglas, Walter F.	Towns.
Dow, Robert W.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Dowd, Lawrence F.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Street Railways.
Doyle, Andrew P.	Rules, Power and Light (*clerk*).
Draper, Eben S.	Ways and Means.
Drew, John H.	Mercantile Affairs.
Driscoll, Cornelius J.	Taxation.
Driscoll, Timothy J.	Insurance.

E.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Early, Bernard	Public Institutions, State Administration (*chairman*).
Eaton, Frank W.	Conservation.
Evans, Vernon W.	Towns (*clerk*).

F.

Faulk, John H.	Towns.
Finkelstein, Bernard	Cities.
Fish, Erland F.	Power and Light, Taxation.
Fitzgerald, Michael J.	Taxation.
Foote, Charles R.	Railroads (*clerk*), Street Railways.
Francis, William J.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Frost, Harvey E.	Insurance (*chairman*).
Frothingham, Chas. B.	Power and Light.

G.

Gatineau, Felix	Insurance, Towns.
Geb, Jacob F.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Gilman, George A.	Election Laws, Metropolitan Affairs.
Glazier, Frederick P.	Public Health (*chairman*), Water Supply.
Goff, Albert C.	Counties.
Goode, James A.	Constitutional Law, Harbors and Public Lands, Joint Special on County Government.
Grady, William H.	Elections, Public Service.
Grant, William	Agriculture.
Graves, Merle D.	Bills in the Third Reading, Public Service (*clerk*).
Green, Louis L.	Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs (*clerk*).

H.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Haigis, Fred C.	Constitutional Law, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Hale, C. Wesley	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Health.
Hale, Walter S.	Elections (*clerk*), Military Affairs (*clerk*).
Hamburger, Leo S.	State Administration, Water Supply (*chairman*).
Hannagan, William H.	Cities, Railroads.
Harrington, Edward F.	Rules, Power and Light.
Hartford, Alfred W.	Insurance (*clerk*).
Hartshorn, Charles H.	Ways and Means.
Harvey, Brad D.	Banks and Banking (*clerk*), State House.
Harvey, John F.	Public Safety.
Hawthorne, Charles F.	Water Supply.
Hays, Martin	Rules, Judiciary.
Healy, Jeremiah J.	Military Affairs, Social Welfare.
Hearn, William H.	State Administration.
Heffernan, John F.	Labor and Industry.
Heffernan, John J	Engrossed Bills, Legal Affairs.
Hefler, Richard H.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Hennessey, William I.	Insurance.
Herrick, Joseph E.	Harbors and Public Lands, Public Institutions (*clerk*).
Hickey, William P.	Ways and Means.
Higgins, Matthew A.	Counties, State House (*clerk*).
Hillberg, Charles R.	Education.
Hinckley, Edward C.	Election Laws (*clerk*), Public Service.
Hines, Paul H.	Military Affairs.
Holden, Charles S.	Ways and Means.
Holman, Charles F.	Insurance.
Howland, Edgar F.	Public Institutions.
Hudson, George C. F.	Railroads.
Hull, Charles G.	Labor and Industry.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Hull, John C.	Judiciary, Bills in the Third Reading (*chairman*).
Hunnewell, James M. .	Public Health, Public Service.
Hutchinson, Fred A. .	Public Safety (*clerk*).
	J.
Jewett, Victor Francis .	Rules, Railroads.
Jones, Arthur W. . .	Conservation, Harbors and Public Lands (*chairman*).
Jordan, Loring P. . .	Legal Affairs.
Jordan, Michael H. . .	Harbors and Public Lands, Railroads.
Joyce, Thomas M. . .	Election Laws.
	K.
Kelleher, James H. . .	Public Health.
Kelley, Charles A. . .	Labor and Industry, State House.
Kelley, Frank M. . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*clerk*).
Kelly, Coleman E. . .	Public Service.
Kemp, Walter H. . .	Agriculture, Towns.
Keniston, Davis B. . .	Rules, Mercantile Affairs (*chairman*).
Kerr, Albert L. . . .	Public Health.
Kidder, Clarence P. . .	Cities, Municipal Finance (*clerk*), Joint Special on County Government.
Kingman, Frederic W. .	Agriculture, Education, Joint Special on County Government.
Kingsbury, William P. .	Agriculture.
	L.
Lacey, Hugh J. . . .	Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs.
Lancaster, William D. .	Counties (*clerk*), Water Supply.
Lane, Benjamin C. . .	Election Laws, Municipal Finance.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Larocque, Ernest A.	Municipal Finance, Public Institutions (*chairman*).
Larson, Joseph L.	Education (*clerk*), Election Laws.
Lawson, Allen	Legal Affairs.
Lewis, Wilbur F.	Insurance, Public Institutions.
Littlefield, Arthur E.	Labor and Industry.
Locke, John B.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Lomasney, Martin M.	Ways and Means, Metropolitan Affairs.
Look, William J.	Conservation, Taxation.
Lyman, Frank E.	Ways and Means (*chairman*).
	M.
Makepeace, Lloyd	Elections (*chairman*), Judiciary.
Manley, Robert L.	Railroads.
Marshall, John C.*	Public Service.
McCormack, John W.	Rules, Judiciary.
McCulloch, Elmer L.	Public Service.
McDonald, Allan R.	Harbors and Public Lands, Power and Light.
McVann, James E.	Legal Affairs.
Mealey, Stephen R.	State Administration.
Mellen, James J.	Municipal Finance, Water Supply.
Mellen, Walter L.	Education, Street Railways.
Melody, Patrick J.	Public Institutions, Street Railways.
Mendum, Samuel W.	Education, Legal Affairs.
Meyers, Julius	Pay-Roll (*chairman*), Mercantile Affairs.
Miller, Herbert L.	Agriculture (*clerk*), Towns.
Mitchell, John	Ways and Means, Power and Light.
Morton, Thomas J.	Mercantile Affairs.
Moyse, George G.	Military Affairs.
Mulvey, James J.	Pay-Roll, Education.

* Died February 21, 1921.

N.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Nelson, John R.	Metropolitan Affairs, Municipal Finance.
Newhall, George H.	Municipal Finance, State House (*chairman*).
Norman, Edwin G.	Judiciary, Joint Special on County Government.

O.

Orr, John Glen	Ways and Means.

P.

Paige, Henry E.	State Administration, Towns.
Paige, Joseph C.	Agriculture.
Parker, Walter S.	Education, Towns.
Pepin, Chauncey	Cities, Railroads (*chairman*).
Phinney, Frank B.	Mercantile Affairs, Street Railways.
Pinkham, Harry E.	State Administration.
Plattner, William	Constitutional Law, Power and Light (*chairman*).
Pond, George K.	Public Service, Taxation (*clerk*).
Potter, James T.	Military Affairs (*chairman*), Taxation.

R.

Reading, Arthur K.	Metropolitan Affairs (*chairman*).
Rice, Abbott B.	Education (*chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Richards, Alfred P.	Legal Affairs, Taxation.
Richards, George Louis	Military Affairs, Street Railways.
Rolander, Carl J.	Labor and Industry.
Ryder, Morrill S.	Mercantile Affairs, Public Health.

S.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Sampson, Arthur C.	Insurance.
Sawyer, Roland B.	Rules, Election Laws, Joint Special on County Government.
Senecal, Leo P.	Election Laws.
Shattuck, Henry L.	Rules (*clerk*), Ways and Means.
Shaw, Michael F.	Judiciary.
Shaylor, Charles H.	Agriculture.
Shepard, Howard S.	Education.
Shuebruk, Walter	Judiciary, Banks and Banking.
Shulman, Charles	Legal Affairs.
Silbert, Coleman	Bills in the Third Reading, Banks and Banking.
Slowey, Charles H.	Counties.
Smith, Almond	Agriculture, Conservation.
Smith, Jerome S.	Conservation (*chairman*), Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Snow, Dexter A.	Rules, Taxation, Joint Special on County Government.
Snow, Walter H.	Railroads, State House.
Sowle, Frederick D.	Mercantile Affairs.
Sparrell, Ernest H.	Towns.
Stedman, William L.	Harbors and Public Lands, Municipal Finance.
Stephens, Walter F.	Judiciary.
Stratton, Ralph R.	Election Laws.
Sullivan, Stephen C.	Public Safety.
Sutherland, Albert A.	Insurance, Metropolitan Affairs.
Sweeney, James F.	Education.
Sweet, Austin M.	Labor and Industry (*clerk*).

T.

Thomas, John	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands.
Tirrell, Prince H.	Legal Affairs, Public Safety.
Toomey, Joseph D.	Insurance.
Torrey, James A.	Military Affairs, State House.
Troy, James B.	Military Affairs.

W.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Wall, Albert T.	Constitutional Law (*chairman*), Election Laws.
Warner, Charles S.	Power and Light.
Warren, Charles C.	Ways and Means (*clerk*).
Warren, Frederick A.	Mercantile Affairs, Social Welfare.
Webber, George M.	Banks and Banking (*chairman*).
Webster, George P.	Social Welfare (*chairman*), State Administration.
Weymouth, Guy L.	Banks and Banking.
Wheelock, Henry H.	Military Affairs, Public Safety.
Whidden, Renton	Labor and Industry (*chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
White, Howard B.	Banks and Banking.
Whitney, Alfred H.	Elections, Water Supply.
Willard, Edward E.	Municipal Finance, Public Service.
Winn, Herbert F.	Cities, Public Institutions.
Winnett, William H.	Elections.
Wood, Isaac U.	Constitutional Law, Public Service (*chairman*).
Woodill, Harry C.	Cities (*chairman*), Street Railways.
Woods, John M.	Conservation.
Worrall, George M.	Railroads, Street Railways (*chairman*).
Wragg, Samuel H.	Rules, Towns (*chairman*).

Y.

Young, Benjamin Loring	Speaker.
Young, James E.	Street Railways (*clerk*).

LEGISLATIVE REPORTERS.

IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Timothy J. Barter,	*Financial News.*
Leverett D. G. Bentley,	*Boston Globe.*
Robert T. Brady,	*Boston Post.*
Arthur M. Bridgman,	*Robinson News Service.*
Raymond L. Bridgman,	*State House News Service.* *Brockton Enterprise.* *Fitchburg Sentinel.*
Thomas Carens,	*Boston Herald.*
Julius V. Clark,	*Boston Record.*
Mrs. Charles H. Copeland,	*Proprietor, State House News Service.*
Bernard J. Doherty,	*Boston Traveler.*
Edward D. Druan,	*United Press.*
James T. Harris,	*Boston Telegram.* *Lynn Item.*
Richard T. Howard,	*Boston Review.*
Wendell D. Howie,	*Boston Transcript.* *Worcester Telegram.*
Grover C. Hoyt,	*The Associated Press.* *Fall River Herald.* *Lowell Sun.* *New Bedford Standard.* *Springfield News.* *Springfield Republican.*
Rush T. Jones,	*Boston Record.*
Harold J. Kenney,	*Boston American.*
John T. Lambert,	*Boston American.*
Eugene W. Mason,	*Springfield Union.*
John D. Merrill,	*Boston Globe.*
Charles N. Morgan,	*Boston Herald.*
George W. Murphy,	*State House News Service.*
Frank A. Nichols,	*Boston Transcript.*
Daniel J. O'Connor,	*Editor, State House News Service.*
Thomas F. O'Connor,	*State House News Service.*
James S. Robinson,	*Robinson News Service.*

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted. The rules as they are here printed were finally adopted by the Senate on January 12, 1921.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

The President.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.) [1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (2, 5.) [1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.) [1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.)
[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.) [1831; 1885; 1888.]

Clerk.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (11, 12.) [1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)
[1882; 1888.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired. (15, 57.)
[1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1921.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion. [1882.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.) [1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.) [1817.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year, to wit: —

A committee on the Judiciary;

A committee on Ways and Means;

Each to consist of five members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

Each to consist of three members.

A committee on Rules;

To consist of the President and six members. (20.)

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and

the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (21, 22.)
[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who, within fourteen days after such reference, shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.) [1904; 1913; 1921.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.)
[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper

notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. (30.) [1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

Form of Bills and Resolves.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves, and dates and numbers shall be written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.) [1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All bills and resolves for introduction on leave, resolutions, and petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, and all reports of State officers, shall first be deposited with the Clerk, and, prior to their presentation or introduction, shall be submitted by him to the committee on Rules for inspection. The committee shall examine the same for the purpose of ascertaining (1) whether the legislation proposed is plainly and specifically stated or already provided for; (2) whether such bills, resolves, resolutions and petitions are in proper form; and (3) that compliance has been had with the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. Every such matter shall be returned by the committee on Rules to the Clerk not later than the

fourth legislative day succeeding the day of its deposit with him, unless consent in writing to the longer detention thereof is filed with the Clerk by the member presenting the matter, and, unless withdrawn by the member, it shall be by the Clerk submitted to the President and by him laid before the Senate not later than on the next legislative day after it is so returned. All orders intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege, or to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and be laid before the Senate in the manner, and within the time, prescribed above. Bills, resolves and resolutions which have been laid before the Senate and introduced shall be read, and shall be, by the President, with the consent of the Senate, referred to the appropriate committees. Prior to such reference, the President may, in his discretion, order bills and resolves, intended for introduction on leave or filed to accompany petitions, and resolutions, intended for introduction, to be printed; and when he so orders they shall, after they are introduced, be printed under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary. Subject to the provisions of Rule No. 22, every petition which is not accompanied by a bill or resolve shall be deposited with the Clerk and be retained in his custody until a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for shall be filed with him, when he shall present the same to the committee on Rules, to be disposed of as provided above. The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remon-

strances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921.]

21. The committee on Rules shall make no change in the substance or form of any matter referred to them in accordance with the preceding rule, without the consent of the member depositing the same, but upon the presentation or introduction of any such matter to the Senate it shall be the duty of some member of the committee on Rules, acting under the committee's instruction, to suggest any failure to comply with the rules, and to offer such amendment or propose such other action as is determined proper or necessary by the committee within the scope of its duties, as above set forth. If, upon such motion, before a petition is referred to a committee, the petitioner is given leave to withdraw because the petition is not in proper form, such action shall not be deemed to be a final rejection under Rule 54, and shall not prejudice the right of a member to present a petition for the same object conformably to the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches.

[1893. — Partly embodied in Rule 20 of 1891.]

22. Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon of the second Saturday of the session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been presented, shall be forthwith submitted by him to the President, and by him, at the legislative session next succeeding, be referred to the next annual session. (29.)

[1893; 1894; 1898; 1905; 1910; 1921.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.) [1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.) [1885; 1891.]

25. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the division of an existing city or town, for the incorporation of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad or canal company, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures over navigable or tidewaters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it

such power, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 6 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition to establish or revive a corporation, other than a public service corporation, or a college, university or other educational institution to which the preceding paragraph applies, or to amend the charter or change the corporate purpose or name of such an existing corporation, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter. (32.)

[1890; 1891; 1898; 1903; 1921.] (See Rule 15.)

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by Rule 27. Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (45, 56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897.]

27. Bills and resolves involving the expenditure of public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next annual session, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next annual session?" If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next annual session is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of

the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.) [1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.) [1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading shall be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, whose duty it shall be to examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and of insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. Resolutions received from the House or introduced or reported in the Senate shall, after they are read and before they are adopted, be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)
[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them

to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.) [1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)
[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.) [1885.]

Rules of Debate.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)
[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.) [1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)
[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)
[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it. [1817.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (77, 78.) [1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.) [1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

(1) To *lay on the table;*
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *refer to the next annual session;* or
(7) To *postpone indefinitely.*

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.) [1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;
(2) A special committee of the Senate;
(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
(4) A joint special committee of the two branches.

(88.) [1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended, but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution. (53.) [1837; 1919.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.) [1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.) [1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885.]

Reconsideration.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (70, 71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902.]

Rejected Measures.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

Voting.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)
[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)
[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.) [1837; 1844.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)
[1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. (100.)

[1847; 1911; 1914.]

The Senate Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.)

[1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room.

cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment. No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916.]

Parliamentary Practice.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the revised edition of Crocker's Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules of the Senate, or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895.]

ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; rule 22 shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899.]

INDEX TO SENATE RULES.

Adjourn, motions to, 46, 52.

AMENDMENTS:
made by House and sent back, to be placed in Orders of the Day, 36,
if made at the second or third reading, substantially changing the greater part of a bill or resolve, when question shall be taken, 31.
when questions shall be divided, 45.
engrossed bill or resolve not to be amended, except, etc., 49.
not to be admitted of a different subject, 50.
in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 51.

Ballot, elections by, 13, 58.

BILLS AND RESOLVES:
Clerk to retain, until right of reconsideration has expired, 8.
from the House, to be reprinted in certain cases, 9.
embodying certain legislation not to be reported unless based upon petition, etc., 15.
how to be written, etc., 17.
for introduction on leave, to be deposited with Clerk and submitted by him to committee on Rules, 20.
to accompany petitions and to be printed when ordered by President, etc., 20.
how to be introduced; when introduced on leave to be thereupon committed, 23.
from the House, to be committed, unless reported by, or substituted for report of, a joint committee; certain, to be placed in the Orders of the Day for next day without question, except, etc., 26.
involving expenditure of state money, or a grant of public property, to be referred to the committee on Ways and Means; of county money, to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate; unless, etc., 27.
not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 28.
to be read by their titles only, unless, etc., 29.
if adversely reported on by committee, question on rejection, otherwise, etc., 30.

BILLS AND RESOLVES — *Concluded.*
if committee recommends reference to next annual session, 30.
ordered to a third reading, placed in Orders of the next day, 32.
amendment changing nature of, the bill or resolve to be placed in the Orders of the next day, 31.
in third reading, to be committed for examination, 33.
when containing emergency preambles, or providing for borrowing money by the Commonwealth under Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, 33, 34.
engrossed, to be committed for examination; if reported as rightly and truly engrossed, not to be again read unless, etc., 34.
engrossed, not to be amended, except when returned by Governor with recommendation of amendment, 49.
no rejected measures to be revived, 54.

CLERK:
to keep a journal and cause the same to be printed daily, 6.
to note in the journal questions of order, etc., 6.
to prepare and cause to be printed, each day, a calendar, etc., 7.
to retain bills and other papers until the right of reconsideration has expired; exceptions, 8.
to have bills or resolves from the House reprinted in certain cases, 9.

COMMITTEES:
no member to serve on, where his private right is immediately concerned, 10.
standing, to be appointed, 12.
to be appointed by President unless, etc.; in case of election by ballot, 13.
orders authorizing, to travel or to employ stenographers to be referred to committee on Rules, 13A.
no committee to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate, 14.
not to report bills and resolves in certain cases, unless notice has been given to parties interested, etc., 15.
to report adversely in certain cases, 16.
to report reference to next annual session in certain cases, 25.
duty of the committee on Rules, 13A, 20, 21.
on Ways and Means, 27.
on Counties on the part of the Senate, 27.
on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
on Engrossed Bills, 34.
Counties, committee on, on the part of the Senate, 27.

DEBATE, RULES OF:
matters not giving rise to motion or debate to be first disposed of, 37.
member to stand in his place when speaking, and to address the President. 39.
President to designate who may speak when two or more members rise at same time, 40.
limitation as to speaking, 41.
member not to interrupt another, except, etc., 42.
member not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.
when a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion except, etc., 46.
motion to close debate at any time, not less than one hour, in order, 47.
motions to be decided without debate, 52.

Engrossed Bills, committee on, 34.

Information to be transmitted to the Senate, Orders, etc., providing for, 13A.
Investigations, Orders, etc., involving special, by committees to be referred to the committee on Rules, 13A.

Legislative counsel and agents not to be admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

MEMBERS:
no member to act on any committee or to vote upon a question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest, 10.
not to absent themselves without leave, unless, etc., 11.
number of, on each standing committee, 12.
member first named to be chairman of committee: having highest number of votes to be chairman, 13.
member presenting petition, etc., to endorse his name, etc., 18.
manner in which, shall make motions contemplating legislation, 19.
when speaking, to rise and address the President, 39.
limitation as to speaking, 41.
member not to interrupt another, except, 42.
not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.
may announce pairs before yeas and nays are called, 56.
Motions, 44 to 52. (See also "Orders.")
certain, to be referred to the committee on Rules, 13A.

ORDERS:
need not be retained by Clerk during time within which reconsideration may be moved, 8.
or motions authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers; involving special investigations by Senate committees; and providing that information be transmitted to the Senate, 13a.
to be deposited with Clerk and submitted by him to committee on Rules, 20.
consideration of, may be postponed if any member so requests, 24.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:
unfinished business to have the preference in, next after motions to reconsider, 35.
reports of committees, except those asking discharge, etc., to be placed in, next succeeding their presentation, 36.
consideration of matters in, 37.
matters not to be discharged from, 38.

Parliamentary practice, rules of, to govern the Senate, 62.

PETITIONS:
certain legislation not to be proposed, introduced or reported unless founded on petition, 15.
how committees shall report upon certain, 15, 16.
how members shall endorse, 18.
to be deposited with Clerk and submitted by him to committee on Rules, 20.
to be retained by Clerk until bills or resolves are filed, 20.
to be referred to next annual session, if no bill or resolve is filed, 22.
certain, not advertised according to law, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc. 25.

POSTPONE:
to a day certain, motion to, 46.
indefinitely, motion to, 46.

PRESIDENT:
to call the members to order, 1.
to preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; to decide all questions of order, subject to appeal; to rise to put a question, etc., but may read sitting, 2.
may vote on all questions, 3.

PRESIDENT — *Concluded.*
may appoint a member to perform his duties; limitation thereof, 4.
in absence of, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and preside until, etc., 5.
to appoint committees, 13.
may order bills and resolves accompanying petitions, and bills, resolves or resolutions intended for introduction to be printed, 20.
to designate who may speak when two or more members rise at the same time, 40.
to declare all votes; if doubted, a return to be ordered, 55.
to order the yeas and nays, if one-fifth of the members present request them, 56.
use of reporters' gallery to be subject to approval and direction of, after prorogation, 59.
Public property, bills or resolves involving grant of, to be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, unless, 27.

Questions of order, 2, 6, 42.

Reading of papers, 2, 18, 29
Reconsideration, 53.
Rejected measures, 54.
Reporters' gallery, use of, under control of Massachusetts State House Press Association, subject to approval, etc., 59
Reporters, legislative, 59.
Reports of committees, 36.

RESOLUTIONS:
to be deposited with Clerk and submitted by him to committee on Rules, 20.
to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.
to be read by titles, 29.
to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading before adoption, 33.
Resolves. See *Bills and Resolves.*

RULES:
committee on, to inspect matters contemplating legislation, etc., 20, 21.
motions to suspend certain, may be postponed, 24.
alteration, suspension, or repeal of, 63.

Senate Chamber and adjoining room, 60, 61.
Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 13A.

TABLE:
list of papers on, to be printed in calendar daily, 7.
lay on, motion to, 52.
take from, motion to, 52.
Third Reading, committee on Bills in the, 33
Travel, orders authorizing committees to, 13A.

Unfinished business, 35.

Ways and Means, committee on, 27.

Yeas and Nays. 56. 57.

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.]

Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.)

[With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (53.)

[See Rules 65 to 69.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. He shall each day examine the journal of the House.

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House.

[See Rule 19.]

CLERK.

11. The Clerk shall keep the journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House, and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired: *provided*, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.)

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll-call is in progress.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse.

[See Rule 10.]

COMMITTEES.

20. At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: — (12.)

A committee on Rules;
(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and twelve other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;

A committee on the Judiciary;
(to consist of eleven members each).

A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

A committee on Pay-Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13.)

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.)

25. The committee on Ways and Means shall report, in appropriation bills, only such items of expenditure as are authorized by law, or such as the committee has been directed by the House to insert, and shall state in its report the total amount of appropriations in the accompanying bill; and also at the end of each item in said bill the amount, if any, appropriated the previous year for the same purpose.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes: *provided*, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.)

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919.]

28. Petitions, orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, bills and resolves proposed to be introduced on leave, and reports of state officers, shall first be deposited with the Clerk, and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall, before the Orders of the Day are considered, present the same to the House, when they, in the case of bills, resolves and resolutions, shall be read, and shall, by the Speaker, with the consent of the House, be referred to the appropriate committee; and all such bills, resolves and resolutions shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain their original provided numbers, when reprinted, together with new numbers thereafter, during all subsequent stages. All petitions asking for legislation shall, if accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the subject-matter prayed for, be referred with such bill or resolve as provided above. The same disposition shall be made of petitions and remonstrances referring to matters previously sent to a committee. Petitions not so accompanied shall be retained in the custody of the Clerk until a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for shall be filed with him, when he shall present the same to the Speaker, to be disposed of as provided above. The House may at

any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893; amended Jan. 11, 1894; March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

29. Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequent to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been presented, shall be forthwith submitted by him to the Speaker, and by him, at the legislative session next succeeding, be referred to the next annual session. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (22.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893; amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. (16.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893.]

31. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper

notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890; amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920.]

32. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the division of an existing city or town, for the incorporation of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad or canal company, or for the amendment, alteration, or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges of any such company, either specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such power, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 6 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition to establish or revive a corporation, other than a public service corporation, or a college, university or other educational institution to which the preceding paragraph applies, or to amend the charter or change the corporate purpose or name of such an existing corporation, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter. (25.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890; amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920.]

33. On or before the second Wednesday in March, committees shall make final report upon matters referred to them prior to that day.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall be always first in order and be decided without debate.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto, before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

Papers addressed to the House, not Petitions.

39. Papers addressed to the House, or the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows: —

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills based upon existing law. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by State officers and recess committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections, dates and numbers being written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money, or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House,

for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. (27.)

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25, 1895; Jan. 29, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate and sent back to the House for concurrence shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches; in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (36.)

[Amended April 9, 1878.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee: *provided,* that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.)

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills in their third reading shall be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading for examination, correction and report. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House, shall, after they are read and before they are adopted, be referred in like manner to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill or resolution has been so referred, such bill or resolution shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by the committee. (33.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898.]
[See Rule 26.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.)

[See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution. (34.) (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the en-

velope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.)

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported to the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made to the House, as the case may be: *provided*, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the next day for such reading. (32.) (33.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.)

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponement of order, etc., to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question, or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or to be engrossed (as the case may be), but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

VOTING.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.)

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. (55.)

66. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a return by divisions of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.)

[For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

67. When a return by divisions is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If upon the taking of such a vote the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the House that he has paired with another member who is absent with a committee by authority of the House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum. (56.) (57.)

[Amended Jan. 4, 1878; April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910.]

69. The call for the yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted; if

not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by divisions when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Reconsideration.

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions: —

to adjourn,
to lay on the table,
to take from the table; or,
for the previous question. (53.)

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]
[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

Rules of Debate.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.)

Limit of Debate.

79. A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.)

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]

[For application to be excused from voting, to be decided without debate, see Rule 64.]

[For call for yeas and nays, to be decided without debate, see Rule 69.]

[For questions of order, arising after the previous question is moved, to be decided without debate, except on appeal, see Rule 83.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

to lay on the table,	See Rule 79.
for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81–86.
to close the debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89–92.
to refer to the next annual session,	

which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" — and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, excepting on appeal; and on such appeal, no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House.

[See Rule 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]
[See the next rule.]

When Debate is closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified

time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in House rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.)

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: —

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.)

Enacting Clause.

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment.

[Amended June 13, 1890.]

APPEAL.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of.

[See Rule 83.]

Resolves.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor, in order to become laws and have force as such; except in rule fifty-four the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Elections by Ballot.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

Secret Session.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

Seats.

98. (1.) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and on Engrossed Bills.

(2.) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3.) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; that numbered 6, in the third division, to the use of the member first named by the Speaker on the committee on Rules; and that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907.]

(4.) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors: —

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5.) The first business in order, after the appointment of standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6.) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, the chairmen of committees hereinbefore mentioned, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7.) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, shall be his seat for the year, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered: —

(1.) The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2.) The members of the Senate.

(3.) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4.) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

(5.) Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890; amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon

the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the House press gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Parliamentary Practice.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

DEBATE ON MOTIONS FOR THE SUSPENSION OF RULES.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

SUSPENSION, AMENDMENT AND REPEAL.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1890; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

104. All motions to suspend joint rules seven A, seven B, nine and twelve, or House rule thirty-two, all questions on concurring with the Senate in the suspension of either of said joint rules, all motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by House rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. On all questions on the suspension of the ninth joint rule, or House rule thirty-two, the committee shall report adversely, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have

previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898; amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26, and Dec. 20, 1920.]

QUORUM.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business.

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

INDEX TO THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[The figures refer to the numbers of the Rules.]

Adjourn, motion to, 79, 80.
Admission to the floor, 99.

AMENDMENT:
- to be reported by committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.
- from Senate, sent back for concurrence, 46.
- bill may be moved as, 47.
- private bill not to be moved as, 31.
- engrossed bill not to be amended, 53.
- making substantial change, 62.
- motions to amend, 80, 89 to 92.
- when previous question is ordered, 84.
- amendment to amendment, etc., 89.
- not to be admitted of a different subject, 90.
- when question is divided, 91.
- in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 92.
- striking out enacting clause, 93.
- of rules, 103.

Appeals from the decision of the Speaker, 2, 83, 94.

Ballot, elections by, 22, 96.

BILLS:
1. *Preliminary.*
   - to be deposited with Clerk, 28.
   - accompanying petitions to be printed, 28.
   - how to be written, 42.
   - motions contemplating legislation, etc., to be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve (on leave), 40.
   - how to be introduced, 47.
   - postponement of consideration of request to introduce on leave, at request of member, 41.
   - to be read by their titles only, unless, etc., 48.

BILLS — *Continued.*

1. *Preliminary* — Concluded.
   for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 30.
   specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not to be reported except on petition, etc., 31.
   "applications" after the second Saturday of the session. See *Joint Rules* 12 and 14.
   again when once rejected, 49.

2. *As reported by committees.*
   appropriation bills to contain certain items only, 25, 40.
   restriction or regulation of reports, 30, 32, 49.
   reports to be made before the second Wednesday in March, 33.
   when to be presented to the House, 36.

3. *Before the second reading.*
   if opposed, question on rejection; otherwise, second reading, 43.
   involving expenditures of public money, referred to committee on Ways and Means, 44.
   involving expenditures of county money, referred to committee on Counties on the part of the House, 44.
   from the Senate, 38, 56.
   referred to committee, etc., 45.
   case of Senate amendments to House bill, 46

4. *Before the third reading.*
   referred to committee, 50.
   duties of committee, 26.
   placed in Orders of the Day, 58.

5. *After the third reading.*
   not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 51.

6. *After engrossment.*
   referred to committee, 52.
   duties of committee, 27.
   not to be amended except, 53.
   passage to be enacted, 54.
   notice to be given; sent to the Senate, 55.

7. *Provisions applicable at several stages.*
   arrangement of matters in Orders of the Day, 13, 60
   consideration of matters in Orders of the Day, 59.
   matters not to be discharged from Orders of the Day, 61.
   amendment changing nature of a bill, 62.

BILLS — *Concluded.*
7. *Provisions applicable at several stages* — Concluded.
Clerk to retain bills and other papers, except, etc., 15.
bills and papers in possession of members, 18.
motion to strike out enacting clause, when received, 93.
provisions respecting bills also applicable to resolves, 95.

Calendar, 13, 14, 60.
Clerk, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 28, 98.
Commit, motion to, 79, 80, 88.

COMMITTEES:
standing, to be appointed, 20.
to be appointed by Speaker, unless, etc., 21.
case of election by ballot, 22.
no member required to be on more than two, etc., 23.
no member to serve where his private right, etc., 24.
duty of committee on Ways and Means, 25, 40, 44.
on Counties on the part of the House, 44.
on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.
on Engrossed Bills, 27.
to report adversely in certain cases, 30, 32.
notice to be given in certain cases, 32.
to make report on or before second Wednesday in March, 33.
propositions for, to travel referred to committee on Rules, 104

Constitution, proposals for amendment, 53.

DEBATE, RULES OF, 73 to 93.
Speaker may speak to points of order, etc., 2.
matters to be disposed of without debate, 59, 64, 69, 83.
motions to be decided without debate, 79.
debate on motions to reconsider, 72.
debate on motions to lay on table, for the previous question, to commit or recommit, 79.
debate on motions to postpone to a time certain, 79.
motion to close debate, 79, 80, 85, 86.
debate on motions for suspension of rules, 102. See *Previous Question.*
Doubt: when a vote is doubted, 66, 67, 69.

Elections by ballot, 22, 96.
Emergency, preamble, 26, 27, 54.
Enacting clause, when motion to strike out, received, 53, 93.
Engrossed Bills, committee on, 27, 52. See *Bills.*
Excuse from voting, time for application for, 64.

Investigations, propositions involving special, by committees to be referred to the committee on Rules, 104.

Journal of the House, 6, 11, 12.

MEMBERS:
not to stand up, etc., 16.
not to stand at Clerk's desk during roll-call, 16.
not to be absent, etc., 17.
to leave papers with the Clerk, 18, 28.
number of, upon each standing committee, 20.
first named to be chairman of committee, etc., 21.
having highest number to be chairman, etc., 22.
no member required to be on more than two committees, etc., 23.
no member to serve on committee where his private right, etc., 24.
member presenting petition, etc., to indorse his name thereon, 37.
no member to vote where his private right, etc., 63.
desiring to be excused from voting, etc., 64.
member about to speak, to rise and address the Speaker, etc., 73.
no member to interrupt another, etc., 75.
no member to speak more than once, etc., 76.
seats of, 98.
privilege of the floor, 99. See *Voting*.
Messages from the Governor to be referred, etc., 40.
Monitors, 9, 10, 66.
Motions, 77 to 93, 104.

Notice to parties, 31, 32.

Order. See *Questions of Order*.

ORDERS:
once rejected, not to be renewed, 49.
providing that information be transmitted to the House, 104.
of inquiry, 15.
of notice, 15.
of the Day, 13, 14, 56 to 62.

Pairs, recording of, 68.

PETITIONS, 15, 28, 29, 32, 36, 37.
once rejected, 49.
Postpone to a time certain, motion for, 79, 80, 87.

Postponement of consideration of certain requests and motions at request of member, 41.
Previous question, 79 to 84, 86.
Privilege of the floor, 99.

Questions of order, 2, 12, 75, 83.
Quorum, 1, 67, 68, 105.

Reading of papers, 5, 37, 39, 48.
Recommit, motion to, 79, 80, 88.
Reconsideration, 15, 70, 71, 72.
Referendum measures, 26, 27.
Reporters' gallery, control of, 100.
Report of state officers, to be referred, etc., 28, 40.
Reports of committees, 33, 36, 56, 57. See *Bills.*
Representatives' Chamber and adjoining rooms, 100.
Resolutions, 28, 50, 56.
Resolves, 95. See *Bills.*
Rules, 9, 10, 19, 103, 104.

Seats, 98.
Secret session, 97.

SENATE:
papers from, 38, 45, 46, 47, 50, 56, 57.
engrossed bills sent to, 55.

SPEAKER, 1 to 6.
may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair, 7.
absence of, 8.
to appoint monitors, 9.
may direct as regards matters in calendar, 13.
to appoint committees, 21.
chairman of committee of the whole, 34.
to lay before the House papers from the Senate, 38.
may present papers not petitions, etc., 39.
to give notice of engrossed bill sent to Senate, 55.
to name member entitled to floor, 74.
may direct motion to be reduced to writing, 77.
may invite visitors to seats on the floor, 99. See *Rules of Debate, Voting.*
Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 104.
Strike out and insert, motion to, 91.
enacting clause, 53, 93.

SUSPENSION OF RULES, 41, 103.
limit of debate on motions for, 102.
motions to suspend certain rules to be referred to the committee on Rules, 104.

TABLE:
papers on, 13.
lay on motions to, 79, 80.
take from, motions to, 79.
Third Reading, Bills in the, committee on, 26, 50, 58. See *Bills.*
Travel, orders authorizing committees to, referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Undebatable matters and motions. See *Debate.*
Unfinished business, 60.

Voting, 3, 4, 63 to 69.

Ways and Means, committee on, 20, 25, 40, 44, 86.

Yeas and nays, 68, 69.

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted on March 30, 1921.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

A committee on Constitutional Law;
A committee on Counties;
A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;
A committee on Labor and Industry;
A committee on Public Safety;
A committee on Social Welfare;
A committee on State House;
A committee on Water Supply;

Each to consist of three members on the part of the Senate, and eight on the part of the House;

A committee on Agriculture;
A committee on Banks and Banking;
A committee on Cities;
A committee on Conservation;
A committee on Education;
A committee on Election Laws;
A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;
A committee on Insurance;
A committee on Legal Affairs;
A committee on Mercantile Affairs;
A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;
A committee on Military Affairs;

A committee on Municipal Finance;
A committee on Power and Light;
A committee on Public Health;
A committee on Public Institutions;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Railroads;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Street Railways;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Towns;

Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on the Judiciary or on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as joint committees, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred respectively to the committees on the Judiciary and on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as joint committees.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session. [Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8, 1885; Jan. 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11, 1892; Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893, Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and Jan. 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan.

4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall, in such form and detail as may be prescribed by the Auditor of the Commonwealth, be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred; and such bills, before they are presented to the Auditor of the Commonwealth, shall first be approved by a majority of the committee incurring them. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall procure from the Auditor and shall, on the first Monday in each month, transmit to the General Court in print a statement of all such bills which have been presented to the Auditor during the preceding month. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891, and Jan. 20, 1904.]

4. Joint committees may report by bill, resolve, or otherwise, to either branch, at their discretion, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that money bills shall be reported to the House; and except that when a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the original report was made. [See also next rule.]

5. Reports of joint committees may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommittal shall be made after the fourth Wednesday in March. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for the recommitment of such reports, bills, or resolves, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment. [Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections. Dates and numbers shall be printed or written in words at length. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is

referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass." [Amended Feb. 2, 1891, and Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it shall be referred to the next annual session, except a petition by the county commissioners of a county, by the mayor of a city with the approval of the city council or similar body under the provisions of its charter, or by the selectmen of a town, acting under authority of a vote of the town at a town meeting duly called and held and having endorsed thereon, or being accompanied by, a statement under oath that the person seeking reinstatement has petitioned the local court for a review in cases where the same is provided by law. [Adopted April 29, 1915; amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920.]

7B. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity heretofore granted, or to pay any person any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages not authorized by existing law, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless it be the petition of a board of county commissioners of a county, or the mayor of a city with the approval of the city council or similar body under the provisions of its charter, or by the selectmen of a town, acting under authority of a vote of the town at a town meeting duly called and held. [Adopted Jan. 13, 1920; amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920.]

7c. A petition for the incorporation of a town as a city or for a representative form of town government shall be referred to the next annual session unless there is annexed thereto an affidavit of the town clerk and a majority of the board of selectmen that the provisions of Article II of the Amendments of the Constitution have been complied with, accompanied by a certified copy of the vote of the town giving its consent in the manner provided in said Article II. [Adopted March 30, 1921.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation

of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890; amended Dec. 22, 1920.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the division of an existing city or town, for the incorporation of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad or canal company, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such power, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 6 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

A petition to establish or revive a corporation, other than a public service corporation, or a college, university or other educational institution to which the preceding paragraph applies, or to amend the charter or change the corporate purpose or name of such an existing corporation, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees shall make final report upon all matters previously referred to them, on or before the second Wednesday in March; but, except as provided in Rule No. 30, the time within which they are required to report upon such matters may be extended, by concurrent vote, until a day not later than the second Wednesday in April. When the time within which such joint committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall, within three legislative days thereafter, be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part

of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; and Dec. 22, 1920.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions, and petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, except reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature, deposited with the Clerk of either branch subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, shall, when presented, be referred to the next annual session; but this rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either

branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given; nor shall it apply to a bill or resolve introduced on leave or to a resolution presented subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, when such bill, resolve or resolution is based upon the report of a joint committee which has been made in compliance with instructions to report facts or to investigate, provided the said bill, resolve or resolution is introduced within one week after the committee's report is submitted. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided, however*, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested. [Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; and March 30, 1921.]

Requests for Legislation to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Petitions and memorials, accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, bills and resolves for introduction on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, and all resolutions and orders of inquiry, intended for presentation to the General Court by any member, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which such member belongs, and shall be laid before such branch not later than at the session of the fifth legislative day succeeding the day on which the same have been so deposited. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law. [Adopted Feb. 2, 1891; amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct. [Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after

the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22. [Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a report, bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently. [Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; and Feb. 19, 1920.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution must be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve con-

taining an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives. [Adopted Feb. 21, 1919.]

Legislative Amendments of the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific legislative amendment of the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment of the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. A joint com-

mittee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next annual session; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in June. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to

consider proposals for specific amendments of the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses. [Adopted Feb. 21, 1919; amended March 30, 1921.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches. [Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions or orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by joint committees and all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. [Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. No such extension beyond the second Wednesday in April shall be granted, against the recommendation of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; and Feb. 19, 1920.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light com-

pany, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. [Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; and Feb. 19, 1920.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

INDEX TO THE JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

AMENDMENTS:
rule as to new business, how amended, 12.
legislative, of Constitution, how passed, 23.
rules, how amended, 33.

BILLS:
report of, etc., may be made to either branch except, etc., 4.
money, to be reported to the House, 4.
recommitment without instructions may be made in either branch, 5.
recommitment not to be made after fourth Wednesday in March, 5.
recommitment with instructions to require concurrent vote, 5.
how to be written, 6.
for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 7.
specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not to be reported except on petition, etc., 8.
on leave, deposited with Clerks subsequently to five o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the annual session, to be referred to next annual session, 12.
shall not be referred under rule to next annual session when introduced on leave subsequently to five o'clock on second Saturday of the annual session, if based on report of a joint committee made on an order to investigate, etc., 12.
on leave, to be deposited with Clerks, 13.
how printed, etc., 21.
containing emergency preambles, procedure, 22.
after passage to be engrossed, to be in charge of Clerks, etc., 17.
notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.
enacted, to be presented to Governor by Senate Clerk, 20.

CLERKS:
petitions, etc., intended for presentation, to be deposited with, 13.
shall endorse amendments of reports of committees, 15.
papers on passage between the two branches to be under signature of, except, etc., 16.

CLERKS — *Concluded.*
shall have charge of bills, etc., after passage to be engrossed, etc., 17.
shall endorse where bill or resolve originated, 19.
Senate Clerk shall lay enacted bills before Governor, 20.
Senate Clerk shall be Clerk of joint Convention, 24.

COMMITTEES:
standing, to be appointed, 1.
number of members of standing, 1.
members of Legislature not to act as counsel before, 2.
not to travel except, etc., 3.
travelling expenses of, 3.
reports of may be made to either branch, except, etc., 4.
reports of money bills to be made to House, 4.
report of committee referred to a committee to be reported to branch in which original report was made, 4.
reports of, without instructions may be recommitted by branch first acting thereon, 5.
reports of, with instructions require concurrent vote for recommitment, 5.
report after recommitment must be made to branch originating recommitment, 5.
reports not to be recommitted after fourth Wednesday in March, 5.
special legislation to be reported against, if purpose can be secured by general or existing law, 7.
bills specially affecting individuals or corporations not to be reported without notice, etc., 8.
to report reference to next annual session on petitions not advertised according to law, etc., 9.
limit of time for reports, etc., 10.
of conference, three in each branch, 11.
of conference, report how made, 11.
if report is amended in either branch, to be endorsed by Clerk, 15.
on Rules, acting concurrently, to regulate distribution of documents, 21.
how, shall report on proposals for legislative amendments of the Constitution, 23.
how, may report on recommendation for amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in report authorized to be made to the General Court, 23.
not to sit during recess of General Court unless authorized by the two branches, 28.

COMMITTEES — *Concluded.*
orders authorizing, to travel and to employ stenographers, propositions involving special investigations and orders providing that information be transmitted to the General Court to be referred to the committee on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.
motions and orders extending the time within which, may report, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 30.

CONSTITUTION, LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS OF:
procedure relative to, 23.

CONVENTION OF BOTH BRANCHES:
President of Senate shall preside, 24.
shall be held in Representatives' Chamber, 24.
Clerk of Senate to be Clerk and record to be made in journals of both branches, 24.
agreement to go into Convention shall not be altered except by concurrent vote, 25.
no business to be transacted except that before agreed upon, 26.
Counsel, no member shall act as, before committees, 2.

Documents, distribution and number, 21.

ELECTIONS:
time to be assigned one day previous, 27.
Emergency laws, 16, 17, 22.
Engrossed bills, under charge of Clerks, and to be delivered to committees on Engrossed Bills, 17.
Evidence, printing of extended reports, 21.

General law to be preferred to special legislation, 7.

Information, Motions and orders, for joint adoption, providing that, be transmitted to the General Court, 29.
Investigations, propositions involving special, to be referred to the committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.

Joint conventions and joint sessions of the two houses, 23-26.

Legislation affecting rights of individuals or corporations must be introduced by petition, 8.

LIMIT OF TIME:
for reports, 10.
for introduction of new business, 12.

MEMBERS:
not to act as counsel before committees, 2.
not to solicit employment for themselves or others, 31.

MEMORIALS CONTEMPLATING LEGISLATION:
deposited with Clerks subsequently to five o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the annual session to be referred to next annual session, 12.
to be deposited with Clerks, 13.

Messages between the two branches, 16.
Motions and orders, Certain, to be referred without debate to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29, 30.

NOTICE:
of adverse action to be given to branch originating bill, etc., 18.
of legislation specially affecting the rights of individuals and corporations to be given, 8.
New business, limit of time allowed for, 12.

Orders of inquiry to be deposited with Clerks, 13.

PAPERS:
to be under Clerks' signatures on passage between the two branches, except, etc., 16.
other than bills, requiring the signature of the Governor, to be laid before him like bills, 20.

PETITIONS:
that a county, city or town be authorized to reinstate former employees, to be referred to the next annual session, unless, etc., 7A.
that a county, city or town be authorized to pension or grant a retirement allowance or an annuity, or to pay any claim for damages not authorized by law, to be referred to the next annual session, unless, etc., 7B.
for the incorporation of a town as a city or for a representative form of town government, to be referred to the next annual session, unless, etc., 7C.
not advertised as required by law, or for the incorporation of educational institutions, or that such institutions may grant degrees, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 9.
to establish or revive a corporation (except a public service corporation, or certain colleges, universities and other educational institutions) or to change the corporate purposes or name of an existing corporation, to be referred to the next annual session, unless, etc., 9.

PETITIONS — *Concluded.*
deposited with Clerks subsequently to five o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the annual session to be referred to next annual session, 12.
to be deposited with Clerks, 13.
notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.
for amendment of Constitution, 23.
Preambles, emergency, vote on, 22.
Printing, how ordered, provided, etc., 21.

Recommitment of reports, bills and resolves, 5.
Reporters, use of rooms and facilities assigned to, to be under control of the Massachusetts State House Press Association, subject, however, etc., 32.
Reports required or authorized to be made to Legislature not to be referred to next annual session, under the rule, 12.
See also *Committees.*

RESOLUTIONS:
certain, deposited with Clerks subsequently to five o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the annual session to be referred to next annual session, 12.
shall not be referred, under rule, to next annual session when introduced subsequently to five o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the annual session, if based on report of a joint committee made on an order to investigate, etc., 12.

RESOLVES:
on leave, deposited with Clerks subsequently to five o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the annual session to be referred to next annual session, 12.
shall not be referred, under rule, to next annual session when introduced subsequently to five o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the annual session, if based on report of a joint committee made on an order to investigate, etc., 12.
on leave to be deposited with Clerks, 13.
requiring the approval of the Governor to be laid before him by the Clerk of the Senate, 20.
See also *Bills.*

RULES:
joint, how suspended, 10, 12, 30, 33.
committees on, acting concurrently, to have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents, 14.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION:
not to be granted if object is attainable under general or existing laws, 7.
affecting individuals and corporations must be introduced by petition, 8.
affecting individuals and corporations not to be reported except on petition, etc., 8.
Standing committees, appointment and number, 1.
Stenographers, motions or orders authorizing committees to employ, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.

Travel and travelling expenses of committees, 3, 29.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA.—S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Constitutional Questions. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. Pitman, S. 1869, p. 341. See also Jewell, H. 1868, p. 386; Stone, H. 1866, p. 436; Butler, S. 1894, pp. 555, 648; Butler, S. 1895, p. 378; Darling (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 506.

It is not within the province of the chair to rule out a bill on the point of order that the bill is not properly

before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399. A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480; BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; MCKNIGHT (*in joint session*), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61 and H. p. 87. See also notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings."

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — "*No bill or resolve.*" SEE LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

"*Laid before the Governor for his revisal.*" If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, joint action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House.

"*Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same.*" In a case in which a resolve and the

objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

"*But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law.*" Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586. See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U. S. 360.

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058; 2151.

"*Returned by the Governor within five days.*" Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed

on the fifth day is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "*All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60 "*To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers.*" For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — "*Provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311; STONE, H. 1867, p. 270.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — "*All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. Reports, 596; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340. See, *contra*, LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630;

JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385. See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation

certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a money bill. TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "*Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311; STONE, H. 1867, p. 270. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — "*And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. BLISS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — "*But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.*" It is not within the province of the chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment of the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 906; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422–427.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, X. — See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HART-

WELL, S. 1889, p. 589. See note to House Rule 67, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII. — See note to Constitution, "POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS." See also note to House Rule 80, "*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*"

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

CLERK.

RULE 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"*Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders of inquiry,*" etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299.

It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

RULE 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730. See notes to House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

RULE 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means*" (*formerly*, "*on the Treasury*"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

RULE 15. A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732. See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

RULE 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885,

pp. 558, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD, acting President, S. 1899, pp. 249, 761), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

See notes to House Rules 30 and 31, and to Joint Rule 7.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

RULE 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

RULE 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

RULE 23. See note to House Rule 47.

"*Unless received from the House of Representatives.*" A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

RULE 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

RULE 27. The question being on ordering to a third reading a bill involving the expenditure of public money, the point of order was raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means. The point of order was held to be well taken and the bill was referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356, and 1920, p. 376.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

The rule does not apply to orders, but to bills and resolves only. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 311.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

RULE 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

RULE 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

RULE 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

RULE 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be

read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

RULE 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

RULE 46. "*To adjourn.*" It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjourn-

ment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"*Or some other motion which has precedence.*" Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2.30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"*To lay on the table.*" Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra,* see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

"*To close debate at a specified time.*" See note to House Rule 80.

A motion that the debate be closed in one hour is admissible, although, under a general order, the Senate would adjourn before the expiration of the hour. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the tak-

ing of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"*To commit* (*or recommit*)." A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"*To amend.*" A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, 1914, p. 930. So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471. As to whether an amendment is similar to one

previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989. An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095; JONES, S. 1903, p. 941.

See notes to House Rule 90.

RULE 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

RULE 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656-658.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases

amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493.

See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

But a general law reported on a petition for general legislation cannot be so amended as to change it into a special act. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 873; WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; McKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848.

See also notes to House Rule 90.

RULE 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1879, p. 376.

See note to House Rule 91.

RULE 52. "*Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate.*" Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 53. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis*, with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto. See also note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

"*A subsidiary, incidental or dependent question.*" A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"*No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning.*" Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

"*When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.*" See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71.

REJECTED MEASURES.

RULE 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under the heading "*To amend,*" and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

"*Finally rejected.*" These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made

by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure,' that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. Coolidge, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also Smith, S. 1898, p. 730; Soule, S. 1902, p. 755. See, *contra*, Pitman, S. 1869, p. 517.

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. Cogswell, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also Bishop, S. 1882, p. 307; Lawrence, S. 1896, p. 1036; Smith, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. Soule, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. Pillsbury, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583. But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605, and 1918, p. 318.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which

came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"*No measure substantially the same.*" A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635.

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710, and 1915, p. 362.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1904, p. 875.

"*Shall be introduced.*" The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

VOTING.

RULE 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII. of the Constitution and opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

RULE 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

RULE 57. "*Unless excused before the vote is taken.*" After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be

excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"*And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.*" If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

RULE 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

RULE 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, p. 1158.

RULE 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

CLERK.

RULE 15. "*Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice.*" See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

MEMBERS.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

RULE 17. "*No member shall absent himself from the House without leave.*" The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

COMMITTEES.

RULE 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means.*" Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see House Rule 44.

RULE 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431.

RULE 25. For the ruling which is embodied in this section, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 347. See House Rule 40.

RULE 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

RULE 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1158; Cushing, H. 1914, p. 1466; Barrett, H. 1892, p. 698. See also Meyer, H. 1894, p. 350.

"*Can be secured . . . under existing laws.*" It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; Barrett, H. 1892, p. 1160; Myers, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. Noyes, H. 1887, p. 808.

"*Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law.*" Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. Sanford, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; Long, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also Noyes, H. 1888, p. 600.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"*No legislation affecting the rights of individuals,*" etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. Noyes, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. Frothingham, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was

held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"*Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition.*" On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

RULE 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the chaplain officiate only once during each calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065.

RULE 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965.

RULE 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

RULE 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064.

RULE 40. "*Motions contemplating legislation.*" This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"*Founded upon petition.*" The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

"*The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills based upon existing law.*" This rule does not give the committee authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328.

RULE 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

Quære, whether an order can be postponed without question after the discussion of it has begun. See KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 700. In a case in which the consideration of an order had by vote been postponed to a later day, and the order had then been considered and an amendment had been moved, it was held that the order could not then be postponed upon request under this rule, even though the adoption of the amendment would substantially change the order. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 753.

In order to make a request for postponement a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

When the consideration of an order has been postponed until the succeeding day, at the request of a member under the provisions of this rule, a motion to suspend the rule in connection with said order is not in order, unless the request is withdrawn by the member asking such postponement. With reference to the foregoing, it was also held (and the decision sustained on an appeal) that a motion "to suspend all rules covering procedure in the matter" was not in order. CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1509.

"*An order.*" In 1890 the word "order" in this rule was held not to include resolutions against a reimposition

of a duty on hides. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 538, 553. Thereupon the words "or resolution" were inserted in the rule, and in 1899 these words were stricken out again.

RULE 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

RULE 44. A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020. COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467. COX, H. 1915, p. 1172. COX, H. 1917, p. 533. For a case in which a bill relating to license fees was held not to be within the scope of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940. A bill will be referred by the Speaker under this rule to the committee, even if the fact that it involves the expenditure of public money is not discovered by him or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099. WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754. COX, H. 1917, p. 684. COX, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598. CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893; 1067; 1318, 1373; 1467; 1516. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; COLE, H. 1907, p. 914; MYERS, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; BATES, H. 1899, p. 516; WHIPPLE (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742. See also BATES, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule,

although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said Board. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. COX, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"*New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless,*" etc. See COX, H. 1917, p. 810; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219.

RULE 47. As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without getting special leave to introduce it, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 466, and OSGOOD, appellant, p. 469.

"*Unless received from the Senate.*" See note to Senate Rule 23.

"*Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.*" After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463.

RULE 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"*Finally rejected by the House.*" The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling by

Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.

A bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325.

See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order under this rule to move as an amendment a bill which has once been finally rejected. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819.

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

On an order relative to memorializing Congress for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for election of United States Senators by direct popular vote, a joint committee reported to the House no legislation necessary. Resolutions offered as a substitute for the report were rejected by the House, and the report was accepted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate substituted the resolutions which had been rejected by the House, and sent them to the House. The Speaker ruled that under this rule they must be laid aside. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419.

Previous to the foregoing ruling it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. COX, H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, pp. 1140, 1146; COX, H. 1915, p. 1303; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 1324; 1404, 1421; 1553, 1590; NOYES,

H. 1881, p. 402. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 447; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204.

Bills were excluded under this rule embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previous references on which reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation is necessary had been accepted. COX, H. 1915, pp. 1036, 1037; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 1125, 1323, 1504, 1551; CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 757; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1913, p. 1739; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555. *Contra*, see RIDEOUT (acting Speaker), H. 1893, pp. 1103, 1112.

So also a report of leave to withdraw having been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032.

For a case in which a memorial was introduced and referred to a committee, although it related to the same subject as that embraced in a petition upon which a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted, see PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 683.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be further considered. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

It seems that reference to the next Legislature is not a final rejection. See GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897, p. 1197.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874.

The provisions of this rule do not apply to a bill which has been favorably acted upon and passed by the House. CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.

"*Introduced by any committee or member.*" As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427.

RULE 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

RULE 53. Notice of an amendment of an engrossed bill or resolve adopted by one branch should be communicated to the other by a message. See WALLEY, H. 1846, pp. 314, 440, 578, 606. The formality of a message is now dispensed with.

RULE 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. COX, H. 1915, p. 1192.

RULE 57. See note to Rule 56.

RULE 59. Matters in the calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

RULE 60. "*The unfinished business,*" etc. See KINNICUT, H. 1844, p. 524.

RULE 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362.

RULE 62. "*If . . . an amendment is made.*" The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"*Substantially changing the greater part of such bill.*" For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"*And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put.*" By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred by private interests. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll-call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent a member who happened to be outside from voting. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

RULE 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207.

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of

money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

RULE 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

"*Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application,*" etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"*And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight.*" This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

RULE 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

RULE 67. "*And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.*" This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII., and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

RULE 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 359.

Under a rule which enabled one-fifth of the members present and voting to order the yeas and nays, it was held that a vote for the yeas and nays could not be reconsidered except by a four-fifths vote. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 15. *Contra*, PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 1120; CUSHING, § 1271.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll-call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that a request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1232.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"*No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared.*" For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll-call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"*If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting.*" It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"*But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum.*" Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll-call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

RULE 69. If a request for the yeas and nays, made before the question is put, fails, a second request for the purpose of verifying the vote cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314.

RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

As to reconsideration of a vote on a motion requiring more or less than a majority vote for its adoption, see notes to Rule 68.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

The vote requiring the yeas and nays to be taken can be reconsidered. NOYES, H. 1881, p. 490.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 982; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823.

"*On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present.*" Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the

purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

"*Last week of the session.*" These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. See also the sub-heading "Last Week of the Session," under "Sundry Rulings."

"*Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up.*" For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"*First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day.*" Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"*Shall be considered forthwith.*" This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the

consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra,* see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*Provided, further.*" For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

RULE 71. "*No question shall be twice reconsidered.*" Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, not-

withstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration of the bill." SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to

refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

RULE 74. See BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

RULE 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same

motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been in violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

RULE 78. "*A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.*" When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

RULE 79. "*A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order.*" A motion to adjourn is not in order pending the verification of a vote. If the previous question is ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 274, 365. See also LORING, S. 1874, pp. 551, 554; CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

The ordering of the yeas and nays on the pending question, and the interposition of a request to be excused from voting and ordering the yeas and nays on this question, is not substantial business. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 356.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

RULE 80. See notes to House Rules 68 and 79.

"*Or some other motion that has precedence.*" If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See note to Senate Rule 46.

"*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*" In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"*For the previous question.*" A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

"*To close the debate at a specified time.*" The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified

in the motion, even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

"*To commit* (*or recommit*)." See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"*To amend.*" An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill may be moved again at a subsequent stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 974. See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"*To refer to the next General Court.*" It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

RULE 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

RULE 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that upon securing the attendance of a quorum further debate should be allowed was held to be not well taken, as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"*And then upon the main question.*" The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

RULE 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

RULE 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was

held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"*When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent,*" etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

RULE 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909.

See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

RULE 90. Before the rules allowed committees to report a general law upon a petition for special legislation, it was held that a private or special act could not be changed by amendment to a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 217; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843. See Senate Rule 16, House Rule 30, Joint Rule 7.

To change a special act into a general act by amendment is to so amend as to make the provisions of the act applicable to all individuals of the same class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 183.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866. See House Rule 30 and notes thereto, and House Rule 95.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. COX, H. 1917, p. 738; COX, H. 1915, p. 835; BATES, H. 1898, p. 674; BATES, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; MEYER, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; WADLIN (acting Speaker), H. 1887, p. 448. See also BATES, H. 1899, p. 332; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject-matter on which the report of a committee is based. WARNER, H. 1920, pp. 169, 962, 968, 1019; WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 256, 1192; COX,

H. 1917, pp. 1053, 1119, and 1918, pp. 366–371, 407, 933; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1146; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1046; BENNETT (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 471; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 422, 532, 654, 668; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 232, 558. See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker BARRETT, cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject-matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. MCDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662.

An amendment which provides for a modification of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085.

A bill providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and

germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917, 920.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839, 840. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of." See also H. 1908, p. 838. A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1032; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions.

SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

RULE 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"*A question containing two or more propositions capable of division.*" The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"*Strike out and insert.*" See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

RULE 92. Where there is no blank, and amendments are offered, changing the sum or time, the matter is to be treated as if the sum or time were left blank in the original motion, and the sum or time therein stated is to take its place among the amendments in accordance with the provisions of this rule. WADE, H. 1879, p. 144.

See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

RULE 94. An appeal from the ruling of the chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 945, 1064.

For a case where the chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 366. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 289, 290.

The decision upon an appeal can be reconsidered. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See Cox (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

RULE 96. The election of a State director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

RULE 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether a bill has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that it is inexpedient to legislate, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting the report." The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next General Court, or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in

distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part," and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 87; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not

be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269.

A joint order having been adopted instructing joint committees to report reference to the next General Court on all matters remaining in their hands after a fixed date, a bill reported subsequently to such date was held to be improperly before the House. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 706.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 419. It seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and the appendixes to the House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order,"

and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker) H. 1911, p. 1816.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1255; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be

amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

It has further been held that a bill providing for a modification of an existing law cannot be reported on a petition which asks for a repeal of the law. NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the committee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended

before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429; SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702. But such a bill may be recommitted. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 879; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 886; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 559; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 713; BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 717, 853; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1218.

If, however, a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. DANA, S. 1906, p. 982; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478. For other cases upon "Courtesy between the Branches," see under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; PINKERTON, S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; NEWTON of Everett (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 807; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maxim of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action

of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

Further, as to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

RULE 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

RULE 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902.

RULE 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special

legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

RULE 8. See note to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"*No legislation.*" Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "*no bill or resolve,*" and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra*, PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

"*Except by a petition.*" Prior to 1890 the words "by amendment or otherwise" were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used, "*Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,*" and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878,

p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"*Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.*" For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

RULE 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tide waters between two towns,

involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

A bill reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, was in the Senate, in compliance with this rule, referred to the next General Court. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712. See "Sundry Rulings."

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate, and having taken its several readings in the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

RULE 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. COX, H. 1917, p. 641; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 706. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also COX, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for a report recommending reference to the next General Court, it is then too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the three-day limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

RULE 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

RULE 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"*All other subjects of legislation.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"*Deposited with the Clerk of either branch.*" In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "*proposed or introduced,*" previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the chair was reversed. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578; LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466–473.

"*Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court.*" Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"*This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote.*" Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

RULE 21. See notes on the Joint Rules under "Committees." For a ruling on this rule as it stood before 1886, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed and for the exceptions to it, see BLISS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1429; WELLS, S. 1918, p. 318; COX, H. 1917, p. 904; WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; COX, H. 1916, p. 809; COLE, H. 1907, pp. 1236, 1240; COLE, H. 1906, p. 1177; JONES, S. 1903, p. 753; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1435; MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 1244, 1287; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 531; BATES, H. 1899, p. 1096; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1161; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 523–528, also p. 478; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 582, 583; MORRISON (acting Speaker), H. 1882, p. 443; BROWN (acting Speaker), H. 1882, p. 515; BISHOP, S. 1881 (extra session), p. 19; BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306; LONG, H. 1877, p. 426;

SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392; SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 125; BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 492; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325. See also MANCHESTER (acting Speaker), H. 1897, p. 1188.

A bill was referred in the Senate to the next General Court because reported in violation of the ninth joint rule, although it had been passed to be engrossed in the House and sent up for concurrence. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

Where a bill which had been agreed to by both branches was sent by the House to the Senate for concurrence in certain amendments, and the Senate, in addition to acting on the amendments, amended other

parts of the bill *de novo*, it was held that such amendments were not properly before the House. MEYER, H 1895, p. 906, MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 878; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

The State House,
Seal of the Commonwealth,
State Library, etc.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The so-called "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including a "new part" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of either. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,-872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,-042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 29th of

October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "new part," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1856. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, about $250,000.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,600.

By Resolve, chapter 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $15,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west wings of the State House.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888 the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commissioners, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. In 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles E. Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner-stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House

extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896 the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading-room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with the taking of land, including land damages,

the constructing and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912 the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year, the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: (Chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913) $900,000; (Chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915) $600,000; (Chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916) $65,000; and (Chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916) $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[Chapter 2 of the General Laws.]

Arms, Great Seal and Other Emblems of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

Section 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

Section 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

Section 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

Section 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

Section 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

Section 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

The State Library now contains more than 380,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British Colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. Its collection of statute law is unsurpassed unless by the Library of Congress, and its collection of foreign laws is peculiarly rich and complete.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. — Nathan Matthews, Boston; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge; Edwin H. Hughes, Boston; Frank G. Allen, *ex officio*, Norwood; B. Loring Young, *ex officio*, Weston.

State Librarian. — Edward H. Redstone.

Assistant Librarian. — Mrs. Annie G. Hopkins.

Assistants. — Miss Jennie W. Foster, First Assistant; Miss M. Linda Black; Mrs. Emily S. Burr; Miss Ruth G. Hedden; Miss Jessie L. Knowlton; Miss Sara E. Noyes; Miss Ethel M. Turner; Miss Maud A. Vestergard; Miss Minnie W. Pert; Miss Eleanor T. Gay; J. F. Munroe; Charles W. Johnson; H. M. MacDonald.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

By the Act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is situated in Beacon Street, near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall and may have free access to the library and museum of said society."

CALENDAR 1921

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